COLLECTIONS

FOR THE

HISTORY

OF

HAMPSHIRE,

AND THE

BISHOPRIC OF WINCHESTER:

INCLUDING THE ISLES OF WIGHT, JERSEY, GUERNSEY, AND SARKE,

BY D. Y.

TH THE ORIGINAL DOMESDAY OF THE COUNTY, AND AN ACCURATE ENGLISH TRANSLATION, REFACE, AND INTRODUCTION; CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THIS CURIOUS RECORD, A IEW OF THE ANGLO SAXON HISTORY AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT, FROM THE REIGN OF LFRED; TOGETHER WITH A SLIGHT SKETCH OF THE MOST MATERIAL ALTERATIONS WHICH HE LATTER UNDERWENT AT THE PERIOD OF THE CONQUEST. TO WHICH IS ADDED, A GLOSSARY XPLANATORY OF THE OBSOLETE WORDS.

By RICHARD WARNER,

OF SWAY IN THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON, AND OF ST. MARY HALL, OXFORD.

lustrated with upwards of Sixty Plates, elegantly engraved, Views of remarkable Places, or Portraits of eminent Men, taking honours from this County, or being Natives.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOL. III.

Containing the Agricultiural Survey, Natural Hiſtory, Honours and Biography of eminent Men of this County.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

COUNTY OF HANTS.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

APPENDIX. No. I.

HAMPSHIRE is bounded on the North by Berkſhire, on the South by the Iſle of Wight and the Engliſh Channel, on the Eaſt by Surry and Suſſex, and on the Weſt by Wiltſhire and Dorſetſhire. It is a maritime county, has ſeveral good ſea-ports and harbours, and a number of creeks. The principal rivers are the Itching or Abre, Teſe, Anton, Avon, Stour, Wey, Loddon, and Auborn.

The air is ſalubrious and fertile. There are ſeveral Roman and other encampments, viz. upon St. Catherine's Hill, near Wincheſter, near King's Clear; Bere Hill, near Andover; at Edgebury; at Quarley Hill, near Stockbridge; at Dunbury Hill, eaſt of Quarley Hill; at Okebury; at Fripſborough; at Gadſhill, near Fordingbridge; at Dunbul, near Stockbridge; at Norbury, near Wincheſter, near Broughton; at Dunwood, near Rumſey; at Tachbury, near Redbridge, near Lyndhurſt; at Barkſbury, near Andover; and a Roman amphitheatre at Silcheſter. The roads are in general very good, particularly in the neighbourhood of the New Foreſt.

It is 60 miles long, 30 miles broad, and 150 miles in circumference; containing 1481 ſquare miles, or 1,212,000 acres; has one city, viz. Wincheſter; and 20 market towns, viz. Southampton, Portſmouth, Goſport, Andover, Chriſtchurch, Stockbridge, Lymington, Whitchurch, Petersfield, Baſingſtoke, Alresford, Alton, Fareham, Havant, King's Clear, Odiham, Ringwood, Fordingbridge, Rumſey, and Waltham. It con-

tains 253 parishes, 77 vicarges, and 1062 villages. It is divided into 39 hundreds, has near 200,000 inhabitants, sends 26 members to parliament, pays 14 parts of the land-tax, and provides 960 militia.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Many parts of the county are well wooded, and adorned with a great number of beautiful seats and villas; but we are sorry to observe such immense tracts of open heath, and uncultivated land, which strongly indicate the want of means, or inclination to improve it, and often reminds the traveller of uncivilized nations, where nature pursues her own course, without the assistance of human art; however, this county is by no means singular in this respect, as many others are quite as bad, or perhaps worse, particularly the adjoining counties of Wilts and Dorset. But that is no apology for this county; on the contrary, every county ought to vie with each other in carrying its cultivation, particularly of waste lands, to the highest pitch.

In the course of our survey, we found a great variety of soils, but by far the greatest proportion tending to a chalk, particularly upon the uplands; nevertheless, there is a considerable proportion of rich land and water meadows, which are very productive. On the north side, towards Berkshire, the land is in general deep and a good staple, produces great crops of corn, and considerable quantities of oak and elm; in many places in that neighbourhood, the oak has been originally transplanted, nevertheless is arrived to fine timber.

Towards Basingstoke, the land upon the top of the hills is in general very deep, strong land, with chalk underneath, which produces large crops, particularly in dry seasons, as it never burns. The usual crops are,

1. Wheat,
2. Pease,
3. Oats or barley, with clover;

but saintfoine has lately been introduced, and found to answer extremely well. One field of nine acres, in that neighbourhood, was sold last year for ten pounds per acre, when clover produced only between four and five pounds per acre. A considerable quantity of land has been lately inclosed, which increased its value from six shillings to twelve shillings per acre.

The Baſingſtoke Canal is nearly completed, and will undoubtedly be of great ſervice to the county in general, and particularly to thoſe eſtates which lie contiguous to it.

At Odiham a ſociety has been eſtabliſhed for the improvement of Agriculture, which has been of conſiderable ſervice in encouraging it; and if more were inſtituted, they would be a great inducement to improvement in general.

A very conſiderable fair is held at Weyhill once a year, which is particularly famous for ſheep, and it is ſuppoſed that upwards of 140,000 are ſold there in one day; the five following days are principally for leather, hops, and cheeſe.

The day before Weyhill fair, is alſo a conſiderable one at Appleſhaw, where it is eſtimated half the above quantity is ſold.

The land towards Whitchurch is generally chalky, with a thin ſtaple, but produces good crops of corn and ſaintfoine. From Overton towards Stockbridge, and from thence to Redbridge, there is a beautiful vale, well covered with water meadows, in general well managed, and in good condition: they let from two pound ten to three pound per acre; theſe meadows produce from two to three loads of hay per acre, and are generally cut twice.

A large quantity of down was incloſed about five years ago at Downhouſe, which is now worth from 15 to 20 ſhillings per acre.

The land in general in this part of the county is very high and chalky, with a thin ſtaple, nevertheleſs produces good crops of corn, particularly barley. Peat aſhes are much uſed in this part of the county as a manure, which is found of great ſervice. A new canal is nearly finiſhed from Redbridge to Andover, which will be very advantageous to the country contiguous to it. Towards Rumſey a much more fertile country preſents itſelf, being well cultivated and interſperſed with woods and hedge-row timber; towards the New Foreſt the land changes from a chalk, to a loam and gravel, and here we find chalk a principal manure, which is brought 10 or 12 miles; of which they generally allow 10 or 12 load per acre. Between Rumſey and Ringwood, is a conſiderable part of the New Foreſt, which we ſhall particularly deſcribe under that article.

About Ringwood, the land is in general very good and well manured, as a conſiderable ſupply of horſe dung is obtained from that town.

Towards Fordingbridge and Downton, there are ſome good water meadows, which appear to be well managed.

Towards Chriſtchurch, and adjoining Dorſetſhire, there are vaſt tracts of waſte land, covered with heath, which we ſhall mention more particularly under the article of "Waſte Lands."

In the neighbourhood of Lymington, the land is very irregular, the hills in general poor, and the meadows rich; their chief manure is marle and chalk, but ſea weed might be introduced to great advantage, by mixing it with farm-yard dung, or mould.

Lymington was formerly famous for a number of ſalterns, which are now reduced to two or three, being a very precarious trade, on account of the unſettled ſtate of this climate.

About Redbridge there are ſome valuable ſalt marſhes, as the ſalt water flows up conſiderably above that town; a large quantity of marle is procured from the new canal, which at preſent is very reaſonable.

Near Southampton there is a great deal of unincloſed land, which if incloſed and cultivated would become good corn land. Towards Wincheſter and Alresford the land is high and chalky, with a thin ſtaple, and continues much the ſame till you approach Alton, where are ſome conſiderable beech woods, which run very high and ſtraight; but are by no means profitable, if any intereſt is allowed for the preſent ſtock.

The planting of hops has of late years increaſed in the following pariſhes, viz. Bentley, Froyl, Binſtead, Hollybourn, Alton, Chawton, Farrington, Silbourn, Kingſley, Great and Little Worldham, Hartley, Maudit and Shoulden, South Warnborough, Neatham, and Long Sutton; all of which are upon the borders of Surry, and the great repute of the Farnham hops has been the principal cauſe of the planting in theſe pariſhes. Upon the beſt information we have been able to procure, the whole may be eſtimated at about 800 acres. Notwithſtanding they are in the adjoining pariſhes to Farnham, yet they have never been able to procure ſo much at market by 40s. or 50s. per cwt. as thoſe with

the Farnham mark, though they are equally good; and the farther from Farnham, the greater the difference in value.

The hop land is in general rented with the farms, but where it is let ſeparate, produces from 50s. to 3l. per acre.

The annual expence per acre, on an average, is nearly as follows:

Labour,	£. 3	0	0
Poles,	7	0	0
Picking,	2	10	0
Drying and duty,	2	10	0
Tythes,	1	0	0
Rent,	2	10	0
Dung,	2	0	0
Taxes,	0	12	0
Total	£. 21	2	0

The produce from hop grounds will vary very much, but upon an average, in this diſtrict, may be about five cwt. per acre, which leaves an annual profit of about 14l. or 15l. per acre.

Towards Fareham and Warnford the land continues much the ſame, the hills are chalky and pretty much covered with beech woods; near Warnford there are ſome good water meadows on the banks of the river Itching, which are worth from 30s. to 3l. per acre. In this part the arable lands vary much in value, being worth from 5s. to 15s. per acre, and ſome are worth 20s. There are alſo ſome conſiderable downs, which are covered with large flocks of ſheep.

Near Waltham is a conſiderable tract of land, called Waltham Chaſe, belonging to the Biſhop of Wincheſter, containing about 2000 acres, that adjoin the Foreſt of Bere, which is particularly deſcribed under the article "Foreſts:" from thence towards Portſmouth, the country is more incloſed and interſperſed with timber and underwood; the land in general being ſtronger and deeper.

There

There are very few ſheep bred in this diſtrict, the ewes are moſtly brought in lamb from other parts of the county, which, with their lambs, are fattened for the different markets.

There is a conſiderable quantity of ſalt marſhes towards the ſea, of a fertile quality, which let from 30s. to 50s. per acre.

Towards Petersfield the land is more open, with a conſiderable quantity of down, ſome of which is very good.

MANUFACTURES, &c.

There are but few manufactories of any extent in this county, and thoſe are chiefly of cloth, ſhalloons, and coarſe woollens. It is to be regretted that they are not more general, as the poor women and children would thereby be provided with employment, and of courſe habituate themſelves to induſtry; whereas at preſent but little encouragement is held out to them to exert themſelves, and but very few poor-houſes are eſtabliſhed for the indigent, which occaſions the poor-rates to be high in this county. In ſome few towns Sunday Schools are eſtabliſhed, and it is to be hoped others will follow their example, as it will ultimately prove a great national benefit.

SYSTEM OF HUSBANDRY.

In the low parts of the county, the Syſtem of Agriculture is in general upon the rich lands as follows:

1. Wheat, out of clover ley.
2. Turnips.
3. Barley, with ſeeds.
4. Mowed.

It is not uncommon to take a crop of peaſe before the wheat. The average produce is about

32 Buſhels of wheat, per acre.
32 Buſhels of Barley, and
30 Cwt. of ſeeds, per acre.

Wheat is generally ſown the beginning of November, from two buſhels and a half to three buſhels per acre; barley, the beginning of April, about four buſhels per acre; and about ten pounds of red clover, and one peck of rye-graſs, per acre.

If the land laid down is intended for paſture, one buſhel of rye-graſs, 12 pounds of white Dutch clover, and four pounds of red clover, are generally ſown to one acre. It is upon theſe lands the ewes are brought in lamb from the poorer ſoils to fatten.

Of late years, ſaintfoine has been much introduced, and anſwers extremely well for the high chalky land; the uſual mode of cultivating it is as follows: In general, about five buſhels and a half are ſowed per acre, though by ſome few people only four buſhels and a half are ſowed, which we do not think anſwers ſo well, as it thereby frequently grows too coarſe, and thick ſtalked, for ſheep, which cauſes a conſiderable waſte, as they only eat the tender part. If the land is but in middling condition, it will laſt ſeven or eight years; but if in good heart, will continue 10 or 12 years, and produce, during that period, from 20 to 25 cwt. per acre. The ſeed is generally ſaved in the country, and is worth from 40s. to 48s. per quarter.

After the ſaintfoine is worn out, the uſual proceſs is to denſhare it, which is performed as early in the ſpring as poſſible, by a man with a breaſt plough, which he ſhoves before him, thereby cutting the turf, and turning it over, by which it becomes dry, and is afterwards burnt. A man will cut about 26 rods per day, and when let by the acre, about 12 ſhillings is given for cutting, and eight or nine ſhillings for drying, burning, and ſpreading the aſhes: that which is done early is ſown with turnips, which are fed off early, and then ſown with wheat, the late turnips are kept for the ewes and lambs in winter; that which is late denſhared is ſown with wheat the following year, then barley and ſeeds; lays two years in ſeeds, and then oats with once ploughing; the following year turnips, and then barley and ſeeds as before.

The beſt and firmeſt ſtrong land is ſown with two crops in four years, viz. wheat, barley with ſeeds, lays one year, and the following year fallow for wheat.

The hills produce, on an average, wheat, 16 buſhels per acre, barley, 22 buſhels, and oats, 24 buſhels per acre. They generally ſow wheat the beginning of October, from three and a half to four buſhels per acre; oats the beginning of March, ſix buſhels per acre; barley the latter end of March, four buſhels and a half per acre; rye-graſs two buſhels, and ſix pounds of trefoile, per acre.

The

The bottoms, between the hills, are in general of the beſt quality; ſown with wheat after fallow, with three or four ploughings, and the following year with beans; then a fallow one year, and then wheat: the average produce of wheat is about 22 buſhels per acre, of barley and of oats 30 buſhels, and of beans 24 buſhels per acre.

To prevent the ſmut, the wheat in general, in this county, is ſteeped in chamberlye, or ſalt and water, about 12 hours, and lime ſifted over it, to dry it previous to ſowing.

The ſize of the farms in this county vary much, the moſt predominant are from 200l. to 300l. per annum.

It may not perhaps, be improper here to give the mode of cultivating a farm of 300l. per annum, and the quantity of ſtock generally kept, viz.

400 Acres of arable, at 12s. per acre	£.	240	0 0
100 Acres of down, at 3s.		15	0 0
30 Acres of meadow, at 30s		45	0 0
	£.	300	0 0

200 Acres of the above are ſown with corn.
100 Acres with ſeeds.
100 Acres fallow and turnips.
The ſtock kept is 300 ewes, eight cows, and 12 horſes.

On the ſtrong land, in this county, a two-wheeled plough is moſtly uſed, with four horſes; for the ſummer fallowing for turnips and light ploughing, a ſingle-wheeled plough is frequently uſed with two horſes, and occaſionally with three horſes.

On large farms three large harrows, with ſix horſes abreaſt, are uſed; on ſmall farms four ſmall harrows, with four horſes abreaſt.

A nine-ſhare plough is frequently uſed for the opening of land, in order to make furrows for wheat before ſowing, with four horſes double; this is alſo found very uſeful for backing in barley which was ploughed after wheat, in the autumn, and then only with this nine-ſhare.

A plough

A plough has lately been invented by a Mr. Sparks, for which he has a patent. It is much uſed in the neighbourhood of Fareham, Wickham, and Portſmouth. It is made very light, and the whole, except the handle and beam, is of iron, the ſhare is of caſt iron, and will plough from 10 to 20 acres, and is exchanged for eight pence. It is a conſiderable ſaving, as one horſe in four will be ſaved.

In the courſe of our ſurvey of this county, we have obſerved but a very ſmall proportion of drill huſbandry, which we cannot refrain from recommending to be generally practiſed, particularly upon light land, as it is thereby kept perfectly clean from weeds, and a conſiderable quantity of ſeed (about one fourth) is ſaved in ſowing; and in nearly all the experiments we have ſeen, the advantage in the produce has been conſiderably in favour of drill huſbandry. In many caſes alſo, dibbling would anſwer.

MANURES.

On the ſea coaſt, ſea ſand and mud might be uſed to great advantage, if properly managed, and without which it is of very little ſervice to the land. It ſhould be mixed with chalk or loam, and turned over two or three times in the courſe of a year, when the vegetative parts will be properly incorporated and ſweetened, and will then be found of great ſervice as a manure for moſt lands.

Sea weed, is beſt ſpread over the land as ſoon as it is collected, in the proportion of about 20 cart loads to an acre.

There is on the ſea coaſt, near Emſworth and Havant, a fine marle, that is found to improve the deep land very much.

WATER MEADOWS.

This county is particularly famous for water meadows, which are extremely productive, and in general very well attended to. The farmers ſeem aware of the great advantages ariſing from them, as in many inſtances they are at conſiderable expence in purchaſing a ſupply of water, beſides the firſt expence, which is from five to ſix pound per acre, excluſive of the continual repair of the ſluices, &c. They are uſually ſhut up in November, or the beginning of December, and are watered alternately every other week, till the beginning of March, when they are fed for about five or ſix weeks

with ewes and lambs, and one acre will carry four or five couple, which are frequently taken in at ſix-pence to eight-pence per couple per week, and the water turned on as before, till they are fit to be mowed, when in general they produce from two to three loads per acre, and are frequently cut twice in a ſeaſon.

In the courſe of our ſurvey, we obſerved many inſtances where water might be caught from the hills or roads, and turned on the adjoining lands to great advantage, which in ſome meaſure would anſwer the purpoſes of water meadows, as the water falling therefrom, carries with it a conſiderable portion of vegetative ſalts.

LABOUR.

The price of labour is generally as under, throughout the county, viz.

Head Carter from	£. 7	7	0	to £. 10	per annum.
Under ditto	5	0	0	-	per annum
Shepherd	10	10	0	-	ditto
Upper Shepherd	5	0	0	-	ditto
Milk Boy	2	2	0	-	ditto
Upper Maid ſervant	4	0	0	-	ditto
Under ditto	2	10	0	-	ditto
Reaping and binding wheat	0	6	0	-	per acre.
Mowing and cocking barley and oats,	0	2	0		

Day labourers, 7s. to 8s. per week

PROVISIONS.

Beef is ſold from	4d to 5d per pound.
Mutton	4½d to 5½d per pound.
Veal	4½d to 6d per pound.
Butter	9d to 10d per pound.
Fat hogs, about	8s. 6d. per ſcore

TENURES.

In this county a conſiderable quantity of land is held under the Biſhop of Wincheſter, as well as under the Dean and Chapter, upon leaſe for 21 years, renewable every ſeven,

which

which is a very great bar to improvements in agriculture, as the fines upon renewal are always increaſed, in proportion to what improvements have been made.

A conſiderable quantity of land is alſo held upon three lives, and though it is now the cuſtom in many places, for the lords to let the lives run out, yet it is much againſt their intereſt ſo to do, upon a fair calculation; as, when the lives all drop, the land is generally in very bad condition, and the buildings very much out of repair. It is frequently out of the power of cottagers, and others, to raiſe money to pay the fine for putting in one or two lives. It would be much to the intereſt of the lord of the manor, to reduce the fines, and increaſe the reſerved rents, which would much benefit his eſtate, as the rent may generally be increaſed much more than the value of the fine.

In ſome parts of this county, it is uſual, in leaſes, to inſert a clauſe, for a certain quantity of the land to be left one year lay, and a certain quantity two years lay, generally about one fifth of the farm.

They are principally Michaelmas farms, and the new tenant enters upon part of the land the firſt of January, and the firſt of May, preceding the end of the leaſe, in order to prepare for wheat and turnips; in a farm of 500 acres about 30 acres the firſt of January, and about 70 acres the firſt of May; a certain quantity of ſaintfoine is alſo to be left, and paid for by the new tenant.

Some leaſes are made to expire at a certain time, or at the death of the tenant, which is a great bar to improvement; particularly when the tenant is advanced in years, as his family of courſe expect an increaſe of rent at his death, in proportion to the improvement that has been made, therefore the ſon will have to pay extra for his father's exertions. *Perhaps a leaſe for a life, and for five or ſeven years after, might not be liable to the ſame objection.*

SHEEP.

We are now going to treat upon a ſubject of the firſt conſequence in a national point of view, for it muſt be admitted by all, that ſheep, and their produce, are the principal ſupport of the three leading reſources of this kingdom, viz. Agriculture, Manufactures, and Proviſion. In Agriculture, we can ſcarcely produce a crop of corn without their manure, particularly in poor land, and it is generally allowed, the greater the ſtock of ſheep a farmer can winter, the more his farm, as well as himſelf, will improve. With

reſpect to Manufactures, wool is conſidered as the ſtaple commodity of this kingdom, and very properly ſo, for it is, or ought to be, wholly the produce of our ſoil; it furniſhes employment for an immenſe number of the poor, as well as middling claſs of people, and alſo the merchant, for the export trade. It is, therefore, highly neceſſary every encouragement ſhould be given to the improvement of wool, which, in a few years, if properly attended to, would anſwer all the purpoſes of foreign wool for our own manufactures, and thereby enable us to underſel at foreign markets; and as to Proviſion, the produce of ſheep is beyond all calculation, as every city, town, and village, in the kingdom will fully demonſtrate, and without which, this nation would have long ago found a great ſcarcity of animal food.

Having thus pointed out ſome of the grand advantages ariſing from ſheep, we ſhall now enter more minutely into the ſubject, as relating more particularly to this county.

The original Hampſhire ſheep is horned, and for the moſt part with a white face, though ſome few have ſpeckled faces; they were formerly long-legged and narrow, but are now much improved, and are ſhort legged and well carcaſſed; they are an excellent kind for fatting; their wool is alſo much improved.

In ſome parts of this county, the South-down ſheep have been introduced, and found to anſwer extremely well, as three can be kept inſtead of two of the Hampſhire ſort. The preſent average of the weight of wool is about 10 fleeces to a tod, and the average weight of ewes about nine ſtone, and wethers about 11 ſtone, but they vary in different parts of the county.

Hampſhire lambs have for ſeveral years paſt, at Weyhill fair, ſold for more than any other breed; the rams are frequently ſold for 30 guineas each.

Hampſhire is conſidered as a great breeding county, and the ſtocks in moſt pariſhes are very large, although they are ſuppoſed to be reduced one-third, on account of the downs having been broken up, and the incloſures which have lately taken place. The following is a particular account of the ſtock in the following pariſhes in this county, which may afford ſome information to the Board upon that intereſting ſubject.

East Meon	3,000
Porchester	400
Wymering	1,000
Froxfield	1,000
Berryton	2,100
Clanwell	1,200
Callington	500
Warnford	1,200
West Meon	1,000
Privett	600
West Tisted	800
East ditto	600
Winchester	2,000
Chilbolton	2,000
Twyburt	3,000
Compton	1,800
Stoke Chanty	1,600
Mitchel Dover	4,000
Stratton	1,000
West Stratton	600
Northington	600
Swallington	500
Waltham	2,500
Upham	1,000
Droxford	2,500
Kilmerton	700
Cherryton and Binyon	2,000
Titchbourn	1,000
Andover	5,000
Clapworth	1,000
Goodworth	1,000
Abbotshard	1,200
Minsten	2,000
Truckston	500
Kimpton	1,600
Weyhill	200
Shipton and Sniddington	2,000
Lower Tidworth	1,300
Clandvill	400
Penton	700
Inham	350
Usband Terrant	1,500
Bourn	4,000
Usband Prior	1,100
Long Parish	1,800
Barton Starey	3,000
Crawley	1,200
Foxcot	500
Wearwell	2,000
Leckford	1,300
Longstock	1,500
Wallop	2,000
Ditto	2,000
Wonson	3,000
Tufton	1,000
Whitchurch	5,000
Woodcot	750
Bullington	1,000
Stockbridge	500
Autin	1,500
Kingsambourn	2,000
Litchfield	1,000
Quarley	1,500
Ashley	1,000
Greatley	800
Little Sambourn	1,500
Fawley	500
Hursley	4,000
Worthy's	1,500
Ditto	1,500
Ditto	1,500
East Woodhay	2,000
Ashmansworth	1,200
Highclear	800

Berkeley

Berkeley	2,500	Baſing	600
Newtown	500	Two Sherborns	1,200
Crockſeaton	1,000	Nately, Shewers, and Aſwell	500
King's Clear	12,000	Mapledon Well	500
Freefolk	1,000	Up Nately	500
Oakley	800	Grewel	600
Overton	4,000	Upton Grey	1,000
Aſh	1,300	South Warnbro'	700
Sutton Scotney	1,000	Weſton Patrick	600
Dean	900	Ditto Corbet	700
Hannington	800	Shalledon	1,400
Wolverton	700	Larkſam	750
Ewhurſt	500	Bentworth	700
Linkenholt	1,000	Herread	800
Wotton St. Lawrence	3,000	Waltham	700
Worton	600	Popham	600
Baſingſtoke	1,400	Chiltern Candover	1,000
Clidſden	1,000	Brown ditto	800
Farley	500	Tetford	600
Dummer	1,200	Woodmancot	800
Preſton Candover	2,000	Hartley, Wintery, and Etheringham	2,500
Nutley	700	Exton	600
Ellerfield	600		
Tuxworth	500		

The following places chiefly buy lambs and ewes to fat, and ſell both afterwards:

Fareham	1,500	Wickham	500
Titchfield	3,000	Farlington	200
Alvertoke	800	Bellhampton	700
Ronner	200	Havant	500

From the beſt accounts we have been able to get, we conceive the number in the whole county to be about 350,000; from one-third to one-fourth of theſe are tags, kept for the ſupply of the ſtock. The lambs are put to the ram, at the Michaelmas twelvemonth after they are lambed; they are kept to breed when two, four, and ſix, toothed. The full-mouthed ewes, are regularly drawn out about the middle of Auguſt, and put

to

to the ram, in order to get forward, for the graziers in the rich lands of this and the adjoining counties. The weather lambs are ſold off about Michaelmas to the ſame parts. Moſt of the upland farmers follow this mode.

Ewes begin lambing early in February; they are fed on turnips, graſs, and vetches, till the weaning time, when they are weaned and turned upon the downs with the young ſheep. But few houſe lambs are raiſed in this county.

The ewes generally fetch from 16 to 26 ſhillings each, if well kept; and the lambs from ten to eighteen ſhillings each.

Folding is generally practiſed in the upper part of this diſtrict, but not ſo much in the lower parts.

It is a common practice, in the low parts of the county, for the farmers to take in ſheep to winter, at about five ſhillings per head, from Michaelmas to Lady-Day.

In ſome parts of this county the ſheep are ſubject to the rot, which has hitherto been almoſt certain deſtruction to them; it is generally occaſioned by land which produces a ſpungy graſs. In the courſe of our ſurvey we met with Mr. Thomas Fleet, of Moundſmere farm, near Baſingſtoke, whoſe cure for that deſtructive malady has been under the conſideration of the Board. Nothing could be more deſirable than to find an effectual remedy for that diſorder, as we have been informed, that upwards of a million of ſheep annually die of the rot in this kingdom, and that laſt year more than double that number were deſtroyed by this fatal diſeaſe.

HORSES.

This county is not remarkable for the breed of good horſes. The farmers in general breed their own horſes for teams, but not for the ſaddle. A great number of ſmall horſes are bred upon the foreſts, where but little attention is paid to their ſhape or ſize, as they run promiſcuouſly together; and from the barreneſs of the ſoil, for want of cultivation, they are extremely ſmall, having ſcarcely any thing to feed on but heath, from which they have very properly derived the appellation of *heath croppers*.

COWS.

COWS.

The breed of cows, in Hants, is in general very indifferent. The Welch breed has been introduced of late, and found to anſwer very well; but as there are few dairies in this county, very little attention is paid to the breed, which ought to be the firſt object, as moſt probably incloſures will become more general, when a great quantity of the rich land will be found to make excellent dairy farms.

HOGS.

This county is particularly famous for hogs. The farmers encourage the largeſt ſort, as moſt profitable for large families. The hogs in the neighbourhood of the foreſts, feed principally upon acorns and beech maſt, which has given them a ſuperiority over moſt others in the kingdom; they weigh from 16 to 40 ſcore. They uſed formerly to make bacon, but of late years they moſtly pickle it down in large tubs, and let it remain there a year before it is uſed, by which means it becomes more firm, and goes farther. The uſual mode of pickling it is as follows. They take out all the bones and lean, and pickle only the fat, which is from four to ſix inches thick; to a hog of twenty ſcore, they put about three pecks of ſalt, and a quarter of a pound of ſaltpetre. The ſervants of farmers are generally fed with the pork and pudding the greateſt part of the year, except on Sundays, when a joint of meat is ſometimes allowed. Great quantities of potatoes have lately been raiſed, which, when boiled and mixt with barley meal or peaſe, but not otherwiſe, are excellent food for hogs.

DRAINING.

A great deal of good land in this county, is much injured for want of being properly drained, and although the expence of doing it properly, is rather conſiderable, yet it amply repays it in the end. It is a common practice to throw the wet arable land into narrow ridges, which is certainly of great ſervice; but as the water, in that caſe, runs upon the ſurface, it is not near ſo effectual, as when below the reach of the plough. We ſhall therefore recommend the Eſſex mode of draining, ſo generally practiſed in that county, and which is performed in the following manner.

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The uſual method is, firſt of all to conſider the moſt convenient places for the maſter drains, which are to receive a great number of ſmaller ones, and of courſe ſhould be made obliquely on the ſlope of the hill; they are always ſo contrived, that the lower end falls into a ditch or ſewer. The ſmaller drains, which communicate with them, ſhould alſo be made to fall in an oblique direction acroſs the hill, which catches the ſprings as they trickle down. The principal drains are about two feet deep, and reduced at bottom to about two inches and a half, which is well cleaned out with a narrow ſcoop, and the bottom filled with bruſh-wood; ſome larger wood upon that, and then ſtraw or ruſhes. The ſmaller dains are made upon the ſame principle, excepting that they are only 18 inches deep.

In thoſe parts of the county where ſtone is plentiful, we ſhould certainly recommend it in preference to buſhes, as it will laſt for ever. In ſome parts of this county where ſtone is convenient, it may be done from ſix pence to one ſhilling per rod, according to the length of carriage.

WASTE LANDS.

We cannot take this ſubject into conſideration, without expreſſing our aſtoniſhment, that century after century ſhould be ſuffered to elapſe, without ſome efficient meaſures being taken to cultivate the waſte lands of this kingdom, particularly thoſe belonging to the Crown, when it is a very clear caſe, that if they were properly managed, they would produce ſufficient to pay a very conſiderable part of the intereſt of the national debt. In treating upon this ſubject, we do not mean to confine ourſelves to this county, as the ſame argument will hold good in every part of the kingdom, and although there is a vaſt quantity in Hampſhire, yet we apprehend more will be found in other counties, particularly in the adjoining county of Dorſet, which now literally produces nothing but heath, beſides the downs, which are but little better. Surely, then, it is a national conſideration, and no more time ought to be loſt, without purſuing ſuch means as will obtain ſo deſirable an end, the execution of which, does not appear to us to be attended with many difficulties; indeed none but what may be eaſily ſurmounted.

A general Act of Parliament, empowering Commiſſioners to adjuſt the rights of individuals, and make allotments accordingly, as in common incloſure bills, the whole management of which might be under the Commiſſioners of the Land Revenue, who are fully competent to the ſubject, having already Surveys and Reports upon moſt, if not all, the Crown Lands and Foreſts in the kingdom. As ſoon as private claims are ad-

juſted, the remainder, of courſe, will belong to Government; and it requires very little argument to prove, that it will produce an immenſe income to the nation, for there is ſcarce an acre but will produce ſomething conſiderable. The richeſt may be applied to agriculture, and the reſt for planting. Land, in its preſent ſtate not worth a ſhilling per acre, will produce good firs, which, if only reckoned at fire-wood price, will yield a wonderful profit; but they will produce much more, as we can aſcertain, from repeated obſervations and experiments, that fir of Engliſh growth is nearly as good as foreign, for rough uſes, ſuch as joiſts, rafters, girders, &c. which is the grand conſumption. We do not expect to produce fine clean deals, but thoſe are a very ſmall part in compariſon of the whole. Surely, then, if we can ſupply ourſelves, from our pooreſt land, with a ſufficiency of fir timber for home conſumption, without being at the enormous expence of importing it from abroad, we are guilty of the groſſeſt neglect in not doing it, and more particularly, as we do not return goods, but hard caſh in lieu of it, which muſt be a conſtant drain to this country.

What we have hitherto ſaid upon this ſubject, relates to the waſte lands belonging to Government. We ſhall now briefly ſtate our opinion on that which is private property, of which there is an immenſe quantity throughout this kingdom. The ſame argument will nearly apply to this as to the other, excepting that it is, in general, poor land; in which caſe, the general obſervation is, that it produces nothing when incloſed. This argument may hold good when applied to agriculture, but cannot with reſpect to planting, as we can eaſily prove, that each acre, at the end of twenty-five years, will yield at leaſt 100l. worth of timber and fire wood, ſuppoſing the whole cut down at that period; or if properly thinned, the remainder will continue to improve in the ſame proportion. We ſhould therefore hope, the great advantages ariſing therefrom, would be a ſufficient inducement to gentlemen poſſeſſing that ſpecies of property, to purſue it upon an extenſive ſcale; indeed, we cannot conceive that any gentleman can ſit down eaſy, and ſay he has diſcharged his duty to his family, when he is conſcious he has neglected to purſue thoſe meaſures, which, in a few years, would increaſe his property ſo amazingly.

Under this article we ſhall mention commonable land, which belongs to the pariſhioners in general, which being unincloſed, may be conſidered as very little better than the waſte land before mentioned, as it is ſelf evident, that cultivated land will produce more than that which is totally uncultivated, and left for nature to purſue her own courſe; and with this diſadvantage, that each one is endeavouring to exhauſt it of every valuable production, without paying the leaſt attention to its ſupport and improvement.

ment. The very ſtaple itſelf does not even eſcape its ungenerous neighbour. All this would be eaſily remedied by a general incloſure bill, which would reduce the expence of incloſures, and would be a ſpur to that improvement. Perhaps it may be ſaid, that incloſing commons, would decreaſe the number of ſheep, and thereby injure the produce of wool; but this objection will not hold good, when it is conſidered, that every acre of land that is cultivated, will produce double the number of ſheep or other cattle, than that which is not cultivated; and we apprehend, there are few farmers, but what are already convinced, that the greater the number of ſheep they can conveniently keep, the more advantageous it is to themſelves; and of courſe, if there is a greater quantity of land cultivated, the greater will be the ſtock of ſheep, as well as of other cattle.

The following are the principal waſte lands in the county of Hants, excluſive of the foreſts, which are particularly deſcribed in this report.

Eaſt Woodhay, near Newbury, contains about 1200 acres; it is principally fed with young cattle, and ſome few horſes are bred there, but the horſes are of little value; a few good cows, however, are bred.

This would make good arable land, and ſome part good meadow; if incloſed would be worth about 7s. 6d. per acre. At preſent it is of very little value, as there is no timber. The Biſhop of Wincheſter is lord of the manor.

King's Clear contains about 1000 acres, upon which young cattle of a good ſort are now bred. If this were incloſed it would make good convertible land either for the plough or for feeding, but principally for feeding, and would be worth about 15s. per acre.

There is a conſiderable quantity of waſte lands adjoining the above commons, which continue through the county towards Berkſhire.

Froxfield Barnet Common, containing near 1000 acres, at preſent produces very little, but if incloſed would be worth 8s. or 10s. per acre. The pariſhioners have wiſhed to have it incloſed, but upon application to the lord of the manor, who has the great tythes, he refuſes to have an allotment of land in lieu of theſe tythes, for which reaſon the incloſure, at preſent, we underſtand, is dropt.

At Botley, near Southampton, is a conſiderable tract of land, about 7000, or 8000

acres, of which a great part is very uſeful land for cultivation, and ſome parts very fit for plantations of firs, timber, and underwood. It now produces very little, but if incloſed would be worth about 10s. per acre.

Waltham Chaſe contains about 2000 acres, belonging to the Biſhop of Wincheſter, which, if properly attended to, would produce a great quantity of fine timber; and a conſiderable proportion would make fine paſture and meadow land, which would be worth at leaſt 20s. per acre. There is alſo a conſiderable quantity of good corn land, which would be worth from 10s. to 12s. per acre.

Bagſhot Heath contains a very conſiderable tract of land, the greater part of which is in Surry: upon a rough calculation, between 2 and 3000 acres may be in this county. It is principally of a very light ſandy ſoil, and produces very little. If plantations of firs were made, they would thrive well, and become profitable.

The total quantity of waſte lands in Hants, excluſive of the foreſts, but including 5,675 acres in the Iſle of Wight, is ſuppoſed to be 104,845 acres.

TYTHES.

This is a ſubject of great national importance, and which, if properly adjuſted, would prevent much diſcontent on both ſides, which is now daily the cauſe of diſputes and litigation. If the clergyman, or lay proprietor, agrees to take a commutation in lieu of tythes, there is great difficulty in aſcertaining the value; and if he takes it in kind, that is a ſtill greater evil, and cauſes the clergyman and the farmer to be continually at variance, who, on the contrary, ought to live in the utmoſt cordiality; for it cannot be expected, that much good can be derived from the advice of the paſtor, when at variance with his flock. There are doubtleſs numerous inſtances where perhaps both parties are to blame, in ſtriving to aggravate each other. We will mention one inſtance in a parish in this county, which happened laſt autumn, where tythes were taken in kind. The clergyman and the farmer were at variance, and the farmer, determined to be even with the clergyman, gave him notice that he was going to draw a field of turnips on a certain day. The clergyman accordingly ſent his team and ſervant at the time appointed, when the farmer drew ten turnips, and deſired the other to take one of them, ſaying he ſhould not draw any more that day, but would let him know when he did. This, among many other inſtances, only proves how deſirable it would be to have

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ſome plan adopted to prevent theſe evils, and thereby remove the excuſe for complaint in the occupier, and at the ſame time render the lives of the clergy much more peaceable and happy. However, in juſtice to the clergy, we cannot omit ſaying, we have found much more ſeverity in lay impropriators, than in the clergy.

At all events, it is our opinion that the clergy, or lay proprietors, ſhould have nothing to do, either with the valuing or levying the tythes, but that it ſhould be done by diſintereſted perſons; and although this is a ſubject that has excited the attention and ingenuity of a great number of people, we cannot paſs it by, without ſuggeſting our ideas upon the occaſion. We ſhall therefore take the liberty to ſubmit to the Board, whether this complicated and unpleaſant ſubject, could not be ſimplified and adjuſted to the ſatisfaction of all parties, if tythes were to be regulated by the rent of the land only, which could be always eaſily eſtimated in almoſt every pariſh, either from the taxes, or by aſſeſſors; which perhaps might be ſettled at nearly the following proportions.

One-fifth of the rent upon arable.
One-ninth ditto, - upon meadow.
One-twelfth ditto, - upon paſture.

However the exact proportions might be ſettled upon a thorough inveſtigation of the ſubject, we cannot help thinking this would be attended with conſiderable advantages, as the farmer would thereby reap the immediate benefit of his own expences and improvements, a conſiderable proportion of which now goes to the proprietor of the tythes, and will ever continue to be a great bar to improvement; whereas, if our plan were purſued, the value of the tythes would gradually increaſe in proportion to the rent, which will always be known when the farm is taken, and the farmer can have no reaſon afterwards to complain; and, during his leaſe, he would have the ſatisfaction of reaping the benefit of his induſtry and improvement, without the mortification of ſeeing (as in the preſent ſyſtem) a conſiderable part of the profit derived from every load of dung or other manure he lays on his land, taken from him.

FORESTS.

There are ſeveral conſiderable foreſts in this county, viz. the New Foreſt, Alice Holt, Woolmer, and Bere, which we ſhall deſcribe ſeparately, beginning firſt with the New Foreſt, which is by far the moſt extenſive.

NLW FOREST.

The New Foreſt is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Hampſhire; it was formerly bounded on the eaſt by Southampton River, and on the ſouth by the Britiſh Channel, being near 30 miles in length, and 90 in circumference; but ſince the diſafforeſtations by Henry the Third, and Edward the Firſt, its boundaries are much reduced, and now only extends from Godſhill, on the north-weſt, to the ſea, on the ſouth-eaſt, about 20 miles; and from Hardley, on the eaſt, to Kingwood, on the weſt, about 15 miles; containing within thoſe limits about 92,365 acres, the whole of which does not now belong to the Crown; as ſeveral manors and freehold eſtates, to the amount of 24,797 acres, are private property: about 625 acres are copyhold, belonging to his Majeſty's manor of Lindhurſt; 1004 acres are leaſehold, held under the Crown; 902 acres are encroachments; 1193 acres are held by the maſter-keepers and groom-keepers, attached to their reſpective lodges; and the remaining 63,844 acres are the woods and waſte lands of the foreſt.

In all the freeholds ſubject to the regard of the foreſt, which are of the nature of purlieus, the Crown reſerves certain rights.

The copyholds within the manor of Lyndhurſt entirely belong to the Crown, and are granted to tenants by copy of Court Roll, according to the cuſtom of the manor. The timber on this manor is alſo the property of the Crown. The leaſehold eſtates in this foreſt are entirely the property of the Crown.

There are a conſiderable number of encroachments, chiefly made by poor people, excepting thoſe which the proprietors of neighbouring eſtates have added to their own, all of which the Crown has a full power to lay open again.

The New Foreſt is divided into nine bailiwicks, which are ſubdivided into 15 walks, viz.

BAILIWICKS.	WALKS.
Burley Bailiwick - - - - - - -	Burley Walk.
	Holmſley Walk.
Fritham ditto - - - - - - - -	Bolderwood Walk.
	Eyeworth ditto.
Godſhill ditto - - - - - - - -	Aſhley ditto.

BAILIWICKS.	WALKS.
Lynwood ditto	Broomy Walk.
Battramsley ditto	Rhinefield ditto.
	Welverly ditto.
South ditto	Whitley Ridge ditto.
	Lady Cross ditto.
East ditto and the Nodes	Denny Walk, and the Nodes.
	Ashurst Walk.
Inn Bailiwick	Ironshill ditto.
North ditto	Castle Malwood ditto.
	Bramble hill ditto.

The officers of the forest are, a Lord Warden, Lieutenant, Riding Forester, Bow-bearer, two Rangers, Wood-Ward, Under Wood-Ward, four Verdurers, High Steward, Under Steward, 12 Regarders, nine Foresters or Master Keepers, and 13 Under Foresters or Groom Keepers. Besides the above officers, there is a Surveyor General of the Woods and Forests, who appoints a Deputy, and a Purveyor of the Navy; but these are not properly officers appointed solely for the New Forest; the Surveyor General being superintendant over other forests; and the Purveyor of the Navy is paid by the Navy Board as an officer of Portsmouth Dock-yard.

It does not appear to us necessary to mention here, the duties of each officer, but we are warranted in saying thus much, that if each officer were to do his duty, without considering his private emolument, it would tend much to the increase and preservation of the timber in this forest; whereas on the contrary, it is certain, that the interests of all the inferior officers so clash with that of the forest, that it is in vain to expect either a preservation of the timber now growing in the forest, or an increase from new plantations, while the present system remains, as it clearly appeared to us from the survey we made of the New Forest in 1787, by order of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, that the principal care of the timber, and inclosures for its preservation, depended chiefly upon the Under-Keepers, whose emoluments are mostly derived from deer, sale of browse-wood, rabbits, and swine, all of which are inimical to the preservation and increase of timber, and the evil consequences of these emoluments, being allowed instead of an adequate salary, are very conspicuous.

In the first place, the forest is so overstocked with deer, that upwards of 300 died in one walk in 1787. With respect to the cutting of browse-wood, it admits of many depredations,

depredations, ſuch as cutting away the holly and thorn, the great preſervation of the young oak, and too often the oak itſelf is included in the fall.

With reſpect to rabbits, they are encouraged in almoſt every walk, but particularly in thoſe of Welverly and Rhinefield, where three incloſures, made for the preſervation of timber, have been converted into warrens, to the amount of 835 acres; and with reſpect to ſwine, ſome of the keepers are conſiderable dealers in them, which are ſuffered to continue in the foreſt during the whole year. One of the keepers only, had between 70 and 80 ſwine at one time.

All theſe circumſtances concur in the deſtruction of young timber; and unleſs ſome means are taken to prevent theſe and other abuſes, in a few years there will be no timber worth mentioning left upon the foreſt. As it appears from actual ſurveys made of the timber at different periods, how much the timber has decreaſed, and what the foreſt was formerly capable of producing, which account we ſhall take the liberty of ſubjoining.

Date of Survey.		Number of trees.	Number of loads.	Total loads.
1608	Timber fit for the navy - - - -	123,927	197,405	315,477
	Dotard and decayed trees - - -	number not mentioned.	118,072	
1707	Timber fit for the navy - - - -	12,476	19,873	19,873
	Dotard trees not ſtated.			
1764	Timber fit for the navy - - - -	19,836	36,662	40,497
	Defective oaks - - - - - - -	1,743	3,835	
1783	Timber fit for the navy - - - -	12,447	19,827	20,830
	Defective oaks - - - - - - -	596	1,003	

From other accounts it appears, that the Navy have been ſupplied with about 885 loads of oak timber per annum, on an average, from this foreſt, for the laſt 20 years, which is the only produce to the public. The annual expenditure of the foreſt appears to be about 3,400l. per annum, and the annual clear profit, about 1,015l. on an average; therefore it appers that all the timber in the New Foreſt, growing upon 63,844 acres of land, has produced a profit only of 1,015l. per annum, on an average, for the laſt 20 years, without making any allowance for the deficiency in the preſent ſtock, compared with the ſtock 20 years ago, or rent for the land.

Having thus pointed out the improper management of this foreſt, it may be expected we ſhould endeavour to form ſome plan for its improvement; we ſhall therefore take the liberty to ſuggeſt our general ideas upon that head.

There

There being in the New Foreſt a variety of claims and privileges appertaining to different people, it would be neceſſary to aſcertain them previous to any final arrangement being made; we ſhould therefore recommend an act of parliament empowering Commiſſioners to make inquiry into the nature of their reſpective claims, which ſhould be paid them in land or money, as the particular circumſtances of the caſe may require, which may be valued by a jury of freeholders in the county; and on the other hand, to aſcertain and value the rights of the Crown in reſpect to the copyholders, and the encroachments upon the foreſt; all of which being properly adjuſted, it will be eaſily known what part belongs excluſively to the Crown, excepting the right of common of thoſe who reſide in the neighbourhood; and as there appears to be about 64,000 acres of wood and waſte lands, it may be fairly preſumed, that if Government were to agree to give up certain privileges, and to deſtroy or park the whole of the deer, which are now extremely numerous, and injurious in a great degree to the adjoining lands, it would be giving up a very conſiderable right, which, though not very valuable to the Crown, is highly detrimental to the waſte lands, and as the Crown has already a right to keep conſtantly incloſed 6000 acres, (by an act of William III.) for the growth of timber, and of courſe a very conſiderable ſhare in the right of common.

It has been ſuggeſted on a former occaſion, that if 20,000 acres were to be kept conſtantly incloſed for the growth of timber, it would be a very moderate conſideration for giving up ſo many other privileges; however, the quantity might be ſettled by the Commiſſioners and the Jury. This being aſcertained, it only remains to point out the beſt method of fencing and planting the incloſures, and preſerving them till they are out of danger of being injured by cattle; to accompliſh which we ſhould recommend the external fences to be made with a ditch, and poſts with three rails on the bank, and well planted with white thorn hedge on the inſide. We would then recommend a nurſery to be made in a central part of the foreſt, for raiſing the ſeveral kinds of plants adapted to the various ſoils of the New Foreſt, and a perſon converſant in that branch, appointed to ſuperintend the management of it, who ſhould reſide upon the premiſes, and attend not only to the raiſing of the trees, but to the tranſplanting them afterwards in the particular ſituations where they are intended to remain, as their ſucceſs depends much upon that attention; but perhaps it may be urged, that it will be unneceſſary to raiſe plants in a nurſery, when the incloſures may be ſown with acorns, &c. which is certainly much leſs trouble, and when applied to oak only, is the moſt expeditious way of furniſhing a large quantity of ground with young plants; but it does by no means follow, that it is the moſt expeditious way of raiſing timber for the Navy, as from repeated experiments and obſervations we have found, that tranſplanted oak will thrive faſter, and produce

better timber in the ſame time, than that which has never been tranſplanted; and notwithſtanding this is contrary to the generally received opinion, we have ventured to aſſert it from known facts, which we are ready to prove to any gentleman, and which we ſhould hope would tend to remove the prejudice that has generally crept into people's minds—that if the tap root of the oak is cut off or injured, that the tree will never thrive after; whereas on the contrary, two or three tap roots will generally be formed in its ſtead, which affords them a better opportunity of finding out the good earth, and in caſe one of them ſhould be ſtopped by a ſtone or otherwiſe, the others may be more fortunate, which is not the caſe with a ſingle tap root, and probably this may account for the ſuperiority of the tranſplanted trees.

However, at all events, if the incloſures could be ſupplied with oak, without the aſſiſtance of the nurſery, they could not with many other kinds, particularly fir and larch, and as moſt of the incloſures would contain ſome barren land on the hills, it would be highly improper to plant it with oak, which would never ſucceed, whereas it would produce excellent fir and larch timber, which would pay better than oak, and at the ſame time ſupply the neighbouring country with fire-wood, which, under the preſent ſyſtem, will ſoon be very ſcarce, and not ſufficient for the legal claims for that article.

With reſpect to the number of officers neceſſary to ſuperintend the foreſt, after it is properly regulated, it may not be neceſſary to particularize here; but we may juſt mention that a very few, under a competent Board, would be fully ſufficient for the whole management, and thoſe ſhould be paid a ſalary adequate to their employ, and on no account ſuffered to receive any emolument or fee whatever from the foreſt.

ALICE HOLT AND WOOLMER FOREST.

This foreſt is ſituated in the eaſt part of Hampſhire, on the borders of the counties of Surry and Suſſex, and is bounded on one ſide by the river Wey, which becomes navigable at Godalming, about 10 miles from the middle of the foreſt, which falls into the Thames, and affords an eaſy conveyance for timber to Woolwich, and other dock-yards in that river.

By an ancient perambulation made in the 28th year of Edward I. it appears, that this foreſt had been enlarged in the four preceding reigns, and reduced by Edward I. to its original limits, in conſequence of the proviſions in the Charta de Foreſta, and of a grant from the Commons of a 15th part of all their moveable property.

The whole of the foreſt within this boundary contains about 15,493 acres; about 6,799 acres of which are private property, the remaining 8,694 acres are foreſt lands belonging to the Crown.

There are two diviſions in the foreſt, one called Holt or Alice Holt, and the other Woolmer, which are divided by intervening private property.

Alice Holt was formerly divided into three bailiwicks or walks, but now there is no diſtinction. Woolmer is divided into two walks, called Linchborough and Borden Walks.

Alice Holt contains about 2,744 acres of crown lands, upon which, according to a late valuation, there is growing about 60,000l. worth of timber.

Woolmer contains about 5,950 acres, upon which there is no timber worth mentioning.

Although there are two diviſions, they are conſidered as one foreſt, and are governed by one ſet of officers, and ſubject to the ſame foreſt courts.

The claims upon this foreſt were very few in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. and thoſe only for the right of common, but they are conſiderably increaſed of late years.

The ancient government of this foreſt was, as other foreſts, by a Lieutenant, Ranger or Keeper, Verdurers, Wood-Ward, Regarders, Agiſtors, and Under-keepers, and thoſe officers held courts of Swanimote and Attachments; but the office of Lieutenant has for many years been granted on leaſe for lives, or terms of years, with the power of appointing inferior officers, for which he was formerly allowed a fee farm rent ariſing out of the manor of Wordleham, amounting to 31l. 2s. 1d. per annum; and a great many other perquiſites ariſing from the foreſt, upon condition of his paying the ſalaries of all the officers in the foreſt. In the year 1701, 150l. more were added to his ſalary.

It appears there has been continual altercation between the Crown and the Lieutenant reſpecting the timber, as he conceived he had a right to the lop and boughs, or one fifth of the timber felled, which has generally been allowed. He alſo claims a right to all the deer upon the foreſt; ſo that upon the whole, Government has but little benefit from it.

In the year 1608 there was a ſurvey made of the timber, when there were found growing in the foreſt 1301 oak trees fit for the Navy, and 23,934 loads of defective trees; and from a ſurvey of the timber in 1783, it appears there remained only about 15,142 loads, including ſound and defective trees, and that thoſe are generally of one age, viz. from 100 to 120 years growth; and that there are ſcarce any to ſucceed them, ſo little care having been taken of late to encourage a ſucceſſion. It therefore is highly neceſſary for Government to take ſome ſteps to aſcertain the reſpective claims of individuals upon this foreſt, as we have recommended in the New Foreſt, and the remainder might be properly planted and cultivated.

FOREST OF BERE.

The foreſt of Bere is ſituated in the ſouth-eaſt part of Hampſhire, on the north ſide of Portſdown, and within eight miles of Portſmouth.

From a perambulation made in the reign of Edward the Firſt, this foreſt was much more extenſive than it now is. Another perambulation was made in 1688, and which is now conſidered as the boundary. This foreſt is divided into two walks, called the Eaſt and Weſt Walks, and each walk contains ſeveral ſmaller diviſions called purlieus, but they are not properly purlieus, being within the regard of the foreſt, and ſubject to the foreſt laws. There are 16 of theſe purlieus, belonging to different proprietors, who have the right of the ſoil, timber, and wood; but the whole are ſubject to the range and feed of the king's deer, and the commoner's cattle.

The whole foreſt contains about 16,000 acres, of which about one third is incloſed, and the reſt open foreſt land; the land in general is extremely good, and proper for the growth of oak timber.

The Officers of this foreſt are, a Warden, four Verdurers, two Maſter Keepers, two Under-Keepers, a Ranger, a Steward of the Swanimote court, twelve Regarders, and two Agiſtors. The ſtock of deer is about 200 head, from which about ſeven brace of bucks are annually killed.

The encroachments are chiefly in the Weſt Walk, where there is no reſident keeper; and the greater part are of modern date. Theſe encroachments are not confined to the property of the Crown, there are many in other purlieus, particularly in thoſe of the

Biſhop

Biſhop of Wincheſter, where of late it has been a practice to grant copies of new incloſures as copyhold, taking a fine and reſerving a rent. Other abuſes have crept in from the non-attendance of the courts, ſo that this foreſt has ſuffered conſiderable depredations.

There was a ſurvey of the timber in this foreſt in 1608, and another in 1783, from which it appears, that the timber in 1783 was only one 28th part of what was growing at the former period; and it does not appear that any one is anxious to protect and encourage the growth of young timber, for which this foreſt is particularly adapted, both as to ſoil and ſituation; and it would certainly be much to the advantage of all parties, if a general incloſure and diviſion could be adopted.

THE NATURAL HISTORY.*

This county hath a ſoil very fruitful for corn, and in many places well wooded, rich in herbage, and plenty of good paſtures: 'tis true, much of their arable land is ſtony, which ſome think is ſo far from being an impediment to the fruitfulneſs, that it rather promotes it, by keeping the ground warm before the corn comes up, and protecting the blade whilſt it is tender, from parching and blaſting winds; and of this they think this a good argument, that lands ſell here dearer than in thoſe places of England which are eſteemed to be the richeſt; for 'tis common to give here, five or ſix and twenty years purchaſe for eſtates, when at the ſame diſtance, or nearer to London, viz. in Kent, Suſſex and Eſſex, better land is commonly ſold for 20, or one and twenty years purchaſe.

The air of this county in moſt parts of it is freſh and healthy; ſcarce any part of England can boaſt of better in either reſpect: Where can a man breathe purer and ſweeter air, than about the Downs of Andover and Wincheſter? Though rather piercing, if it be leſs wholeſome in any one part than other, 'tis in the bottoms, where the Itching flows; near the Sea, by the Creeks, and on the borders of Suſſex; but all theſe make ſo ſmall a part of the county, and are ſo much better air than in the Hundreds of Eſſex, the coaſts of Kent, and the Fens of Lincolnſhire, Bedford, and Ely, that they may not leſſen the reputation of the air in general.

It is well watered with rivers and brooks, of which the principal are, the Stour, the Avon, the Teſe or Teſt, the Alre or Itching, and Hamble, which receive many little

* Magna Britannia, 6 Vol. 4to

rills

rills and brooks into them, beſides the ſeveral ſtreams, which riſing in the North parts of this county, run into the Anborn and Loddon, two rivers of Berkſhire. Theſe rivers ſupply this county with plenty of good meadowing and fiſh, of which latter the neighbouring Sea affords ſo great a ſtore, particularly of Soles, Lobſters, Flounders, &c. about Southampton and Portſmouth, that no county of England has more and better.

The breed of cattle here neceſſary for the plough and pail, are much the ſame as in other parts of England commonly, but it excels moſt other counties in three ſorts, which are their ſheep, hogs, and bees, if we may reckon them ſuch, though but improperly.

1. Their ſheep, of which they feed great numbers in the Downs, afford them not only ſweet and pleaſant mutton for the table, but ſtore of wool. This commodity invites the inhabitants in many towns to follow the cloathing trade, and they have formerly been famous for it; but at this time, though there is a great deal of cloth there made, yet it is not looked upon as the fineſt or beſt.

2. The Hampſhire hogs are allowed generally to make the beſt bacon in England, whether it proceed from the nature of the fleſh, or the good management of the houſewife, may be diſputed; we incline to believe it to ariſe from both, which when they meet, Dr. Fuller tells us, they make ſuch excellent bacon, that very judicious palates have been induced to judge them right Weſtphalia, eſpecially when they imitate the ſhape of the hams. Their food is no other but what the hogs of other counties have, only perhaps more plentiful in the foreſts, into which they put them lean in the acorn ſeaſon, and receive them again full and fat, without coſt or care: and if ſo, why are not our acorns as good food for hogs, as the cheſnuts in Germany, which the hogs in Weſtphalia are ſaid to be fed with.

3. Bees are much cheriſhed in this ſhire, which produce great quantities of honey, but of different natures, according to the variety of the ſoil where they are kept. It is ſaid, that the honey collected by the bees from the Heath, is the worſt Engliſh honey, and will hardly ſell for five pound a barrel, but that which is collected from the champion is worth twice as much; but though there be a difference in the honey, there's none in the wax, which is made of the combs, and is ſold from this county to London, and other parts, in great abundance.

Wood is very plentiful in this county, though by reaſon of its nearneſs to the ſea, there has been made a great conſumption of it; the ſtout oaks in the foreſts and woods being

being not more advantageous to the county itſelf, than uſeful to the whole kingdom, for its ſhipping; for from hence it is, that the builders of ſhips at Portſmouth, Southampton, and other places, are ſupplied with timber, not for the navy royal only, but alſo for merchants, who, in this county, are pretty plentiful, by reaſon of its convenient ports, eſpecially at Portſmouth and Southampton.

The herbs of this county are moſt of them the ſame with thoſe in other parts of this kingdom; but the following plants, which grow wild and plentifully in it, are ſeldom, or very rarely found in other counties:

Aſcyrum ſupinum villoſum paluſtre: Marſh St. Peter's-wort with woolly leaves, on a mooriſh ground, near Southampton, abundantly.

Alopecuros maxima Anglica paludoſa: The great Engliſh marſh fox-tail graſs, in the moiſt paſtures near the ſalt-works, and by Drayton Houſe, about two miles from Portſmouth, plentifully.

Aſphodelus paluſtre Lancaſtriæ: Lancaſhire, or Baſtard Aſphodel, on a bog in an heath between Sariſbury and Southampton.

Bardana minor, ſeu Xanthium minus: The leſſer burdock, in the London road from Portſmouth, about three miles from that town; but, it being an annual plant, it might not continue long there, yet doubtleſs will be found near it.

Ciſſampelos Anglica minima: The leaſt Engliſh black Bindweed, about the pariſh of Drayton, near Portſmouth; its ſmallneſs may ariſe from the barrenneſs of the ſoil thereabouts, and if ſo, it will not conſtitute a different ſpecies.

Dryopteris, or *Filix minor paluſtris repens:* True oak-fern, in a wet and boggy moor, called White-row Moor, within a mile of Petersfield.

Erica maritima Anglica ſupina: Low ſea-heath, found about Portſmouth, as alſo on the ſea-coaſts in Eſſex and Suffolk.

Malva arborea marina noſtras: Engliſh ſea-tree-mallow, about Hurſt Caſtle, near the Iſle of Wight; where alſo grows

Crithmum

Crithmum Cryſanthemum: Samphire with yellow flowers.

Mercurialis maſ. & fœmina: French mercury, the male and female, on the Belch, near Ryde in the Iſle of Wight, plentifully.

Nidus avis, ſive Pſeudo-limodorum: Birds-neſt, or baſtard mud-flower, in a field called Marborn, near Habridg, in Haliborn, a mile from Alton.

Pulmonaria foliis Echii: Bugloſs cowſlips, or long-leaved ſage of Jeruſalem, in a wood by Holbury in the New Foreſt.

Rapunculus corniculatus flore globoſo: Horned rampions with a round head of flowers, in the chalky grounds by Maple-Durham, near Petersfield.

THE Iſle of Wight, as it is ſeparated from Hampſhire by the ſea, and ſeems a little world by itſelf, ſo it differs from Hampſhire in many things, and therefore we ſhall give a ſhort account of the NATURAL HISTORY by itſelf.

The ſoil is ſo fruitful, eſpecially in the ſouthern parts, where 'tis incloſed, that it affords not only corn and fruits of many kinds, ſufficient for the ſupport of the inhabitants, but ſome for exportation, which they chiefly carry to Portſmouth.

The middle part of the iſle, and the northern, abound with rich meadows and paſture, and croſs it there runs a long ridge of hills, which afford excellent food for great flocks of ſheep, whoſe wool, next to that of Lemſter and Cotteſwold, is in ſuch eſteem, that it is much deſired by the clothiers upon the Continent, and ſo brings a great advantage to the inhabitants.

The air is very healthy and wholeſome, inſomuch, that the inhabitants are uſually long lived: the people are vigorous, and able to undergo much labour, and ſo prove good ſeamen and ſoldiers, of which they have 4000 well trained and exerciſed, always ready to take arms in the defence of the iſland.

They

They have an abundance of ſea-fiſh and fowl, as alſo great plenty of game, as rabbits, hares, partridges, pheaſants, lapwings, &c. Indeed they have no want of any thing but wood (for they have only one ſmall foreſt and two parks in the iſle) and ſo they are forced to fetch their wood out of Hampſhire.

The inhabitants facetiouſly boaſt, ſays Mr. Camden, that they are much happier than the other parts of Britain, becauſe they have neither monks, lawyers, nor foxes; but this muſt be underſtood of the time after the diſſolution of the abbeys; for we find in the Monaſt. Anglic. that there was a monaſtery at Quarrer, founded by Baldwin I. Earl of Devonſhire, and another at Careſbrook.

Our chronicles inform us, that in the year 1176, it rained a ſhower of blood for the ſpace of two hours together, in this iſle; and the ſame is reported to have happened at Pool in Devonſhire, June 20, 1653.

BOTANNICAL HISTORY OF PLANTS FOUND IN THIS COUNTY.*

Agaricus fimetarius. Egg Agaric; On dunghills and rubbiſh; and in meadows: between Rood-Lane, and Somerſet Bridge, Portſmouth.

Alopecurus Ariſtatus Monſpelienſis. Bearded Fox-Tail Graſs; in moiſt paſtures of this county, near the ſalt works, and an ancient houſe called Dreyton, about two miles from Portſmouth over againſt the Iſle of Wight.

Atriplex littoralis β. A variety of Graſs-leaved Orach; on rubbiſh, and on the ſea ſhore: at Portſmouth,

Atropa Belladona. Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale, in Up-Park.

Bromus Erectus β arvenſis. Born Brome-Graſs; at Southampton, among corn.

Caucalis latifolia. Purple flowered, great Baſtard Parſley; in corn-fields: about Crux-Eaſton.

Cineraria Alpina. Mountain Ragwort; in mountainous meadows: near Baſingſtoke and Andover.

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Conferva Pellucida. Tranſparent Conferva; } On ſubmarine
——— *Multifida.* Tufted Conferva; } rocks and ſtones.

Convellaria Multiflora. Solomon's Seal; in the woods near Bramdean.

Daphne Mezerium. Spurge Olive; in the woods near Andover, plentifully.

Droſera Anglica. Great Sundew; on boggy ground.

Frankenia lævis. Smooth Sea Heath; in ſea marſhes of a clay ſoil: near Portſmouth.

Fucus abrotanifolius. Jointed Fucus.
——— *fibroſus.* Fennel-leaved Fucus. } On the ſhores.
——— *albidus.* White Fucus.
——— *bifidus.* Bifid Fucus.
——— *criſpatus.* Branched Laver. } On ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.
——— *multifidus.* Multifid Fucus
——— *ovalis.* Ovate Fucus
——— *Canalicolatus.* Furrſweed Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones, at Goſport.

Galium Spurium. Gooſe-graſs, with ſmoother ſeeds, in corn-fields at Liphook.

Gentiana Filiformis. Marſh Centuary, in Marſhes.

Herniaria Glabra. Smooth-rupture-wort, on ſandy ſhores, near Portſmouth.

Hypericum Elodes. Marſh St. Peter's Wort, on a rotten mooriſh ground, not far from Southampton.

Inula Chrithmordes. Golden Sampire, in a Marſh near Hurſt Caſtle.

Lavatera Arborea. Sea Tree-Mallows, on ſea ſhores, at Hurſt Caſtle.

Lichen Plicatus. Common hairy Liverwort, or Tree-Moſs, in Woodcot Wood.

Lycoperdon Tuber. Solid Puff Balls, or Truffles, on the Downs.

Melittis Meliſſophyllum. Baſtard Balm, in the New Foreſt.

Mercurialis Annua. French Mercury, on the Beach near Ryde, in the Iſle of Wight.

Narthecium Oſſifragum. Lancaſhire or Baſtard Aſphodel, in a bog on a heath in the midway between Sariſbury and Southampton.

Orchis

Orchis Abortiva. Purple Bird's-Neſt, found in the border of a field called Marborn, near Habridge in Haliborn, a mile from Alton.

Obranche Ramoſa. Branched Broome-Rape, in corn-fields and dry paſtures.

Phyteuma Orbiculare. Horned Rampions, with a round head or ſpike of flowers, in the encloſed chalky hilly grounds, by Maple Durham, near Petersfield, and on the Downs.

Pinguicula Villoſa. Cornwall Butterwort, in Marſhes.

Polypodium Thelypteris. Marſh Fern, in a very wet bog, called White-Row Moor, where peat is dug up, a mile from Petersfield.

Palmonaria Officinalis. Bugloſs Cowſlips, or Sage of Jeruſalem, in a wood by Holbury Houſe, in the New Foreſt.

Schænus Albus. White-flowered Ruſh-Graſs, in Marſhes.

Scirpus Holoſchænus. Round-headed Bull-Ruſh, on ſea ſhores.

Splachnum Ampulleucum. Common Splachnum, on turfy bogs, about Itchen Ferry, near Southampton.

Thecium Linophyllum. Baſtard Toad-Flax, on mountainous paſtures, eſpecially of a chalky ſoil, at Baſingſtoke.

Trifolium Arvenſe β. A variety of Hare's-Foot Trefoil, in ſandy corn-fields and meadows, at South-Sea Caſtle.

Ulva Capillaris. Capillary Laver, on ſea rocks and ſtones, near Chriſt Church.

Ulva Filiformis. Filiform Laver;
——*purpureſcens.* Purpliſh Laver; } On ſubmarine rocks and ſtones, near Chriſt Church.

——*rubra.* Red Laver, on ſubmarine ſtones, near Chriſt Church.

Viola Paluſtris. Marſh Violet, in a bog near Liphook.

Xanthium Strumarium. Leſſer Burdock, on dunghills and rich land, three miles from Portſmouth, in the road to London.

FOSSILS IN THIS COUNTY.

The cliffs about Chriſt Church and Lymington, but particularly about Hordwell, abound with curious foſſils, of which a large quantity were collected by the late Mr. Brander, now in the Britiſh Muſeum, and engraved at his expence; 131 ſpecimens in nine quarto plates, which he publiſhed under the title of Foſſilia Hantoncenſia, 1766. The ſtratum of clay containing theſe foſſils, runs north, quite through the New Foreſt. The ſhores under the cliffs abound with large modules of ironore, and pebbles or flints, in which, when broke, are found foſſils, ſhells, or their impreſſions.

RIVERS IN THIS COUNTY

Are, the Avon, the Teſe, the Stour, and the Itching. The Avon enters the county at Charford, and running ſouthward, by Ringwood, diſcharges itſelf into the ſea below Chriſtchurch. The Teſe riſes in the northern part, and runs ſouthward, forming ſeveral iſlands at Stockbridge, then paſſing by Rumſey, falls into that arm of the ſea called Southampton Water.

DOMESTIC MANNERS OF THIS COUNTY.

The farmers are a ſubſtantial claſs of men, full of agricultural knowledge and induſtry; they are very fond of fine teams of horſes, each vies with his neighbour to outdo him in having better cattle.

POPULATION OF THE COUNTY OF HANTS.

By a curious record of a poll-tax in the Paper Office, dated 1377, it appears, that there were raiſed by an aſſeſſment of fourpence per head on all lay perſons, male and female, over 14 years, except beggars, 554 pounds and four-pence, which makes the perſons ſo aſſeſſed 19,975.

DOGS OF ENGLAND PECULIAR TO THIS COUNTY.

Wolfgangus Lazius obſerves, that the Emperors of Rome kept an officer in the Britiſh Belgæ, to take care of their dogs.

It is certain that our dogs were celebrated as the beſt in Europe, inſomuch that Strabo ſays, they ſerved as ſoldiers, were uſed in war by the ancient Gauls, and were in great demand for the ſports in the amphitheatres at Rome, and for the diverſion of hunting. They were, according to that author, naturally qualified for the chace; whence Nemevian ſays,

> Could we but truſt the rough Bolognian ſeas,
> And viſit Britain's iſland at our eaſe,
> Dogs we ſhould find, but at dear prices gained.

Oppan, in his Cynegetics, tells us how much was valued that kind of dog called among us the gaze hound—

> The lurchers next, a ſtout and hardy race,
> Tho' ſmall in bulk, deſerves the higheſt praiſe
> Among the ſavage-painted Briton's breed;
> Under our tables like thoſe curs that feed.

Claudian ſays of our maſtiffs,

> The Britiſh breed the necks of bulls will break.

GLOSSARY OF WORDS PECULIAR TO THIS COUNTY.

Aiſh, Stubble wheat; or *oat aiſh*, wheat or oat ſtubble.

Borſe, a calf of half a year old.

Break, to break, to tear. In this county break is uſed for tear, and tear for break; as, I have *torn* my beſt decanter, or china diſh—I have *broke* my cambrick apron.

Buck, of a cart or waggon, the body.

Buckey cheeſe; a ſweet rank cheeſe, perhaps from a rank goatiſh taſte—*Bonc*, in French, ſignifying a he-goat.

Brummell, or *bumble kite*; a bramble, or blackberry; perhaps a corruption of bramble kates.

Chuck,

Chuck, chuck; a word uſed in calling ſwine.

Coathy, rotten; applied to ſheep: to throw alſo.

Colt pixy; a ſpirit or fairy, in the ſhape of a horſe, which (*wickers*) neighs, and miſleads horſes into bogs, &c.

Gale; an old bull caſtrated.

Hoggets, hog colts; colts of a year old.

Jobbet; a ſmall quantity, commonly of hay or corn.

Nitch, or *nidge*; leſs than a jobbet.

Ride; a little ſtream.

Tooly; tender, ſickly; a tooly man or woman.

Un; him; I told un.

"Hampſhire grounds require every day of the week a ſhower of rain, and on Sunday twain."

"Manners make the man, quoth William of Wickham."

William of Wickham, Biſhop of Wincheſter, was founder of Wincheſter College, in this county, and of New College, Oxford; he was alſo famous for his ſkill in architecture. This adage was his motto.

"Canterbury is the higher rack, but Wincheſter the better manger."

W. Edington, Biſhop of Wincheſter, was the author of this ſaying, giving it as a reaſon for his refuſal to be tranſlated to Canterbury, though nominated thereto. Indeed though Canterbury be graced with a higher honour, the net revenues of Wincheſter are greater, there being leſs ſtate to be ſupported. The proverb is applied to thoſe who prefer a wealthy privacy before a leſs profitable dignity.

Queen Mary obliged the manger in ſome ſort to maintain the rack, by commanding John White, Biſhop of Wincheſter, to pay a thouſand pounds to Cardinal Pole, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, for the better ſupport of his eſtate.

" The Iſle of Wight hath no monks, lawyers, or foxes."

This ſpeech, as Fuller remarks, has more of mirth than truth in it; perhaps if inſtead of none it were ſaid they had few of the unprofitable and troubleſome inmates there mentioned, it might be nearer the fact.

The remains of the monaſteries of the black Monks at Cariſbrook, and white ones at Quarrer, in this iſland, confute one part of this ſaying. Indeed that there ſhould be a fertile, healthy, and pleaſant ſpot without monks; a rich place without lawyers; and a country abounding with lambs, poultry, and game, without foxes, is evidently an improbability.

" A Hampſhire Hog."

A jocular appellation for a Hampſhire man; Hampſhire being famous for a fine breed of hogs, and the excellency of the bacon made there.

GENERAL VIEW

OF THE

AGRICULTURE

OF THE

ISLE OF WIGHT,

(Forming a Part of Hampſhire.)

WITH

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MEANS OF ITS IMPROVEMENT.

BY

THE REV. MR. WARNER.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Iſle of Wight, called Gwith by the Britons, Vectis by the Romans, and Wect by the Saxons, lies on the coaſt of Hampſhire, and is included in that county; the ſtrait that ſeparates it from the main land is of unequal breadth, being about one mile over towards the weſtern, and about ſeven miles at the eaſtern extremity; its form is ſomewhat like a lozenge; the greateſt length from eaſt to weſt is 23 miles, and breadth from north to ſouth 13; its ſuperficial contents are reckoned at 100,000 acres.

The iſland is divided into two hundreds, called Eaſt and Weſt Medine; contains 30 pariſhes, and rather more than 18,000 inhabitants. Its chief towns are, Newport (the capital) Cowes, and Yarmouth. The air, particularly in the higher ſouthern parts, is extremely wholeſome; frequent inſtances of longevity occurring, and a general appearance of health and vigour prevailing among the lower ranks of people. Its fertility is almoſt proverbial, having long ſince been ſaid to produce more in one year, than could be conſumed by its inhabitants in eight; an improved huſbandry introduced of late years has increaſed this fertility, and from what I have been able to collect, we may now eſtimate its annual production to be at leaſt ten times as much as its conſumption.

SOIL, FACE OF THE COUNTRY, AND ROADS.

The ſoil is extremely different in different parts of the iſland; and ſometimes exhibits a remarkable variety, even in the ſame pariſh—Thus for inſtance, in Brading, the moſt eaſtern pariſh, the following varieties occur: the ſouth part conſiſts of a free, kind-working earth, mixt with a ſmall proportion of ſand; the weſt, of a light loam, mixed with chalk; and the north and eaſt parts of a ſtiff clay, ſcarcely yielding to the operations of the huſbandman. In many parts of the iſland, the ſoil is gravelly; in others flinty; but

its general character is a ſtrong and loamy earth, well calculated for agricultural purpoſes. It abounds with marle, both ſhell and ſtone; chalk, fullers' and brick earth; tobacco-pipe clay; ſtone of different qualities; and various kinds of ſands; of the laſt, a fine white ſort is found in the pariſh of Freſhwater, on a manor belonging to John Urry, Eſq. of Yarmouth, eſteemed far ſuperior to any other in the kingdom, and uſed in great quantities for the glaſs and porcelaine manufactories.

The face of the country is various, beautiful, and picturesque; conſiſting of gently-ſwelling hills, diverſified with intermediate vallies, verdant well-watered meads, and rich corn fields. A chain of hills ſtretches from eaſt to weſt through the heart of the iſland, and the ſhort, ſweet food which they afford to the ſheep, renders their wool and meat equal to thoſe of the ſheep bred on the downs of Suſſex. In the ſouthern parts of the iſland, particularly about Steephill and Under-Cliff, it is intereſting to obſerve how the induſtrious labour of the inhabitants has overcome certain local inconveniences. Many ſpots of ground, hereabouts, lie in ſuch intricacies among the crags of mountains and rocks, that one would imagine their ſituation ſhould ſecure them from the notice of the huſbandman: the iſlanders, however, have found means to reduce all theſe ſpots to tillage; and even thoſe which appear, from their rapid deſcent and whimſical inequalities, to be moſt incapable of being worked, yet by ploughing them, ſometimes in a tranſverſe, and ſometimes in an oblique direction, they make them produce heavy and abundant crops. This operation, however, is a very laborious one, and I frequently remarked it was neceſſary for them to have five horſes to perform it. Notwithſtanding the ſituation of theſe pieces of land, they let at 20s. and upwards per acre.

The roads of the iſland (particularly in the eaſtern diviſion) are paid great attention to, and, except in the ſouthern parts, where the rocky ſoil renders them rugged, are as good as thoſe of Hampſhire. The weſtern diviſion being leſs populous, the roads here are leſs pleaſant to the traveller; though indeed of late years, great improvements have been made in theſe means of communication throughout the whole iſland.

They are formed and repaired as in other places, by the reſpective pariſhes or tythings through which they paſs.

GRAIN,

GRAIN, COURSE OF CROPS, MANURES, &c.

The grains cultivated in the iſland are, wheat (red ſtrawed), barley, oats (ſometimes the Tartarian, but they are not found to anſwer) beans, and peaſe; though more or leſs attention is paid to the three latter, according to the ſituation of the different farms, and the different nature of the land. This will appear from the following ſtatement of the rotation of crops in various parts of the iſland.

Towards the eaſtern extremity, the common courſe, on the free, light-working land, is

1ſt year, Wheat
2d —— Barley or oats
3d —— Clover
4th —— Wheat.

On the ſtiff land they have wheat only once in four years.

At the ſouthern part of the iſland this courſe is uſed:

1ſt year, Wheat
2d —— Fallow dunged and turnips
3d —— Barley
4th —— Clover.

About Steep-hill the following management occurs: Wheat, oats, or peaſe; barley with clover; mow it next ſummer; feed it afterwards; plough it up; give it a ſummer's fallow; and ſow it with wheat again.

Near the center of the iſland the rotation is as follows:

1ſt year, Wheat
2d —— Barley
3d —— Clover
4th —— Wheat.

Towards

Towards the weſtern extremity:

1ſt year, Turnips
2d —— Barley
3d —— Clover and ray-graſs
4th —— Wheat.

The wheat is prepared for ſowing, in general, by ſteeping it in ſalt water, and afterwards mixing it with lime.

In the eaſtern part of the iſland, the medium produce of wheat is about 29 buſhels, of oats 28, of barley 30, of peaſe 28, and of beans 24 buſhels per acre. In the ſouthern and weſtern parts it is rather larger; wheat 30 buſhels, oats 40, barley 30, beans 32, and peaſe 28 buſhels, per acre.

In preparing their land for wheat, the iſlanders give three or four ploughings (as the ſoil requires) to their fallows; and one on breaking up their clover lays. They ſow about two buſhels and half per acre: for oats they ſeldom plough more than once, and ſow about four buſhels and half per acre; for barley they give three ploughings, and ſow about four buſhels per acre.

The grain is, in general, broad-caſt, though ſome farmers have adopted the drilling ſyſtem for wheat, barley, and peaſe, which is found to ſucceed very well in the free, light, and ſandy ſoils. When this huſbandry is practiſed, they uſe a ſmall kind of horſe-hoes, which are worked by a man; theſe, with the aſſiſtance of hand-hoes, and earthing up the ranks, and keeping them clean by women and children weeders, combine to produce profitable crops.

In many of their ſtiff, clayey lands, the iſlanders dibble beans; but ſome improvement might be introduced into this branch of huſbandry. By planting ten pecks upon an acre (a common practice) a very uſeleſs waſte of ſeed is occaſioned; and in not hoeing them when they come up, which in general they omit doing, the plant is leſs healthy and productive, than it would be if properly attended to.

Potatoes are not ſo much regarded here, as their excellence and utility deſerve. The little farmers and labouring poor are almoſt the only people who plant them; the land intended to receive them is fallowed and well dunged, the potatoes (divided according

to

to their eyes) are then planted in rows; the rows being about a foot diſtance from each other; and earthed up when about four or five inches above the ground. In general the crops are very ſatisfactory, from 60 to 110 ſacks per acre.

I confeſs I am aſtoniſhed, that more attention is not paid to the potatoe, in this part of Hampſhire, where ſo many ſpots are found peculiarly well calculated for its cultivation. Of all the roots which our climate produces, none perhaps is of greater or more general uſe than this; whether it be conſidered as a meliorator, cleanſer and improver of the ſoil, or as a plant which affords a cheap and nutricious food, both to men and to cattle; viewed in the light of profit alſo, it would aſſuredly anſwer well to the Iſle of Wight farmer to cultivate potatoes, as his vicinity to Portſmouth, whither they might be carried at a trifling expence, would always inſure him an immediate and profitable market for his crop.

Turnips are now highly eſteemed in the ſouthern, weſtern, and central parts of the iſland; and the farmers are correcting an error, which, ſome few years ſince, they were guilty of, viz. not hoeing this valuable root. They now plough four times, harrow and hoe once; and feed them off with ſheep, by hurdling.

The times of ſowing and harveſt are theſe: wheat and winter vetches are generally ſown in October, and harveſted in Auguſt: oats are ſown in March, barley in April, beans in February, and peaſe in March. Peaſe are harveſted in the latter part of July or beginning of Auguſt, and the other grains in September.

Their manures are chiefly chalk, and dung ariſing from the farm-yard, which, after lying for ſome time in a heap, is mixed with earth; from 15 to 20 pots per acre, of this compoſt, are ſpread on the lands prepared for wheat.—Chalk is alſo much uſed: its durable and improving qualities having been of late years experienced by the Iſle of Wight farmers, they put about 100 buſhels of it on an acre, which are found to operate beneficially for 14 or 15 years. Some few enlightened and experimental farmers have of late tried the effects of ſea-weeds as a manure; and mixing them up with dung, lime, and earth, have formed a compoſt which adds ſo much to the natural fertility of the land, that it will doubtleſs ſpeedily induce others to follow the like profitable practice.

When they find it neceſſary to marle, they uſually put from 20 to 24 waggon loads upon an acre.

The farms in the Iſle of Wight are of a moderate ſize; from 100l. to 400l. per annum, with a few at 500l. The average rent is about 17s. per acre. Eſtates, when ſold, fetch about 28 years purchaſe.

GRASSES, PASTURE, DRAINING, &c.

The green crops moſtly cultivated are, turnips, clover, vetches, ray-graſs, and trefoile. They have, alſo, ſome buck wheat; but the quantity is ſmall, and only raiſed in their lighteſt and moſt ſandy ſoil. It is generally given to the hogs for the purpoſe of fattening them.

Of clover, they cut on average about one ton and a half per acre, and then let it go to ſeed. Vetches are now and then ſowed after clover, and according to the pleaſure of the farmer, are either fed off, or mowed, and given to the horſes in the ſtable.

Their paſture and meadow land is extremely rich, and produces from one to two tons of fine hay per acre; the dry meadows are well manured at the proper ſeaſon with good rotten dung; and the wet ones kept in excellent order by well-managed drains. The common method of forming theſe drains is, by digging a trench two feet and a half deep, in which ſmall picked ſtones, or lumps of chalk, are thrown, to the height of a foot; on theſe is placed a layer of ſtraw, heath, or furze; and the whole is then covered with the ſoil. The expence of this operation is about ninepence per perch.

SHEEP, HORSES, COWS, AND SWINE.

Thoſe profitable and uſeful animals, ſheep, have been very much attended to of late years by the Iſle of Wight farmers, who have found their account fully in adopting that excellent ſyſtem of huſbandry.

The numbers of ſheep annually ſhorn are computed to amount to 40,000. Laſt year upwards of 5,000 lambs were ſold to the London butchers alone; and in Auguſt, when I happened to be at Newport, one of theſe dealers bought 1,500 at a ſingle purchaſe.

The breed, in general uſe, is the Dorſetſhire; perhaps, however, by occaſionally changing it, that degeneracy might be prevented, which I obſerved began to appear in

two or three flocks. This is a practice common with all the great ſheep farmers in the weſt of England; and, as I have heard ſome of the moſt intelligent declare, is the only method of keeping up the original perfection of their flocks.

The average weight of wool per fleece, in the eaſtern part of the iſland, is three lbs. and in the ſouthern and weſtern parts, about three lbs. and a half. Little of this is manufactured in the iſland, it being chiefly exported in the fleece to different trading towns.

The ſtock uſually kept on the farms conſiſts of ſheep, cows, and horſes: oxen are rare; what few there are, they generally feed with ſtraw and hay, and work them as horſes.

The cows are moſtly of the Alderney breed, though mixed with Engliſh ſorts; which the farmers think renders the butter better than it would otherwiſe be. They are extremely profitable, ſome of them giving, during part of the ſummer, ten pounds of butter per week. It is matter of ſurpriſe that this breed is not more generally uſed in other parts of the kingdom, than appears to be the caſe. The original price of a good Alderney cow, at the place where ſhe is imported, is ſeldom more than eight guineas; ſhe is equally hardy with our own breed, conſumes leſs provender, and certainly yields as much milk, the cream of which gives a richneſs to butter, not obſervable in what is made from the Engliſh cow.

The horſes are of different breeds, but in general large, and I think black. As there is ſome emulation among the farmers with regard to the beauty and ſtrength of their teams, the draught horſes are fine animals, and kept in good order.

It was the practice formerly among the farmers of the iſland, not to confine their cattle to the farm-yard in winter. Their own good ſenſe, however, or hints from others, have convinced them of the pernicious conſequences of this omiſſion: they now adopt farm-yard foddering in the winter pretty generally, and thereby reap the certain conſequences of the practice, health to their cattle, and a great addition to their farm-yard manure.

The hogs are of a breed, I believe, peculiar to the iſland, at leaſt I do not recollect ſeeing any of the ſame in other places; they are large and tall, marked with black ſpots, and have very deep ſides. The bacon is excellent.

The oxen and cows are fattened with hay, barley meal, and turnips; the hogs with peaſe and barley meal; the ſheep are fed in the winter with hay and turnips.

The dairies produce, in conſiderable quantities, two ſorts of ſkim-milk cheeſe; the Dorſetſhire, and what is emphatically called Iſle of Wight rock; they are extremely hard, can ſcarcely be cut but by a hatchet or ſaw, are to be maſticated only by the firmeſt teeth, and digeſted but by the ſtrongeſt ſtomachs.

TIMBER.

Timber was formerly extremely plenty in the iſland, but the inhabitants have had ſo good a market for it at Portſmouth, and the other dock-yards in and near this diſtrict, that little now remains; of this little, the oak and elm appear to be moſt flouriſhing. Improvident of the future, they have omitted to plant in proportion to their cutting down; and conſequently, there being no young trees to ſupply the place of the old woods, in a very few years the iſland will be entirely robbed of its timber, and a great part of its beauty along with it.

The powerful reaſon, which perhaps has prevented the proprietors of land here (and which operates in a like manner with other individuals in other parts of the kingdom) from encouraging the growth of oak on their eſtates, is the more profitable and quick return made to them by keeping it in tillage. To bring this noble tree to maturity, no leſs than 100 years are required; and it is hardly to be expected, that the man of ſmall property ſhould forego the intermediate profits ariſing from his land, in an uncertain expectation of advantage to his family, at a diſtance of time to which he can ſcarcely extend his ideas of intereſt; beſides, it is well known that this tree requires the ſtrongeſt, fineſt, and deepeſt ſoil; which being the moſt lucrative for huſbandry, it is not extraordinary, that individuals ſhould apply it to other purpoſes than that of raiſing oak timber. The above reaſons, notwithſtanding, however ſtrongly they may apply to the farmer, or landlord of ſmall property, certainly loſe great part of their force, with reſpect to the poſſeſſors of extenſive eſtates; to them, the inconvenience of appropriating a few acres to the planter of timber, would be but trifling: the expences attending it would not be felt, the loſs of the intermediate profits ariſing from the land would not affect them; and as large eſtates are oftentimes entailed, or continued in the ſame family for a long ſeries of years, the planter of the *preſent* century, might reaſonably build upon the proſpect, of his deſcendant enjoying the fruits of his labours in the *next*.

For Government to interfere at all with the uſe or management of private property, by enforcing, in any way, the planting of oak on the eſtates of individuals (a practice adopted

adopted by parliament in the 16th century) would now be juſtly deemed a treſpaſs on one of the moſt ſacred rights of the ſubject; but what it cannot *compel*, it might perhaps *allure to*, by holding out honours, pecuniary rewards, or other ſtimuli, to incite and encourage the proprietors of land to cheriſh the growth of this valuable tree; and thereby provide ſupplies for the future navies of our country.

WASTE LAND, FORESTS, AND SEA MUD.

There is but little waſte land in the iſland; and this chiefly exhibits a ſandy ſoil, which would not probably pay the expences of its cultivation.

Perhaps, indeed, Parkhurſt or Cariſbrook Foreſt, lying in the center of the iſland, may at preſent be properly denominated waſte land, as it remains in an inactive uſeleſs ſtate, without affording any advantages to the Crown, whoſe property it is; and very trifling ones to the inhabitants who reſide in its neighbourhood. This tract of land, which contains 3000 acres, is ſituated to the north of Newport and Cariſbrook; and though called a foreſt, has long been without a tree of any value; there is, however, a lodge ſtill kept up, and a keeper appointed, whoſe office it is to preſerve the deer and the wood, of which ſcarce a veſtige remains. Notwithſtanding the inattention paid hitherto by Government to Parkhurſt Foreſt, the ſoil is, in many places, extremely good; and capable of being applied to the moſt valuable purpoſes; ſeveral large ſpots are to be found on which the oak would thrive ſurprizingly well, and none are ſo bad as to preclude the hope of the larch and Scotch fir ſucceeding on them.

The obſtacles which preſent themſelves, to the plan of incloſing and planting the other royal foreſts in the kingdom, ſuch as the adjuſtment of multiplied and complicated claims, &c. would perhaps be gotten over, without much difficulty, in the caſe of Parkhurſt Foreſt, ſhould Government think proper to appropriate it to the growth of timber; ſince theſe claims are but few, and confined to a ſmall number of people, (the real ones I mean, for that of a general right of common for black cattle, exerciſed by the freeholders of the iſland, appears to be a ſurreptitious one) and conſequently might be ſettled with little trouble and expence. Theſe claims conſiſt of a right of common for cattle and ſheep; and of turbary, and are attached to the eſtates immediately adjoining the foreſt.

In the eaſtern part of the iſland are ſome tracts of marſhy ground, covered at high tide by the ſea, but left bare on its reflux; the largeſt of theſe (the others being inconſider-

 able

ble) is Braden Haven, containing about 900 acres. Into this, the Ear flows through a narrow inlet. As early as the reign of Edward I. an idea was entertained that there was a poſſibility of recovering this uſurpation of ſoil from the ſea, and converting it to agricultural purpoſes; and accordingly Sir William Ruſſel, warden of the iſland at this period, made the attempt; and actually ſucceeded in gaining a conſiderable number of acres, a circumſtance rather remarkable, ſo little attention being paid, in that barbarous and unenlightened age, by the feudal chieftains, to any thing connected with agricultural improvements. Farther acquiſitions alſo were made in the years 1562 and 1594.

The next, and laſt attempt was of a more extenſive nature; the particulars of which, as they are curious in themſelves, and may afford uſeful hints to future adventurers in that line, I ſhall extract from Sir Richard Worſley's Hiſtory of the Iſle of Wight.

" A grant of Brading Haven was obtained from King James I. by Gibbs, a groom of the bed-chamber. The owners of the adjoining land conteſted this grant; which the King was very earneſt in ſupporting. After a verdict obtained in the Exchequer againſt the gentlemen of the iſland, Gibbs ſold his ſhare, for two thouſand pounds, to Sir Bevis Thelwall, a page of the king's bed-chamber, who admitted the famous Sir Hugh Middleton to a ſhare. They employed a number of Dutchmen to incloſe and recover the haven from the ſea. The firſt taking of it in, coſt 4,000l. and 1,000l. more were expended in building a dwelling-houſe, barn, a water mill, trenching, quick-ſetting, and other neceſſary works; ſo that including the original purchaſe, the total expenditure amounted to ſeven thouſand pounds. But after all, the nature of the ground did not anſwer the expectation of the undertakers; for though that part of it adjoining Brading proved tolerably good, nearly one half of it was found to be a light running ſand; nevertheleſs, an inconteſtible evidence appeared, by the diſcovery of a well, caſed with ſtone, near the middle of the haven, that it had formerly been good ground. Sir Hugh Middleton tried a variety of experiments on the land which had been taken in, before he ſold his ſhare, ſowing it with wheat, barley, oats, cabbage, and finally with rape ſeed, which laſt was alone ſucceſsful. But the greateſt diſcouragement was, that the ſea brought up ſo much ooze, weeds, and ſand, which choaked up the paſſage for the diſcharge of the freſh water; at length, in a wet ſeaſon, when the inner part of the haven was full of freſh water, and a high ſpring tide, the waters met under the bank and made a breach. Thus ended this expenſive project; and though Sir John Oglander, who lived in the neighbourhood, confeſſes himſelf a friend to the undertaking, which, beſides its principal object, tended to render that part of the country more healthy, he declares it as his opinion, that the ſcheme can never be reſumed to any profitable purpoſe.

" Sir

"Sir Bevis Thelwall and his heirs laboured to aſcribe this accident to other cauſes, in order to preſerve their claims, and to recover compenſation for their loſſes; but the whole affair died away, and the ſea ſtill overflows the haven."

The ill ſucceſs of Sir Bevis Thelwall and Sir Hugh Middleton ſeems ſufficient to deter any future projector from riſking ſo large a ſum as would be neceſſary to recover Brading Haven from the ſea, on a ſpeculation that has already turned out ſo diſadvantageouſly. But ſhould any gentleman be bold enough to attempt its embankment he would do well to pay every attention to the mode adopted by the late Count Bentinck, for ſhutting out the ſea on his Norfolk eſtate; who has ſhewn an example, almoſt unique in this kingdom, of laudable ſpirit, unconquered perſeverance, ſound judgment, and conſummate ſkill, in adding to his property upwards of 1000 acres formerly overwhelmed by the ocean.

IMPROVEMENTS AND EXPERIMENTS.

The improvements introduced of late years in the Iſle of Wight huſbandry, are chiefly ſuch as have occurred in the preceding pages. The general introduction of large flocks of ſheep on the different farms, the adoption of ſome branches of the Norfolk huſbandry, and other ſmaller matters.

But I cannot help dwelling more particularly upon an experiment, which, as it is connected with agriculture, naturally falls within this general view of that ſyſtem of it practiſed in the iſland. I allude to Sir Richard Worſley's vineyard, at his elegant cottage of St. Lawrence.

The claſſical owner of this charming retreat, having remarked a very ſenſible mildneſs of climate in this part of the iſland, (occaſioned by its lying immediately open to the ſouth, and being ſheltered to the north and eaſt, by a high range of rocky hills, which at the ſame time ſhut out the biting winds, and ſtrongly reflect the rays of the ſun on the ſoil beneath them) determined to attempt the propagation of the vines of Brittany, the climate of which place correſponded in ſome meaſure with that of Steep-hill. For this purpoſe he procured the neceſſary number of plants of the two grapes called *White Muſcadine* and *Plant Verd*, from which the natives of the weſtern parts of France make a light white wine; and at the ſame time hired a Breton to attend to their management and cultivation.

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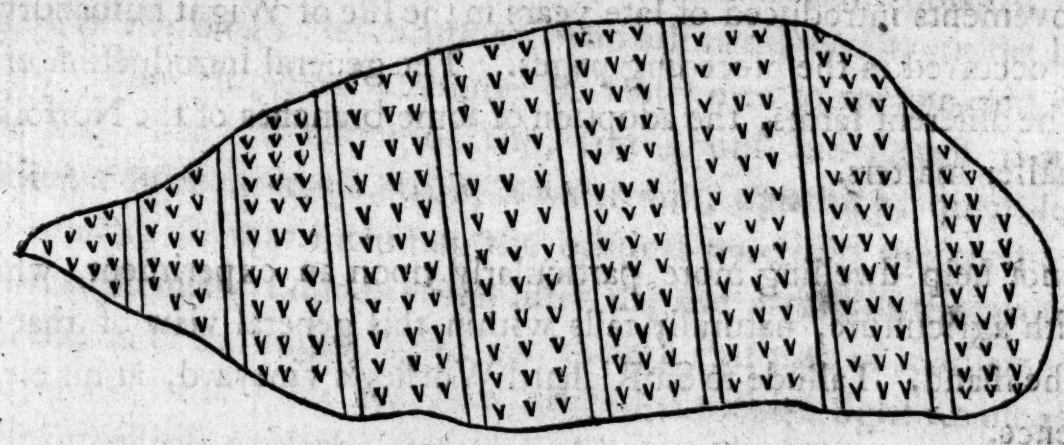
The man began his operations in the beginning of 1792: having gotten rather more than an acre (in a very ſheltered ſpot) into proper order for the reception of the plants, in the month of March he put them into the ground.

This piece of land is divided into ſeveral beds, each bed being about 12 feet in breadth; theſe are ſeparated by footpaths for the convenience of a near approach to the vines. The plants themſelves are placed in rows, at the diſtance of a foot and a half from each other.

As this firſt experiment wore a very encouraging appearance, another piece of ground, rather more to the eaſtward, and about an acre and a half in extent, was gotten into order, and a ſimilar plantation made in it in February 1793. Theſe two plantations compriſe together about three acres, and contain 700 plants. That a clearer idea may be formed of the diſpoſition of the vines, I have added a rude ſketch of the latter.



The man who has the care of theſe plantations ſeems very equal to the charge, and keeps them in high order: the ſtem of each vine is about eight inches from the ground, and the earth around it is well hoed, and free of weeds. He does not allow more than two ſhoots to remain on each ſtem; theſe are cut off in the enſuing March, and their place ſupplied by other young ones. The ſhoots alſo are not ſuffered to run into luxuriance; but kept at the length of two feet, or two and a half. In September laſt, when I had the pleaſure of ſeeing theſe plantations, every vine bore the appearance of health and vigour; there was ſome little fruit on two or three of thoſe which had been firſt planted; but this prematurity was to be attributed to their being ſituated near a rock, and receiving the rays of the ſun ſtrongly reflected from it. The vine-dreſſer did not expect any conſiderable

conſiderable quantity of grapes till the fourth year after the planting. He ſeemed to entertain no doubts as to the ſucceſs of his labours, and aſſured me, he had never before ſeen ſuch ſtrong and proſperous young plants in any vineyard.

But, in order to give every poſſible chance to his experiment, Sir Richard has not confined himſelf to one mode of planting only. In a bank within his incloſure (having a ſlope of about 45 degrees to the ſouth, he has made a terrace conſiſting of ſeven ſtages, formed of rough ſtones, riſing like a flight of ſteps one above another; againſt the perpendicular part of each ſtage are placed trelliſes, and on them the vines are intended to be trained in the manner of eſpaliers. The plants were put in laſt March.

With reſpect, however, to this mode of propagating vines, it may admit of doubt whether it be likely to ſucceed or not, owing to the ſmall degree of nouriſhment which the plants can poſſibly receive as they now ſtand; for although the vine, when *mature*, will flouriſh where there is little ſoil, nay, where there is apparently no ſoil at all, amongſt gravel, flints, and rocks, drawing ſupport with its minute, but far-extending fibres, from ſources imperceptible to the human eye; yet I believe, in its *infant* ſtate it requires more nutriment, and more room for the extenſion of its tender roots, than it will find where it is at preſent planted.

I cannot cloſe this ſhort, and I fear imperfect, account of Sir Richard Worſley's vineyard, without adding every wiſh for the ſucceſs of an experiment, which diſplays great public ſpirit, and has been attended with conſiderable trouble and expence.

THE POOR, LABOURERS, PRICE OF WAGES, &c.

A few years back, great abuſes having been experienced in the management of the poor, in the different pariſhes of the iſland, the gentlemen determined to adopt ſome mode of remedying the evil; and accordingly, in 1770, a general meeting of the reſpectable inhabitants was held, in which it was propoſed that an act of Parliament ſhould be procured, to conſolidate the poor rates of the ſeveral pariſhes, and to erect a Houſe of Induſtry for the general reception of the paupers.

The propoſal being agreed to, a bill was accordingly obtained, and a large building erected on part of the Foreſt of Packhurſt, 80 acres of which were granted by Parliament for this purpoſe.

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The plan of this extenſive edifice is extremely good, having every convenience thas can tend to render its inhabitants healthy, uſeful, and induſtrious. It is capable of containing 700 people, though there are ſeldom upwards of 500 reſident paupers, two-thirds of whom are conſtantly employed in manufacturing ſacks for corn, flour, and biſcuit, and kerſeys, ſtockings, &c. for the uſe of the inhabitants of the houſe. The profits of theſe operations are applied to the ſupport of the eſtabliſhment, the payment of the intereſt due on the money borrowed for carrying it into execution, and the gradual diſcharge of the principal.

The act of Parliament, indeed, provided, that for the firſt 20 years after the completion of the plan, half the profits ariſing from the labour of the poōr ſhould be applied to the reduction of the poor rates; and half to the payment of the ſum borrowed. It being, however, found, that the reduction thus made in the former was but inconſiderable, it was thought prudent to apply the whole to the latter purpoſe, which has been the caſe for ſome few years laſt paſt. This meaſure, notwithſtanding, as may be ſuppoſed, has given diſguſt to ſeveral, who are not diſpoſed to endure a preſent trifling inconvenience, for an eventual permanent good; and they talk loudly of compelling, by a ſuit in Chancery, an adherence to the letter of the act of Parliament.

The rates throughout the iſland, were not equalized at the time of their conſolidation; but, that each pariſh might pay its fair proportion to the new eſtabliſhment, an account was taken of the amount of their poor rates, reſpectively, for the ſeven years preceding; and an average being ſtruck, this was determined to be the ratio of their future payments, till reductions ſhould be made from the profits of the houſe. Hence it is, that we find the rates vary conſiderably, in different parts of the iſland. Thus, for inſtance, Brading pays 3s. 3d. in the pound upon two thirds of the rent; Whitwell 2s. in the pound, upon the rack-rent; and Freſhwater not more than 15d.

Every praiſe is due to the gentlemen of the iſland, for their attention to the regulation of this great eſtabliſhment, which, at the ſame time that it exemplifies the poſſibility, points out the mode, of rendering the moſt unhappy and uſeleſs part of the community ſerviceable to their country, and comfortable in themſelves.

It is a ſource of great pleaſure to the feeling and reflecting mind, to obſerve a general appearance of content and decency among the labouring poor of the iſland, a deſcription of people, who, in other parts, are too often overwhelmed with want and wretchedneſs.

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This their comfortable ſtate they chiefly owe to the occaſional kindneſs of the farmers, who bear the character of humane and generous maſters, and their living, in a great meaſure, on potatoes, a wholeſome and nouriſhing food, and plentiful with them, as every labourer's family has a plantation annexed to his dwelling, ſtocked with this uſeful root. Indeed, without theſe aſſiſtances, they would be ſcarcely able to exiſt, as the rate of wages is but low in the iſland, proviſions dear, and the rent of cottages rather extravagant, being from 40s. to 2l. 15s. per annum. They are indeed neat little dwellings, built of ſtone, and each having a garden for the accommodation of the tenants.

The rates of wages, as well as hours of work, vary in different parts of the iſland. In Brading pariſh, labourers have two guineas for the harveſt months, and their board; 18d. per day for graſs mowing, and their beer; and one ſhilling per day during the reſt of the year, when employed. Their hours of work are, in winter, from ſeven to four; and in ſummer, from ſix to five. In the ſouthern and weſtern parts, they get 14d. per day, but give an additional hour of labour, viz. from five to five in ſummer, and from ſeven to five in winter.

The crops, however, of the iſland are ſo large, (moſt of the land being in tillage) that the reſident labourers are by no means ſufficient for the cutting down and harveſting of them. This dearth of hands is ſupplied from the weſtern counties, and between 6 and 700 labourers annually paſs into the iſland, a little before harveſt, and hire themſelves to the different farmers for the month. The uſual wages for this period are, two guineas if it be peace, and about 45 or 50 ſhillings if it be war. They have their board alſo. For the time they are employed before and after the month, they have two ſhillings per day, food and liquor.

During the laſt harveſt, there were near 700 Dorſetſhire and Somerſetſhire men employed; and as a warm preſs was at that time on foot, each of them was allowed a protection from Government, during his paſſage from his own habitation to the iſland and back again.

The character of the labouring poor in the Iſle of Wight, is that of an honeſt, induſtrious, and ſober people: they ſeem, however, very unenlightened, few of them (particularly among the children) being able to write or read. When we look into other parts of the kingdom, and ſee the ſucceſs that has attended one of the nobleſt plans of general improvement among the lower ranks of ſociety ever ſuggeſted, the eſtabliſhment of *Sunday ſchools*, by means of which the morals of the poor are bettered, their manners

civilized, and uſeful knowledge is inſtilled into them, we cannot but lament that ſimilar advantages are not held out to the labouring poor in the Iſle of Wight. Both morals and policy dictate and enforce the adoption of this excellent ſyſtem. To impart inſtruction to the ignorant is confeſſedly our duty; and I believe, no one can truly aſſert, that fulfilling this obligation has a tendency to render thoſe inſtructed leſs valuable members of ſociety than they were when in a ſtate of profound ignorance. I would not take upon me to determine what preciſe degree of knowledge it may be neceſſary to afford to the lower ranks of people; but I think I may venture to ſay, all ſuch information ought to be beſtowed, as can tend to impreſs their minds with a proper ſenſe of their obligations to God, the community, and themſelves.

POST-

POSTCRIPT

TO THE

SURVEY OF HAMPSHIRE.

IN A LETTER TO SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART. M. P. PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD.

SIR,

FEELING it my duty to apply a portion of the abſence from town with which the Board has indulged me, in procuring ſuch information as I could beſt rely on, in ſome county not yet *reported*; and having an opportunity, through the attentions of W. P. Powlet, Eſq. M. P. an Honorary Member of the Board, to examine a very intereſting diſtrict in Hampſhire; I have viewed with care, and collected by means of that gentleman's friendly and patriotic exertions, ſome practices, that will, I truſt, be thought intereſting to the proſperity of that county.

For ſome miles, in various directions, around Sombourne, in the vicinity of Stockbridge, the diſtrict, in paſt times, has been chiefly a *down country*; but, now moſtly broken up and converted to tillage. This change has been effected in a manner, and with effects, that will throw ſome light on two very material inquiries; 1ſt, Paring and Burning; and 2d, Courſes of Crops; and the reſult will ſhew, in what reſpects breaking up of ſheep downs may or may not be adviſeable.

The practice very general here, has been to break up the maiden down by paring and burning, to ſow wheat on that operation, followed by barley and oats; and then laid down again, by ſowing ray-graſs, which reſting two years, is manured with dung and fold for wheat. Sainfoine (for it has been long a ſainfoine country) is broken up in the ſame manner as any old lay, and followed by a ſimilar huſbandry. Bad managers have, on firſt breaking up the down, taken more than three crops of corn in ſucceſſion, ſowing as long as the land would yield, and then abandoning it to what nature or a little ray-graſs would produce. Some few good farmers ſow turnips on pared land; but ge-

nerally eaten for wheat. In a country thus managed for many years, the effect of paring and burning could not fail of being clearly ſeen.

The ſoil is generally a thin calcareous loam on a chalk, or chalk *rubble* bottom; of different depths, much of it thin; a few inches; ſome deeper. The rent before breaking up, was from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. and ſome 4s. an acre. The original down now left is very trifling; there is ſome at Dunbury-hill, and in a few other ſpots; but the quantity no where great.

The whole arable of the country ſeems to be almoſt regularly in the ſyſtem; an imperfect burning taking place every 10, 12, or 14 years; ſome farmers have done it more than others, but all very much. By *imperfect* I mean the practice of harrowing before burning, which ſhakes much earth from the *flags*; alſo *raftering* the *land*, which is a ſort of reſt-baulk ploughing, on account of the number of flint ſtones rendering it too difficult to breaſt plough. In almoſt every direction I ſaw the ſmoak of fields that were under the operation, generally intended for wheat.

In the converſations I had with ſeveral gentlemen on the ſubject, I found the practice very generally condemned; and that it was the cauſe of ſo many fields now being found in a ſtate worſe than the original down. The farmers, and I converſed with ſeveral very ſenſible and intelligent, generally approved of it.

That the huſbandry as here managed is very incorrect, can admit no doubt. To ſow three ſucceſſive crops of white corn, in conſequence of the benefits derived from the operation, is to rack and exhauſt the ſoil, and following theſe with ray-graſs, chiefly mown the firſt year, and none that I ſaw *cloſe* fed, is to continue *cropping* when the land moſt wants repoſe. If therefore the practice is really and eſſentially bad or ruinous, as ſo many think it, here ſeems one diſtrict in which it ſhould be found peculiarly ſo.—But the facts I met with will not juſtify ſuch a concluſion.

The rents of the lands thus tortured, have riſen in 20 years from 50 to 100 per cent. The downs that were let at 2s. 6d. and 3s. an acre, are now at 5s. and 6s. Whatever the practice may be, therefore, it cannot materially have hurt the landlord, if it has in any caſes hurt him at all.

In converſation with Mr. Tredgold, of Chilbolton, a very underſtanding farmer, much employed as a Commiſſioner, in incloſures and in valuing land, I found that he condemned

condemned the practice of burning the turf with mere paring, and without harrowing, in order to sow three crops of corn; but demanding his opinion of sowing in such case only one crop of corn after turnips, and laying down to artificial grass with that one crop, he readily admitted that no land could be so hurt. He very justly attributed the evils which are certainly seen in many cases to follow paring and burning, not to that practice, but to the cropping which follows it. Himself, his father, and his grandfather, have burnt every 10 or 12 years, and he has never suffered by it: and added, that Mr. Bailey burns more than any body, and no man's farm is in better order.

These facts, uniting with the generality of rents having risen greatly in spite of this practice, ought to make us hesitate before we join in those declamatory expressions of condemnation heard sometimes in conversation, and found even in some Reports that have been made to the Board. Peremptory decisions, in questions of great difficulty thoroughly to explain, are usually the result of inexperience or rashness, rather than of experiment or patience. The argument commonly heard, is, that it lessens the staple of a thin soil; but facts are clear against this, for if it were true, there are soils that would have been much more than lessened, for they would have been all gone centuries ago. The practice is known to have been of great antiquity, and not to be executed but in proportion as a *turf* is formed; the President de la Tour d'Aigues shewed me lands in Provence, that had been pared and burnt probably for two thousand years, and he justly ridiculed the idea of wasting the soil. The question is, whether you shall rot or burn the vegetable particles? And that method is apparently the best which produces the best crops. Every man with his eyes open, in this country, will see the crops given by paring; the practice is the basis of all the good crops I have seen, and they have many, that would do credit to much richer countries.

Upon the theory of this practice, and the chemical principles by which it acts, I shall not presume, Sir, to trouble you at present; enough has long been known, to prove that it is perfectly consistent with good husbandry; but the recent discoveries of the great part that is played by coaly particles acting as manures, the result of many interesting experiments, and which have been touched on with his usual ability by one of the greatest chemists of the age, Mr. Kirwan, in a late publication, should at least suspend the decisions of men who have not themselves made very numerous and accurate experiments.

As to the facts produced against the practice, they tend in general to shew that the mischief

miſchief is the reſult not of the operation, but of the cropping which follows. This is the caſe of nine-tenths of the inſtances that have to my knowledge been publiſhed. Convert graſs to corn, and 20 to one but the field is injured, do it how you will; and no wonder that a method which gives a great ſudden fertility, and in conſequence very great crops, ſhould tempt men to be bad farmers for preſent profit; no wonder that ſuch a practice ſhould, in ſuch hands, reduce many fields to a wretched ſtate. But make it the means of converting bad graſs to good graſs, and where will the miſchief be found? Paring and burning will give a crop of turnips, and a crop of oats that ſhall exceed in value the fee-ſimple of the land they are raiſed on; ſow graſſes (not ray) with thoſe oats, and ſee if the paſture, compared with the old down walk, or lay, will not be one of the moſt deciſive improvements in the power of huſbandry to effect! Is this the method that has been followed by thoſe, who are ſo ready to condemn what probably they never tried?

In riding over this diſtrict, I viewed many fields *ruined*, as it was called, by paring and burning: and, in truth, the appearance almoſt juſtified the expreſſion. They had been burnt for wheat, then two crops of ſpring corn, with the laſt ray-graſs ſown; this mown, the firſt year, oftentimes ſeeded, which in exhauſtion makes a fourth crop; and then fed, without any attention to keep it cloſe ſhorn. In ſuch a ſcourging ſyſtem, how can the real merit of a practice be ever aſcertained?

The experiment wanting in this country, in order to convince the farmers of their error, is to pare and burn an old down or layer, and ſow turnips and oats, to introduce the graſſes ſuitable to the ſoil; ſainfoine, if it has not been lately under ſainfoine, and if it has, other graſſes, ſuch as burnet, chicory, white clover, trefoile, rib-graſs, tall oat graſs, &c. and no ray. Whoever examines ſuch a field, will not exclaim that burning has ruined it.

The next circumſtance I wiſhed to trouble you upon, is their Courſes of Crops: under this head I find ſome practices exceedingly ſingular.

The barbariſm of taking three crops of white corn in ſucceſſion, and then ray-graſs after paring, has been ſufficiently treated; but they do not in other reſpects ſeem to have more correct ideas.

In this intereſting point of arranging the crops of a farm, the two greateſt diſcoveries of modern times, have been the introduction of turnips as a preparation for barley; and

that

that of clover, as a preparation for wheat. Turnips and clover are found here, but the one not preparing for barley, nor the other for wheat.

Some of the fields, which carried as bad a countenance as moſt in the country, were turnip land left unploughed, and lying fallow for wheat. I would not imply, that I ſaw no barley after turnips. I met with ſome, but moſt of the turnips I ſaw were intended for wheat; either to be fed off in time for that grain the firſt year, or fallowed for it the ſecond. The firſt method is, upon compariſon with a common ſummer fallow, certainly excellent; but it demands the crops to be eaten at a time when they are either not wanted, or at leaſt are not nearly of ſo much uſe as they would be later in the ſeaſon. To fallow turnip land for wheat, is a practice to which no expreſſion can be too ſevere; it is infatuation, or ignorance in the extreme.

As to ſowing wheat upon the firſt year's clover, on one earth, I did not ſee a ſingle field managed ſo in the whole diſtrict. They ſow after clover, almoſt every crop to be named, *except wheat*. I wiſhed much to have a reaſon for this practice, but could hear of nothing ſatisfactory. There are, however, many ray-graſs layers, and ſome mixed with clover, that are ſown after two years with wheat, but in a ſyſtem of management very ſingular: this is, to plough it in June; to *muckle* it directly, that is, manure it with long unrotted dung from the yard; upon that dunging to fold it; and thus leave the field for wheat, with no more ploughing, but to work it well with the drags, harrows, and roller, and not to give even a ſeed earth. There ſeems, on a juſt theory, to be ſomething to praiſe and ſomething to condemn in the practice. Sowing the wheat on an old or ſtale furrow, may probably, on a looſe ſoil, be very good management, as their drags are able to keep down weeds, (there are ſcufflers and ſkims, however, that would effect that much better) but to leave long dung on the ſurface, burning through the ſummer, ſeems a very queſtionable practice. It is what they are fond of here in other caſes; for I ſaw much top dreſſing with long muck, of various crops, after ſowing, particularly for vetches; but the reſult did not ſeem to confirm the propriety of the method. The mere circumſtance of applying the dung for wheat, when ſpring corn is to ſucceed, is a practice that ought to be condemned. In Norfolk they dung for wheat, from the opinion that there remains ample benefit in the land for ſecuring a good crop of turnips: exhauſting the manure, without the progreſſive improvement of food for cattle increaſing, is in every caſe bad.

It is fair to allow, that their wheat crops are generally, ſoil conſidered, extremely good: with ſo much expended to procure that grain, it would indeed be marvelous if they were not.

Upon

Upon the farm of Mr. Yalden of Leckford, I ſaw very fine wheat ſown upon two ſucceſſive crops of turnips, both fed on the land by ſheep.

The object of a right arrangement of the crops of a farm, cannot receive too much attention; almoſt every thing depends on it. If there is a circumſtance to be named in Norfolk huſbandry, which more peculiarly decides its merit than another, it is that of their courſe of crops, ſo well adapted to keep the land clean, to put in wheat at a ſmall expence, and to ſupport as many ſheep as poſſible. The laſt point is of eſſential conſequence, and it muſt be clear to every practical man, that without keeping turnips through the winter for barley, ſheep muſt either be very deficient in number, or fed at an expence of hay that deducts greatly from their profit. The Hampſhire practice, in this reſpect, is a proof of this aſſertion. With great quantities of ſainfoine, hay on ſome farms, and the aſſiſtance of watered meadows on others, the flocks no where exceed half a ſheep per acre; that is 300 being kept on a farm of 600 acres. It is true, this ſtocking is upon a par with that of Norfolk and Suffolk, another region poſſeſſing *a favourite breed of ſheep*; here the Wiltſhire breed is found, and many farmers proud of their fine flocks. But in thoſe counties they have not the reſources found here; ſainfoine, though not unknown, is not in a 20th part the quantity; and watered meadows, one of the greateſt reſources for the flock-maſter, abſolutely wanting.

Upon all the arable hills of this diſtrict ſainfoine ſhould be cultivated, upon every field that will produce it. The fact, that it cannot be renewed with ſucceſs on the ſame ground in leſs than 20 or 30 years, does not ſeem well aſcertained; and thoſe who are acquainted with regiſtered experiments, know that it has ſucceeded in a much ſhorter period. There is no crop which theſe lands will yield, that is equally profitable. Where it cannot be had, the graſſes I have already named are vaſtly ſuperior to ray-graſs.

For the information I have procured in this country, I am ſo much indebted to the obliging attention of W. Powlett Powlett, Eſq. an Honorary Member of the Board, that I cannot refrain from adding one or two very important experiments made by that gentleman, which will prove how very able he is to render any one acquainted with the huſbandry of the diſtrict where he reſides.

Having reaſon to be diſſatisfied with the profits of a fine flock of Wiltſhire ewes, he changed them, in 1792, for one of South Downs, on the recommendation of the writer of this paper; and he now keeps more than double the number of his former ſtock. Upon 800 acres, rent from 5s. to 20s. an acre, about 7s. upon an average, he has

1200; his proviſion conſiſting of 60 acres of paſture, 200 ſainfoine, (horſes and cattle ſupported alſo on that) 100 vetches, 30 rye for food, and 120 turnips. Though the expence of procuring ſo large a flock almoſt at once, was very great, yet he is well ſatisfied hitherto with the reſult; and as an high opinion of the breed is faſt gaining ground in this country, he has every reaſon to expect, that the future advantages will not be leſs than the paſt. That this very important experiment, was not made without due conſideration of the breed already eſtabliſhed in the country, will appear from the following particulars of the flock repreſented to me as the moſt capital in the diſtrict, Mr. Paine's of Norton Farm, who was ſo obliging as to allow me to examine his rams, &c. I found them remarkably large, and his lambs uncommon; as may be ſuppoſed from the fact of his having ſold lambs (not a few picked ones) at 1l. 8s. each at Weyhill fair, and the average of his ſale, in a common year, riſing to 17 or 18s. each. His allowance of hay is 30 ton per 100 ewes, beſides plenty of turnips; to 700 ſheep he has 180 acres. In converſation with ſeveral conſiderable and very able farmers, this quantity of hay ſeeming to me enormous. I was aſſured that 25 ton was a common allowance, and that indifferent flocks eat 20. Mr. Yalden, whoſe flock is neither bad nor in the firſt claſs, allows 100 tons to 400 ſheep. I calculated the expences of a flock under the correction of thoſe gentlemen, and the following was the reſult per hundred, at the loweſt allowance of hay.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
20 tons of hay at 50s. (ſelling price 3l.)				50	0	0
10 acres of turnips coſt 18l. viz. per acre,						
Ploughing — —	1	0	0			
Dragging — —	0	1	6			
Seed and ſowing —	0	1	6	18	5	0
Hoeing — —	0	6	0			
Hurdles — —	0	1	0			
Rent, &c. — —	0	6	6			
	£1	16	6			
Shepherd 35l. per 700 — —				5	0	0
Loſſes 4 per cent, on 100 ſheep, at 20s.				4	0	0
Shearing, &c. — — —				0	15	0
Intereſt of capital for 100 ewes —				5	0	0
				£83	0	0

The product was ſtated as follows:

Lamb	0	15	0
Wool	0	3	0
Fold	0	4	0
Difference in price, between the ewes annually fold, and the lambs kept, 7s. on one third,	0	2	4
	£1	4	4
Deduct 83l. per 100, or	0	16	7
	£0	7	9

7s. 9d. will pay for 31 weeks ſummer food, at 3d. a week; and if the farmer keeps for leſs than 3d. a week, the difference will be the *profit* on the flock; but if ſuch food coſts him 3d. a week, there is then no profit whatever.

The accuracy of calculations of this ſort cannot abſolutely be relied on in any caſe; and the only concluſions neceſſary at preſent to be drawn from them, do not demand accuracy; for whether it be a little higher, or a little lower, is not of conſequence, to ſhew that it well merited attention to a breed which demands ſuch *high keep*. The reſult of the account ſhews, that Mr. Tredgold was very right in declaring, that ſheep in this country were attended with no other profit than the fold. We may go a little farther and ſay, that they do not yield the profit of the fold; and that Mr. Powlett could not have deviſed a more important experiment, than that of making trial of a much better ſort. He is not yet ſtocked, intending to buy more; and will, I have no doubt, prove the expediency of the change beyond any doubt or queſtion.

In weaning his lambs I ſaw a practice upon this gentleman's farm, and alſo upon ſome others, but not on an equal ſcale, which is not common elſewhere, and in many counties unknown, that of penning them upon full-grown winter tares, juſt in the ſame manner as turnips are conſumed in Norfolk, &c. I ſhould, on theory, have conceived, that the waſte, would have been very great; but this is not the caſe, at leaſt in dry weather they were eaten clean, being left in the evening, and taken out in the morning, having a clover lay for the day. Nothing could ſeem to do better than the lambs, thus managed. The flock of ewes were alſo feeding in other fields, exactly in the ſame manner.

ner. Six acres of tares, with many poppies in them, (eaten clean alſo by the ſheep) kept 550 ewes three weeks, having 50 acres of burnt-up layer, as bare as a board, where they reſted all day. Three years ago, 400 horned ſheep conſumed two acres a week of fine ſpring tares, in the ſame method. This ſeems to be a profitable conſumption of tares, and to enable a farmer, by varying the time of ſowing, to ſecure a great plenty of food.

Another experiment of this able cultivator has been, the compleat introduction of oxen for ALL the work of his farm. He has 25 of the Devonſhire breed, bought in at Briſtol fair at from ſeven to ten pound each, upon lands that were before cultivated with 25 horſes; and, much to his honour, has not a ſingle horſe on his farm. I do not at preſent recollect any other inſtance, in which this very important object has been ſo determinedly and ſo effectually eſtabliſhed; his men plough with a pair with reins, and without a driver. It is to be remembered, that there is not an acre of meadow on Mr. Powlett's farm, the oxen depending almoſt entirely on vetches and ſainfoine, and is a new proof of the infinite importance of that noble graſs. He makes it a rule, never to work them on ſtraw, but always to give them hay; and he attributes to ill feeding, ſo many perſons condemning oxen, and ſometimes when hard *wrought* he gives them ground oats. He works them as long as they will move well, and then fats them.

Mr. Powlett has made many other intereſting experiments; but upon this occaſion I touch only on great leading points, which tend immediately to elucidate either the preſent ſtate of the huſbandry of the diſtrict, or the moſt material improvements called for.

I beg, Sir, that you will accept this ſketch, in which I have aimed, as much as poſſible, at brevity, under no idea, that I preſume it is compleat enough to be conſidered in any other light, than as hints for enquiry. The gentlemen who reſide on the ſpot, are alone able to give perfect ſatisfaction; and if Mr. Powlett himſelf would for this purpoſe take the pen, nobody would be better able to aſcertain with preciſion, how far the country is, in theſe intereſting points, capable of improvement.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

With great reſpect,

Your obliged, and obedient Servant,

 ARTHUR YOUNG.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

RELATING TO THE

ISLE OF WIGHT.

CHIEFLY EXTRACTED FROM SIR RICHARD WORSLEY'S BOOK.

TIMBER was formerly here in great plenty; but the dock of Portſmouth, and the private yards near the iſland, have left little more than for the conſumption of the inhabitants.

FISH.

Beſides the ſeveral ſpecies of common, on the coaſt of the other parts of the county, this iſland produces the Ammodytes, or Sand Eel, ſo called from its burying itſelf in the ſand. It is by the inhabitants called the Sand Sprat, and is much eſteemed; it is taken on the reflux of the tide. Shell fiſh is alſo taken in great quantities; and the Village of Notton has obtained the name of Crab Notton, from the plenty of thoſe fiſh found near it.

GAME.

Formerly this iſland was plentifully ſtocked, but of late years the quantity has been greatly diminiſhed, though neither fox, badger, nor polecat was ever found here.

Air in this iſland is healthy, particularly the ſouthern parts, and ſo pure, that it is the frequent reſort of perſons, to reſtore their health, from all parts of the kingdom.

PASTURE

PASTURE IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The range of hills affords fine feeding for ſheep, extending from Eaſt to Weſt, through the middle of the iſland. The wool is of a ſtaple not inferior to that produced by the flocks fed on the South Downs of Suſſex.

INHABITANTS, THEIR MANNERS.

The conſtant intercourſe with perſons from all parts, the metropolis in particular, have rubbed off many peculiarities that may have exiſted formerly.

Hoſpitality is ſaid to be more practiſed on iſlands than on the main land; indeed no contradiction will be found to it here; for no part can boaſt a more univerſal exerciſe of the ſocial virtues. There are no turnpikes here, but no inconvenience ariſes from that, the common ſtatute labour being ſufficient to keep the roads in repair.

POPULATION OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

From a curious record, ſtill extant in the Paper Office, ſhews the increaſe of inhabitants ſince that time very forcibly; it is dated the fifty-firſt year of the reign of Edward III. 1377, when a poll tax of fourpence per head was granted on every lay perſon through the kingdom, male and female, over the age of fourteen. No more than 78l. 12s. 8d. was raiſed in this iſland, ſuppoſing the perſons who paid were two-thirds, and the other third to have been children, beggars, and clergy. The laſt deſcription of perſons were never very numerous in this iſland. By this eſtimate they would amount to 4,733 perſons. An accurate liſt, returned from each clergyman through the iſland in 1777, to 18,024, excluſive of ſoldiers.

WHEAT GROWN IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

It is computed, many years ſince, that more of that corn was grown here in one year than was conſumed in eight by the inhabitants; doubtleſs, by the many late improve-

ments,

ments, agriculture, and the additional quantity of land brought into tillage, has more than kept pace with the increaſe of population.

EXPORTS FROM THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

WHEAT, FLOUR, BARLEY, MALT, AND SALT.

Large quantities of grain are occaſionally ſhipped for France, Spain, Portugal, and the poſts in the Mediterranean. A conſiderable inland and coaſting trade to Ireland, and all the Engliſh ports in the channel, is carried on in barley, wheat, flour, and malt, which, after paying for linen and woollen goods, Indian commodoties, grocery, the various articles of building, coals from Wales and Newcaſtle, leaves a conſiderable balance in favour of the iſland; it being naturally fertile, not over peopled, and well cultivated; even a thin crop affords a ſupply for other markets.

IMPORTS OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT,

Are wines, hemp, fruits from Portugal and Spain. Before the American war, great numbers of veſſels arrived at Cowes from America, laden with rice, deer ſkins, indigo, pitch, tar, turpentine, &c. moſt of which was repacked, and exported to foreign markets; but this valuable appendage is ſeparated.

MANUFACTURES OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Very little of the wool grown is manufactured here, being moſtly exported to the clothing towns. There are ſome ſalt works on the iſland.

WATER.

The water is extremely good in general, and when it iſſues from under the chalky hills, is little inferior, in point of purity, to that of Briſtol. It has frequently been carried to and from the Weſt Indies, and remained perfectly ſweet.

MINERAL SPRINGS,

In many places, the ſprings are found impregnated with minerals, though none have yet obtained any degree of reputation. At a place called Pitland, in the pariſh of Chale, there is one which, whilſt flowing, appears pure and tranſparent, but on ſtanding, depoſits a white ſediment, equal to half its depth, and as thick as cream. This water is ſuppoſed to abound with ſulphur, but it has not as yet undergone a chymical analyſis. Cattle drink it, without any ill conſequences. About half a mile weſtward of this ſpring, under Chale Cliff, at a place called Black Gay, there iſſues a ſtrong Chalybeate water, which, by an infuſion of galls, exhibits a deeper purple than is given by the water of Tunbridge by the ſame experiment. Other Chalybeate ſprings are found in different parts of this iſland; Shanklin, a ſpring impregnated with allum, was diſcovered by Dr. Fraſer, Phyſician to Charles the Second; it was for ſome time drank, and it is ſaid with ſucceſs; but not continuing in faſhion, it was gradually diſuſed, and at length neglected.

SEA FOWL.

Incredible quantities, in the month of May, aſſemble, and breed in Freſhwater and Bembridge Cliffs, which they leave with their new generation about the middle of Auguſt; the fleſh of theſe birds is too rank and fiſhy to be eaten; their feathers are however purchaſed by the upholdſterers; and their eggs, which are ſaid to be as good as duck eggs, are taken with great riſque from the cliffs, by the country people.

Domeſtic fowls and poultry are bred in great numbers; the outward-bound ſhips and veſſels at Spithead, the Motherbank, and Cowes, generally furniſhing themſelves from this iſland.

SOIL IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Affords a greater diverſity than is to be found in any other part of Great Britain of the ſame extent. Certain appearances have indicated veins of iron ore; ſome, indeed, have been found; but on trial proved of too coarſe a quality to anſwer the expences of working. The ſurface of the ſoil is in general a ſtrong loamy earth; but in different parts are found marle, brick earth, gravel, tobacco-pipe and potter's clay, fuller's earth, and yellow ochres; ſtone of good qualities, and ſand of different kinds. Of the laſt, a fine white

white ſort is found at Freſhwater, ſuperior to any in Great Britain for the glaſs and purſlaine manufactories, for which uſe great quantities are ſhipped for London, Briſtol, and Worceſter. A bay, ſituated on the North ſide of the Needles, has obtained the name of Allum Bay, from the great quantities of native allum found there. It may be worth remarking, that Queen Elizabeth granted a warrant to Richard Worſley, Eſq. Captain of the Iſle of Wight, to ſearch for allum ore. This ſingular inſtrument is dated 20th March, 1561. A ſtratum of coals runs from Bembridge Cliff through the ridge of hills; this ſtratum has a vein of fullers' earth and white ſand lying on the North, and one of red ochre on the South ſide; the upper part of it is about three feet wide, and deſcends in an oblique direction northward to an uncertain depth. The late Sir Robert Worſley ſunk a ſhaft for it on his eſtate at Bembridge, but found the vein ſo thin, that fearing it would not anſwer the expence, deſiſted; the coal is of good quality; how it lies on other parts of the iſland, perhaps is worth trying.

MANUFACTORIES.

A conſiderable one for ſtarch at Newport. The duty they pay is upwards of a 1000l. per year.

STONE QUARRIES.

Thoſe near Quarr Abbey was once in ſuch eſteem as to furniſh ſtone for the building Wincheſter Cathedral, as appears by a grant made by William Rufus to Walkelyne Biſhop of that dioceſe, and by two precepts concerning theſe quarries from Henry I. to Richard de Redvers. This ſtone continued in reputation till the time of Edward III. and in the Regiſter of Wincheſter it is recorded that William of Wykham uſed it in building the body of that cathedral.

The baſis of this iſland is a cloſe black clay, and when expoſed to the air makes excellent whetſtones.

COAST.

The land round this iſland is very high, eſpecially to the South, and ſecured by nature with ſteeps, cliffs, and craggy rocks. The avenue only is open to an enemy, which is defended by Sandown Fort.

DOMESTIC AND SALUTARY REGULATIONS IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

In 1770, the gentlemen of the iſland applied by a memorial to the Lords of the Treaſury for granting them, out of the foreſt of Parkhurſt, near the town of Newport, for a portion of that land, not exceeding 80 acres, to certain truſtees there named, of which the governor of the iſland for the time being was to be one; in conſequence of which an act was paſſed, in the 11th of his preſent Majeſty, for a grant of 80 acres to the corporation for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, by the ſtyle and title of the corporation of guardians of the poor of the Iſle of Wight, at the yearly rent of 8l. 17s 9½d. The preamble of the act very wiſely ſays, for the relief of thoſe that, as by age, infirmities, or diſeaſes, were rendered incapable of ſupporting themſelves by their labours; to the better employment of the able and induſtrious; to the correction and puniſhment of the profligate and the idle; and to the education of the children in religion and induſtry; and thereby making the poor, inſtead of being totally ſupported by the Public, contribute to the ſupport and aſſiſtance of each other, and be of ſome advantage to the community, to which they had before been only a heavy and grievous burden.

Near the South part of this iſland the Houſe of Induſtry was erected. The principal part of the building is 300 feet in length from Eaſt to Weſt, by twenty-ſeven wide in the clear; having windows on both ſides, for the advantage of a thorough draught of air. At the diſtance of 200 feet from the Weſt end, a wing from the main building ranges ſouthward, 170 feet by 24; from the end of which, are built work-ſhops for the manufacturers and mechanics, which run weſtward from the principal building; and theſe, with a walk on the Weſt, form a ſquare of 200 feet by 170.

On the Eaſt ſide of the wing is a court, 170 feet by 50, formed by offices on the North; ſuch as dairy, waſh houſe, brew houſe, wood houſe, ſtore rooms, &c. and a wall on the South. In the principal building is a large ſtore room, ſteward's room, dining hall, 118 feet long by 27 wide, and common ſitting room for impotent and aged poor.

Under the Eaſt end cellars for beer, meat, &c. which, in the whole, are 80 feet long by 27 wide.

Over this building are the governor's and matron's lodging rooms, the laundry, nurſeries, and ſick wards.

In the wing on the ground floor, are the ſchool-rooms, apothecary's ſhop, kitchen, ſcullery, bakehouſe, bread-room, governor's and matron's ſitting-room, and pantry; and over are the lying-in rooms, ſick wards, and 20 ſeparate rooms or apartments for married men and their wives, with two common ſitting rooms adjoining, for the old and infirm, who lodge in thoſe apartments, and are unable to go down ſtairs, in the centre of the workſhops before mentioned. In front of the principal building is a large gateway, on the Eaſt ſide of which is a maſter weaver's room and ſpinning room, 96 feet long by 18 wide, with ſtore-rooms over it; at the Weſt ſide of this gateway, is the ſhoemaker's and taylors' ſhops, with a ſpinning-room, 150 feet long by 18 wide, with weaving rooms and ſtore-rooms over.

The manufactures carrying on at preſent are ſacks for corn, kerſeys, ſtockings, &c.

The chapel is erected on the North ſide of the principal building, and is 50 feet by 27. Over it is a ſtore-room. Four hundred yards diſtance is a peſt houſe, with burying ground, walled in, cloſe adjoining.

On the South of the whole building is a large garden, which ſupplies the houſe with vegetables. On the Eaſt, behind the offices, is a barn, ſtable, hogſtye, &c.

The domeſtic officers are, a Governor, Matron, Steward, and School Maſter, choſe annually. A Chaplain is appointed, who does duty twice a week, beſides on Sundays; there are alſo two Surgeons and Apothecaries, a Secretary, and Treaſurer; all of whom, except the laſt, have ſettled ſalaries.

The Houſe is capable of containing near 700 people. The number ſupported in it, are from 500 to 550.

It varies with the ſeaſons, as the country in general is more or leſs healthy. The different ages and ſexes of the poor maintained in the Houſe, are found to be nearly as follows. Suppoſe the number 550, the proportion will be about, men 64, women 136; girls, nine years old and upwards, 84; ditto, under that age, 95; boys, upwards of nine years old, 55; under that age, 116. The completing the building was attended with great expence; the act of Parliament enabled the Corporation to take up a ſum, not exceeding 12,000 at an intereſt of four per cent, and the ſecurity given was the poor rates; but this was found inadequate to the undertaking; a ſecond application to Parliament was therefore neceſſary, to enable the corporation to borrow any farther ſum,

not

not exceeding 8000l.; a ſupplemental bill was prepared, but many inconveniences being experienced from the defects and inſufficiencies of the former act, the whole was thought proper to be repealed. This was done by an act of the 16th of George III. by which the corporation of Guardians was continued; new powers and regulations provided, and the powers of the former act confirmed.

The perſons conſtituting the corporation, and ſtiled by the act, Guardians of the poor, are ſuch inhabitants of the iſland as are ſeized in fee or for life, in their own or their wives right, of land rated in the poors rate at 50l. per annum; all Rectors and Vicars within the iſland, and occupiers of lands rated at 1l. per annum.

Of the perſons thus qualified, and returned by the reſpective pariſhes, on a ſettled proportion, or according to the rates paid by each pariſh, are choſen yearly by ballot 24 directors and 36 acting guardians, who divide and ſubdivide themſelves into quarterly, monthly, and weekly committees, which conſiſt of two Directors and five acting Guardians, who meet every Saturday at the Houſe for the ſake of ſettling the Governor's and Steward's account for the preceding week, and giving directions for the enſuing week, hearing complaints, granting occaſional relief to perſons out of the Houſe, &c. &c.

All matters coming before the weekly committee, and not cognizeable by them, are referred to a quarterly Committee, which is to conſiſt of not leſs than 15 Directors and acting Guardians, of which, five at leaſt muſt be Directors.

The whole land granted by the Crown, except the garden, lies to the North of the building, and is incloſed with a thick hedge; it is divided into fields, from five to 20 acres; the fences are almoſt totally quick.

The expence of breaking up and cultivating this land was conſiderable; it is at preſent chiefly arable, but the whole, after a proper courſe of huſbandry, is intended to be laid down as paſture, which in a few years will amply repay the coſt, and be of great benefit to the inſtitution.

MILITARY HISTORY OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

This Iſle, according to Suetonius, was firſt conquered by the Romans, during the reign of the Emperor Claudius, about the year of our Lord 43; when Veſpaſian, his

 general,

general, in the courſe of that expedition, fought 30 pitched battles, ſubdued two powerful nations, and took more than 20 towns.

The Romans where under little apprehenſion from the iſlanders, or elſe they ſtaid here but a ſhort time, ſince there are no traces of any fortifications formed in the iſland; which is the more wonderful, it being the maxim of that people to fortify their camps if they ſtaid in them but one night.

The Military Hiſtory of this iſland is ſo much connected with the hiſtory of the country to which it belongs, that its particular ſufferings and invaſions will form but a broken and uncontinued narrative, ſet down chiefly from the Saxon Chronicle in the following order.

In the year 495 Cerdic, a Saxon chief, with his ſon Henric, invaded Britain: after various ſucceſſes, eſtabliſhing the kingdom of Weſt Sex, he alſo conquered the Iſle of Wight, and ſlew nearly all its inhabitants; theſe he replaced with a great number of Jutes and Saxons, whom he invited over, beſtowing the iſland on his two nephews, Stuff and Withgar; after this it is probable it remained quiet a century.

The next event recorded is, in 661 Wulfer, King of Mercia, the ſon of Penda, ſubdued and laid it waſte. He gave it to Adelwach, King of Suſſex, whom he had before conquered and made priſoner.

In 686 it was ravaged by Caedwalla, the lineal deſcendant from Cerdic, its firſt Saxon conqueror, who reſumed it as his inheritance, wrongfully ſeized by Wulfer.

Bede relates, the inhabitants at that time not having embraced the Chriſtian faith, although it was 90 years after the miſſion of Auguſtine the Monk, Caedwalla had determined to root them out as idolaters, and to repeople the iſland with Chriſtians. Biſhop Wilfred prevailed on him to make uſe of leſs ſanguinary meaſures, and to ſpare the lives of ſuch as would receive baptiſm; to this probably the majority ſubmitted.

The ſame writer ſays, two ſons of the Prince of the iſland endeavoured to eſcape, and being taken *ad Capidem*, which writers conjecture to have been Stoneham, near Southampton, according to the ſavage uſage of the times, were doomed to death; but Caedwalla's clemency extended ſo far as to let them be firſt baptized.

The

The iſlanders thus being converted to Chriſtianity, nothing remarkable occurred till 787, when the iſland was ſurprized by Daniſh pirates, with a deſign to make it a retreat for ſpoils they could take from the Engliſh coaſt. No appearance however of their encampment: perhaps they were protected by a ſuperior fleet to the Saxons, who were then employed with inteſtine troubles.

The Saxons had a long time neglected their navy, till rouſed by the vigorous incurſions of theſe piratical freebooters. King Alfred was the firſt who fitted out a fleet to ſcour the Channel, and his ſucceſſor Edgar in particular greatly augmented their naval power.

In the year 897 a fleet of Daniſh pirates plundered the Iſle of Wight, and ſailed from thence to the Devonſhire coaſt with their booty; Alfred followed them with nine ſhips, took two of their veſſels, and killed many of their men; three others, endeavouring to eſcape, were driven on ſhore; and their crews being taken, were carried before the King at Wincheſter, where they were all hanged as public robbers.

After this, from the ſilence of our chronicles, perhaps Alfred, by his vigorous conduct, enſured a temporary quiet to the ſouthern coaſt.

During the unfortunate reign of Ethelred, aptly ſurnamed the Unready, the Danes appeared again in the Channel, plundered the adjacent country, and carrying the booty in their veſſels, ſailed to the Iſle of Wight, and lived at diſcretion, no force being able to withſtand them. Theſe outrages were ſucceeded by others ſtill greater; after making an excurſion to the weſt of England, and ſetting fire to ſeveral towns in Devonſhire and Somerſetſhire, they returned to the iſland, burned ſeveral villages and a town, called Wealtham. Afterwards a Daniſh fleet made a deſcent on the coaſt of Kent, plundered the town of Sandwich, and the neighbouring country; after which they returned to their aſylum, the Iſle of Wight, and, about Chriſtmas, making another excurſion into Berkſhire, they returned to their cuſtomary retreat.

Though this is the laſt Daniſh invaſion mentioned in hiſtory to have happened to the iſland, yet it ſtill remained expoſed to other occaſional violence; for Earl Godwin being outlawed and baniſhed by Edward the Confeſſor, retired to the Earl of Flanders, who furniſhed him with a naval force, with which he ſteered to the Engliſh coaſt, and watching a proper opportunity, made a deſcent on the Iſle of Wight and the peninſula of Portland, in 1052, both which he plundered, and his ſon Harold joining him afterwards

wards with nine ſhips from Ireland, they returned, ſtripped the miſerable inhabitants of all that had eſcaped their former depredations.

In 1066, Toſti Earl of Northumberland, alſo a ſon of Earl Godwin's, being driven out of that country for his injuſtice and cruelty, was encouraged by William Duke of Normandy to diſturb Harold's government. In favour of his projected invaſion, therefore, collecting a fleet in Flanders, before he ſailed for Northumberland, he once more made this defenceleſs iſland feel the miſeries of hoſtile invaſion.

From the time of William the Conqueror to the 23d of Edward I. this iſland ſeems to have enjoyed tranquillity, but at that period the coaſt of England was threatened with a deſcent, and a numerous fleet being fitted out by France, King Edward, who had then purchaſed the lordſhip of the iſland, appointed the Biſhop of Wincheſter, Adam de Gordon, and Sir Richard de Affeton, a gentleman of the iſland, joining them in commiſſion as Wardens, and giving them orders and inſtructions for their conduct in caſe of an attack. No attempt however appears to have been made on it at that time; but when Edward the Third aſſerted his claim to the Crown of France, it ſuſtained ſeveral attacks; the firſt in the 13th of that King's reign, when John de Langford, Conſtable of Cariſbrook Caſtle, Sir Bartholomew de Liſle, and Sir Theobald Ruſſel, were conſtituted Marſhals.

The regulations made by the inhabitants for their ſecurity about this time is in an old manuſcript in the poſſeſſion of Sir Simeon Stuart, Bart.

1ſt, That there ſhould be but three ports in the iſland, namely,

La Riche, Shamblord, and Yarmouth.

2dly, That three perſons ſhall be appointed Wardens of theſe ports, who were to prevent any one from retiring from the iſland, or exporting proviſions from thence without licence.

3dly, That none but licenſed boats ſhould be permitted to paſs, except the boat belonging to the Abbot of Quarrer, a boat belonging to Sir Bartholomew de Liſle, and another belonging to Robert de Pimeley. And,

4thly,

4thly, That ſeveral watches ſhould be appointed, and perſons nominated to ſuperintend them and the beacons.

The French landed at St. Helen's Point, and were met by the iſlanders, who drove them back to their ſhips. Sir Theobald Ruſſel, whom Stowe calls Sir Peter, was ſlain in the action.

Although invaſions were frequently menaced, the iſland continued unmoleſted till 1ſt of Richard II. at which time, Stowe ſays, the French took that invincible iſle more by craft than force. This, he ſuppoſes, could not have happened had the watch done their duty. From whence he formed ſo high an eſtimate of the ſtrength of the iſland at that time is not obvious, ſince it appears to have been expoſed to the inſults of all invaders, there being at that time no forts to obſtruct the landing of an enemy. Cariſbrook Caſtle ſtanding near the center of the iſland, could only ſerve as a retreat for the inhabitants to carry their moſt portable effects. This want of domeſtic ſecurity ſo diſcouraged the inhabitants, that many families withdrew themſelves from the iſland, a circumſtance that appears from the orders iſſued to the Wardens of the iſland in the reign of Edward III. directing them to ſeize the lands of thoſe who, having left it, refuſed to return.

About this time the preparations of the French having indicated their hoſtile intentions, the militia, which then conſiſted of nine companies of 100 men each, were reinforced both from the county of Southampton and London. On the landing of the enemy the people fled for refuge to Cariſbrook Caſtle, which was defended by Sir Hugh Tyrel, who ſlew a great number of the aſſailants. During the ſiege a party of the French indiſcreetly coming towards the caſtle down a narrow lane, fell into an ambuſcade, and were moſtly cut off. The lane is ſtill called Deadman's Lane, and a tumulus where the ſlain were buried was exultingly called Noddies Hall. The cauſe of this denomination was in danger of being loſt, the hill being built upon, and forming one of the avenues to Newport, is now corrupted into Node Hill.

The French, unable to ſubdue the caſtle, withdrew; but before they reimbarked, obliged the natives to redeem from the flames, their houſes, by a contribution of a thouſand marks; they alſo bound them by an oath not to reſiſt if they ſhould reviſit the iſland within a year.

Towards the latter end of the 5th of Henry V. a body of Frenchmen landed in this iſland, and boaſted they would keep their Chriſtmas there; but as near a thouſand of them

them were driving cattle towards their ſhips, they were ſuddenly attacked by the iſlanders, and obliged to leave their plunder and many of their men.

Not long after this a large fleet arrived from France, and demanded a ſubſidy in the names of King Richard and Queen Iſabella; they were anſwered, King Richard was dead, and his Queen ſent back into France, without any ſubſidy being ſtipulated; but if the French had any deſire to try their proweſs, they ſhould not only be permitted to land without moleſtation, but alſo be allowed ſix hours to refreſh themſelves after landing, after which the natives would meet them in the field; the French retired without accepting the invitation.

During the troubles of the Houſes of Lancaſter and York, the remoteneſs of this iſland exempted it from the calamities of civil war, and the French were ſufficiently employed by their inteſtine commotions.

In the 36th of Henry VIII. Francis I. equipped a fleet of more than two hundred ſail, with orders to make a deſcent on the Britiſh coaſt. The Engliſh fleet which lay at anchor at St. Helen's, did not conſiſt of half that number; hoping to decoy the enemy to follow, they retreated up the Channel. However, Annebout, the French Admiral, aware of the danger ſuch diſpute would have expoſed him to, from rocks and ſhallows with which he was unacquainted, and finding he could not induce the Engliſh to leave their ſituation, contented himſelf with landing on the Iſle of Wight, about two thouſand men, and it was propoſed to him by the council of war to fortify the iſland, and retain poſſeſſion of it; but the majority deeming it impracticable, they began to burn and plunder the villages; they were nevertheleſs ſuddenly attacked by Richard Worſley, Captain of the iſland, and driven to their ſhips, with the loſs of their commander, and many of his men.

To ſecure the coaſts from ſimilar inſults, a number of forts were erected at different places; theſe, though at preſent of little eſtimation, were then of conſiderable importance; but in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the ſecurity of the iſland was augmented by a naval ſtrength till then unknown.

The ancient military force of this iſland, with the arrays, arms, beacons, watches, and wards preſcribed in time of danger, may, in ſome meaſure, be collected from authentic records and papers printed in No. 7, 8, and 9, of the Appendix to Sir Richard

Richard Worſley's very elaborate and entertaining Hiſtory of this Iſland, by returns of an inquiſition taken at Newport, the 7th of Edward III.

It appears by the tenures of the landholders, they were obliged to defend the caſtle of Cariſbrook for forty days at their own charge; and two other inquiſitions, taken at Shide Bridge, the 18th of Edward II. ſpecify the watches and beacons; likewiſe ſhew that all perſons who had 20l. per annum were obliged to ſend a horſeman completely armed, or more or leſs, according to his poſſeſſions, by the ſtatute of Wincheſter. And by another inquiſition, taken at Newport, 16th Edward III. it is returned that the Earls of Devonſhire, Lords of this iſland, ſent 76 men of arms from the county of Devon for its defence; and that after Edward I. obtained the iſland from the Counteſs Iſabel de Fortebus, men in arms were ſent for its protection by divers Biſhops, Abbots, and other perſons therein ſpecified. It alſo mentions the King ſent a hundred ſlingers or bowmen, and the city of London three hundred, for the ſame ſervice. The numbers of men raiſed by the landholders of the iſland are found in an old roll without date, which, by the names of ſome of the perſons charged, appears to have been made early in the reign of Edward III. One of them, Giles de Beauchamp, who was at that time poſſeſſed of Freſhwater, attending the King in his wars abroad, received a diſcharge for his quota of ſix men, though in the roll referred to he is charged but with two men at arms; probably either the number and rank of men to be found by each landholder was not then poſitively aſcertained, or the ſix men here mentioned might be bowmen, conſidered as no more than equivalent to two horſemen or men at arms.

The authority of the warden of the iſland ſeems to have been very extenſive, as appears from a commiſſion granted the 26th of Edward III. to John de Gatteſden, appointing him to that office, which authoriſed him to array the men at arms, hoblers*, and bowmen, with all others, as well horſe as foot; and to levy new forces, if thoſe already arrayed were found inſufficient; to provide them with weapons, and to marſhal them. He was empowered to take men who was to be raiſed by the King from the county of Southampton, as well as from the iſland; and that not only within, but alſo without the liberties. He was likewiſe to ſummon all abſentees, who were bound by their tenures to defend Cariſbrook caſtle or the iſland, to order them to return with their families within a limited time, under penalty of forfeiting their lands and tenements, goods and chattels, to the King's uſe; and in caſe of non-compliance, to pro-

* Hoblers were ſoldiers lightly armed, mounted on ſmall horſes.

vide men to ſupply their places. An old roll, found by Sir John Oglander, contains the diſtribution of the militia into companies, with the names of the commanding officers, in the above-mentioned reign. The prudence of the King is conſpicuous in all his arrangements reſpecting this iſland; its expoſed ſituation calling for peculiar attention, he therefore granted many immunities and privileges to the inhabitants, in order to induce perſons to ſettle there; they were not to be charged with aids granted to the King, which exemption was ordered to be forthwith notified to them. No inhabitant of this iſland could be compelled to ſerve on any jury or inqueſt out of it. In the ſame Parliament it was agreed that no order ſhould be made or granted under the privy ſeal, licenſing the abſence of any one during the time of war, who was bound by his tenure to defend the iſland, unleſs in caſes of the moſt urgent neceſſity, of which firſt the council of war was to be apprized.

The King, at his own coſt, furniſhed the caſtle of Cariſbrook with the following ſtores, which the commiſſioners were ordered to deliver to John de Langford, the conſtable of the caſtle: 10 tuns of wine, 100 quarters of wheat, 100 quarters of malt, 50 quarters of beans and peaſe, 100 quarters of oats, with ſalt, coals, wood, and other munitions.

In time of danger, the iſlanders had authority to chooſe a Warden for themſelves, the Sheriff of Southampton, with the Conſtable of the Caſtle, were directed to call them together for this purpoſe, and the Warden ſo choſen and nominated by them was to continue during the King's pleaſure.

In the 16th of Edward III. a commiſſion was granted to John de Standford, Philip de Weſton, John de Kingſton, and Nicholas de Bokeland, ſetting forth, that the people of this iſland were frequently obliged to go before the Juſtices for the county of Southampton, to their great trouble and expence; and being deſirous to provide for the peace and quiet of thoſe people who were in time of war to defend the iſland, as well as to give them as little occaſion for abſence as poſſible; and alſo to order that no injuſtice or malfeaſance of any of his officers within that iſland may go unpuniſhed, the perſons above named were conſtituted the King's Juſtices, to inquire on oath of the good men of the iſland concerning all oppreſſions, extortions, or other miſdemeanors, committed by the King's Officers, Eſcheators, Collectors, and Receivers of Taxes; alſo of ſuch as carried wool out of the kingdom without paying cuſtom; to hear and determine treſpaſſes, &c. and to inquire what lands, tenements, &c. had been alienated in mortmain from the reign of King Henry III. to that time.

The

The inhabitants, grateful for theſe favours, exerted themſelves to the utmoſt in defence of the iſland, their alacrity clearly appears in the voluntary regulations already mentioned.

As civil government obtained a more regular eſtabliſhment the manners of the people became ſoftened; this, with the increaſe of commerce, introduced a new ſet of ideas, which relaxed the rigour of the feudal ſubordination, and by degrees perſonal ſervice degenerated to pecuniary aids, and the reſt ſinking into diſuſe, were, at the reſtoration, aboliſhed by ſtatute, and in its place divers laws were enacted, and though now much altered, ſerved as a foundation for our preſent national militia. The Iſle of Wight however was not included in the act for ſettling the militia, but by a particular clauſe was ſuffered to retain its ancient uſage; what that uſage was, from the alterations made from time to time, is not eaſily aſcertained.

Nothing worthy record occurs relating to the Military Hiſtory of this iſland till the time of Charles I. According to the official ſtate, drawn up by Sir John Oglander, one of the Lieutenants of the iſland, under Lord Conway, the militia amounted to 2000 men; they were then new modelled, and, from Sir R. Worſley's valuable book, I am enabled to give the following curious papers.

A LIST of CAPTAINS of the ISLE of WIGHT, as they are to take place and be ranked when they ſhall appear in the Field with their Companies, and on all martial buſineſs:

Sir Edward Dennis, - - - - - }
Sir John Oglander, - - - - - } Knights, my Lieutenants of the Iſland.

THE WEST MEDHAM.

Sir William Meux, Knight
Sir John Leygh, Knight
Mr. Booreman, Eſq.
Mr. Hobſon, Eſq.
Mr. Harvie, Eſq.
Mr. James
Mr. John Urrey.

THE TOWN OF NEWPORT.

THE EAST MEDHAM.

Barronet Worſley	Mr. Edward Cheeke, Eſq.
Barronet Dillington	Mr. Baſket, Eſq.
Sir William Liſlie, Knight	Mr. Thomas Ryce.

Whereas there hath been ſome queſtion and difference moved by ſome of the Captains above mentioned for precedence upon ſeveral pretences, which, being left unſettled, might hazard the raiſing of ſome miſcheife or diſorder, for the prevention whereof I doe hereby require that all the Captains doe conforme themſelves to the order of this Liſt, and take there places accordingly, until ſuch time as I ſhall find juſt cauſe to alter the ſame.

And whereas it is requiſite that Sir Edward Dennis and Sir John Oglander doe, one of them, take the charge of the one diviſion, and the other of the other diviſion; and that I do not underſtand how it may ſtand with either of their conveniences in reſpect to their reſidence, to be appointed to either of the diviſions, I doe leave that to be accommodated by themſelves, with there own beſt comoditie, expecting that upon all muſters, and other occaſions of the ſouldiers ryſeing, one of them to be at the head of the troops of each of thoſe diviſions.

CONWAY.

MARCH 24, 1628.

The WATCHES and WARDENS that are now kept in the Iſland.
SEPTEMBER 20th, 1638.

EAST MEDEN.

Captain Rice	At St. Caterons, a ward with two men. On the Hatton Nyghtonfyld, a watch, with two men.
Sir Edward Dennis	A watch at Lanes, two men. A ward at Roxall Down.

Sir

Sir John Oglander { Aſhenr Down, a ward, one man, and a watch, two men.
At St. Helen's Point, a watch, two men.

Sir R. Dillington { On Knyghton, a watch, two men.
At Ryde, a watch, two men.

Sir Henry Worſley { On Appledercombe, a watch, two men.
At Criple, at Knighton, a watch, two men.

Captain Cheeke At St. George's Down, a watch, two men.

Captain Baſket { On Binbridge Down, a ward.
One man and a watch, two men.

Sir William Liſlie { At Eaſt Cowes Wootton Point,
And at Fiſchowſe, a watch, two men a peece.

WEST MEDEN.

Mr. Mewx { At Ramſe Down, a watch, two men.
At Chale Down, a watch, two men.

Sir John Leygh { On Lardon Down, a watch, two men.
At Atherfylde, a watch, two men.

Captain Urry { On Harberoe Down, a ward, two men.
On the ſea ſhore at Brixton, a watch, two men.

Captain Harvye { On Avington Downe, a watch, two men.
At Northwood, a watch, two men.
On Gatcome Downe, a watch, two men.

Captain Booreman { On Freſchwattor Downe, a ward and watch, two men a piece.
On Monſon Down, a watch, two men.

Captain Hobſon At Hampſtede, a watch, two men.

NEWPORT, two Companies. } They only watch in the Town.

INSTRUCTIONS to be obſerved by the MILITIA of the ISLE of WIGHT. MAY 17th, 1651.

Imprimis, Upon the diſcovery at either of the Forelands, or at any other watch of the iſland, of 10 ſhipps, and ſo to 20, making towards the iſland, out of the road way, then the ſearchers to hang up the Gare to inform the Centoner.

Item, Upon notice thereof, the Centoner to repaire to the ſea ſide, and if he find thoſe ſhipps bound for land in the iſland, and they thought to be enemies, then to give notice to the Captain of the iſland, or in his abſcence to his Deputie; and the Centoner to raiſe his Company, and to ſend to as many of the next Centoners for to raiſe their Companies, as ſhall be thought fit for the hindrance of their landing, by raiſing the Gare, ringing all the church bells, and alſo by ſending about all the hoblers to give the alarum to all Companies to repaire to the Rendezvous, and to ſtay till they have further order.

Item, Yf the watch at the Forelande, or at any place of the ſaid iſland, diſcover a greater fleet of ſhippinge making towards the iſland out of the roade way, then to give notice to the Centoner, who is preſentlie to repaire to the ſea ſide; and yf he finde them enemies determininge to land in the iſland, then preſentlie give notice to the Captain of the iſland, or in his abſcence to his Deputie, that order may be given for the firinge of the beacons; and the ſaid Captain is in meane time to make what reſiſtance he can by his Company and the Companies adjacent, to the end to hinder or retarde the landing of the enemie as aboveſaid, which ſaid adjacent Companies are to be accordinglie aſſiſtant.

Item, Upon the firing of a beacon, yf yt be in the Eaſt Medine, then all the Centoners there are to repair with the ſeveral Companyes towards Bradinge Down, and there to expect further directions; and all the Companies in the Weſt Medhan are to repair towards St. George's Downe, to expect further directions. And yf the beacon be fired in the Weſt Medham, then all the Companies there to repair towards Yarborrowes, and to recieve further directions; and all the Companies of the Eaſt Medham to repair to Avington Downe, and there to recieve further directions from the Governor, or, in his abſcence, from his Deputie.

Item,

Item, Every Centoner to chuſe the moſt ſufficient man in his Companie lying convenient for yt to be his ſearcher, or to cauſe the old ſearcher, being not able himſelf, to find a ſufficient man. And eſpecially care is to be taken both in having the beacons well ſearched, warded, and watched, and a ſufficient quantity of wode to lay by them, if occaſion ſerve.

Item, Every Centoner is to charge every muſqueteer in his Companie to have in readyneſs three pounds of powder and 40 bullets.

Item, Every watchman, both by day and night, is to come unto his watch, with a muſquet loaden and a match lighted.

Item, The ſearchers to come at ſun-riſing and at ſun-ſetting, to charge the watch; and not finding the watchmen there ready to do their duties, then to appoint ſufficient men to ſupply there places, and to complain to the Centoner, who ſhall pay them ſo placed, their wages, which the offenders ſhall repay; and be puniſhed, for the fyrſt time in the ſtocks, and the ſeccond time by being ſent to the Captain of the iſland, to recieve further puniſhment.

Item, Yf the ſearcher doe not his dutie in truelie ſettinge the watch, and alſoe for ſearchinge of yt thrice in the night, and twice in the day, then the watch to give notice of his negligence to the Centoner, who ſhall ſend the ſaid ſercher to the Caſtle, to be there puneſhed by the Captain of the iſland.

Item, Every maſter that will appoint his ſervant to watch for him in the night, ſhall foregoe his ſervice and labour for the half day before his watch, that he may take his reſt, and be thereby enabled to doe the ſaid duty.

Item, Yf the watch perceave any ſuſpicious perſon, either by night or by day, drawing neere unto them, with whome they may not be probablie able to make their parlie good, then one to repair unto them to know what they are, and the other to keep further out of danger, ſo that he may eſcape them, and fly to the Sercher for ayd. And alſo that the watch apprehend all rogues and idle perſons that are ſtrangers, to be brought before ſome Juſtice of peace, to be puneſhed and ſent out of the contry.

Item, That the Searchers are to read their orders once or twice a week to the watch, to the end they may better underſtand their duties. That every Captain, by himſelf

or

or his Lieutenant, frequentlie view the watch by nyght, to ſee how the Searcher performs his dutie, and to puniſh him yf he find any neglect in him.

That no perſon refuſing to ſubſcribe the late engagement * ſhall beare his own arms, but ſhall find ſuch an able man or men as the Centoner ſhall approve of, according to that proportion as was uſually impoſed on them; and that they ſhall pay unto ſuch as ſhall bear their armer 12d. a day for every day they ſhall be ymployed for them; and the ſaid perſons ſhall alſoe find ſuch able ſpare men as the Centoner ſhall like, to bear ſuch other armes, beſides their trained armes, as are and have been uſually impoſed on them or the eſtates which they enjoye.

That noe perſon ſo refuſing to ſubſcribe ſhal be permitted to be a Watchman, or Searcher of the watches; but that the ſervice be not neglected, all ſuch perſons ſhall procure ſuch able perſons as the Centoner ſhall approve of, to be Watchmen or Serchers in their ſteeds, giving ſuch ſatisfaction as he ſhall be able to agree for.

That noe perſon whatever, who ſhall ſoe neglect or refuſe to ſubſcribe the engagement, and to conform to the preſſent government, ſhall be permitted to keep any ſort of arms in his cuſtodie, but ſhall either bring in their arms to Cariſbrook caſtle, there to be ſecured and depoſited as a magazine for the iſland; or be otherwiſe ſecured in the hands of ſome officer of the militia, within the limits of that company where the ſaid perſon doth inhabit, to be appoynted by the Centoner.

That all others not refuſing to ſubſcribe ſhall, accordinge to ancient cuſtom of the iſland, beare their owne armes, without a diſpenſation from the Centoner, whom they ought to ſerve, to the contrary. And that all perſons who are charged with other armes beſydes thoſe they beare themſelves, ſhall ſend ſuch able men, and no other, who ſhall be approved of by the Centoner.

That every Centoner ſhall take care to have in a readyneſs what horſe he can get furniſhed of ſuch perſons of qualitie wythen his lymmits, who ſhall rather chooſe to ſerve on horſeback than on foot, and whome he ſhall thinke fit to diſpenſe with: of all which horſe the ſayd Centoner ſhall take a lyſte, and returne yt fayrlie written, togeather with the lyſte of his company, unto the Captain of the iſland at every general muſter, when they are to cauſe the ſayd horſe to be brought forth furniſhed, to be viewed and exerciſed, that they may be fit for ſervice if any occaſion ſhall happen.

* To be true and faithful to the Commonwealth, as eſtabliſhed without King or Houſe of Lords.

And

And that noe perſon within the ſeveral companies of the iſle, who ſerveth or ought to ſerve in his own armes, or is appoynted to beare the armes of others, ſhall wilfully abſent himſelf from his muſter, upon payne of ympriſſonment.

That all ſuch as ſhall be allowed by the Centoner to beare armes for other men who have ſubſcribed the engagement, ſhall be payed by them for whom they beare the ſaid armes, 6d. a day for every day when they ſhall appear upon private muſters; and 12d. per day on general muſters, or in caſe of any ſpecial duty or ſervice.

That every Centoner train his companie at leaſt every month, untill he recieve orders to the contrary.

That at every general muſter every Centoner do take care to have all his muſketeers to appear in the field on horſeback, to the end that they may be in the better readyneſs, for that ſort of ſervice very much conducing to the ſafetie of this iſle, as there ſhall be occaſion.

That every Centoner take care that the pariſhe guns belonginge to the ſeverall companies be kept compleat, and provided with ſufficient wheels and carriages, togeather with neceſſarie ſtores of powder, bullets, and caſe ſhot, to be in readineſſe for ſervice.

Every Centoner is to cauſe theſe inſtructions to be diſtinctlie read at everye private muſter, in the head of his companye.

Now to reſume our hiſtory:

The iſland, as may be ſeen by the above regulations, poſſeſſed a parochial artillery, every pariſh furniſhing one piece of ordnance; about eighteen of theſe cannon ſtill remain. Of the fortreſſes in the iſland, ſee Cariſbrook, Cowes, Sandown, and Yarmouth.

THE HONOURS OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

In the will of Philippa, Ducheſs of York, publiſhed here the 9th of Henry VI. ſhe ſtyles herſelf Ducheſs of York, and Lady of the Iſle of Wight.

William the Conqueror granted the Lordſhip of this iſland to his kinſman, William Fitzoſborne, to be held by him as free as the King held his kingdom.

Roger de Bretevile, or de Briſtoles, Earl of Hereford, ſecond Lord of this Iſle, mentioned in Doomſday by the appellation of Comes Rogerus, which Lord fell into diſgrace, and his eſtates were eſcheated to the Crown.

Henry I. granted this Lordſhip to Richard de Redvers, and gave him the town of Tiverton, and the honour of Plimpton; created him Earl of Devonſhire, with a grant of the third penny out of the revenue of that country.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon Baldwin, who was a great partizan for the Empreſs Maud in her quarrel with King Stephen. He founded Quarrer Abbey, and dying 1ſt of Henry II. was ſucceeded by his ſon

Richard, who married Dyoniſia, daughter of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, natural ſon of Henry I. and was ſucceeded by his ſon

Baldwin, who was ſucceeded by his brother

Richard, who married the co-heireſs of John, Lord Biſſet; having no iſſue, he was ſucceeded by his uncle

William, ſurnamed de Vernon, who was the ſecond ſon of Baldwin, the firſt Earl of Devon of that name. He was ſucceeded by his grandſon

Baldwin; he married Amicia, daughter of the Earl of Glouceſter, by whom he had a daughter, Iſabella, and a ſon, Baldwin, who ſucceeded him.

Baldwin, the fifth of that name, Earl of Devon: he married the Lady Avicia, of the houſe of Savoy. He is ſaid to have died of poiſon, given him at the table of his kinſman, Peter de Savoy; he had only one ſon, John, who died at ten years of age. He was ſucceeded by his ſiſter

Iſabella, who, though heir to all the eſtates, did not obtain poſſeſſion of the Lordſhip of the Iſle of Wight. She had by her huſband, William de Fortebus, three ſons, John, Thomas, and William, with two daughters, Avice and Aveline, who ſurvived

her brother and ſiſter. Her wardſhip was granted to Richard, Earl of Glouceſter, for the term of her minority, which was for fifteen years; this grant was ſurrendered and transferred to Edmund, named Crouchback, ſecond ſon of Henry III. to whom ſhe was afterwards married.

King Edward I. in the fourth year of his reign, entered into treaty with Edmund and Aveline for the ſale of the Iſle of Wight; but ſhe died ſoon after, without concluding the bargain. The King, ſtill deſirous of the conveyance, prevailed on the Counteſs Iſabella, on her death-bed, to ſign it, the validity of which grant was afterwards doubted. Iſabella built Powderham Caſtle, in Devonſhire; her heir was

Hugh de Courtney, who claimed the Iſle of Wight by inheritance; an examination was brought before Parliament: after various allegations by both parties, which are at large in Sir R. Worſley's valuable work, the King's purchaſe was allowed to be legal.

King Edward thus getting poſſeſſion of this Lordſhip, kept it in his own hands, and appointed keepers or wardens over it.

King Edward II. granted it to his favourite, Peter Gaveſton; but on a remonſtrance from his nobility, he reſumed the grant, and conferred the Lordſhip on his eldeſt ſon Edward, afterwards Edward III.

Richard II. granted this Lordſhip, during life, to William Montacute, Earl of Saliſbury.

Edward, Earl of Rutland, afterwards Duke of York, ſon of Edmond de Langley, fifth ſon of Edward III. was the next Lord; being a fat unwieldy man, he was thrown down at the battle of Agincourt, and ſmothered. He was a moſt obſequious courtier, but a gallant ſoldier; on his death

The Ducheſs of York obtained a grant, 3d of Henry V. of this Lordſhip for her life.

In the 17th of Henry VI. Humphrey, Duke of Glouceſter, was Lord, who had the reverſion granted to him after the death of the Ducheſs of York; he died 25th of Henry VI. and is ſuppoſed to have held this iſland until his death, although two years before that event, Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, was crowned King of

the Iſle of Wight. He died ſoon after this honour was conferred on him; and on the death of Duke Humphrey, this honour again reverted to the Crown.

From two petitions to the King and Parliament, 28th of Henry VI. it appears that Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, father of Edward IV. was Lord of this iſland.

Edmund, Duke of Sommerſet, who married the co-heir of the Duke of Warwick, obtained a grant of this iſland, and to his heirs male, 31ſt of Henry VI. He was ſlain at the firſt battle of St. Albans, and was ſucceeded by his ſon

Henry, Duke of Sommerſet, who leaving the royal party in ſome diſguſt to embrace the Yorkiſts, and after that leaving them, he was taken at the battle of Hexham, and beheaded by the York party.

In the 6th of Edward IV. Anthony de Woodville, Lord Schales and Earl of Rivers, had a grant of this iſland; he ſtanding in the way of Richard, Duke of Glouceſter, was beheaded at Pontefract Caſtle, 1483.

Sir Edward Woodville, brother of the laſt, in the 1ſt year of Henry VII. four years after, Sir Edward undertook, with a force raiſed here, to aſſiſt the Duke of Brittany againſt the King of France. His force conſiſted of 40 gentlemen and 400 yeomen, clothed in white coats, with red croſſes; they were joined by 1500 of the Duke's forces, but unfortunately, at the battle of St. Aubyn's in Brittany, the Duke was defeated, and all the Engliſh ſlain, except one boy.

Sir Reginald Bray was, in 1495, granted a leaſe of this iſland, with the honours of Cariſbrook; he dying, was ſucceeded by Sir Nicholas Wadham.

In 1511 Sir Nicholas Wadham dying, was ſucceeded by Sir James Worſley, keeper of the King's wardrobe. 29th of Henry VIII. Richard Worſley, Eſq. on deceaſe of his father, ſucceeded him in the office of Captain. In 1558, on the death of Mr. Worſley, Richard Horſey, Eſq. who was ſoon after knighted, ſucceeded him.

In 1582, Sir George Carey, afterwards Lord Hunſdon, ſucceeded as Captain; and on his death, in 1603, Henry, Earl of Southampton. On the death of Earl Henry, 1625, John, Lord Conway; and on his death, in 1631,

Richard

Richard West, Earl of Portland; and in 1634, Jerome, Earl of Portland.

In 1660, on the re-eſtabliſhment of regal Government, Thomas Lord Colepepper was made Captain; he reſigned, and was ſucceeded by Admiral Sir Robert Holmes. He died 1692.

John Lord Cutts was appointed in 1693. He died in Ireland.

In 1707, Charles Marquis of Wincheſter, afterwards Duke of Bolton, who was removed; and in 1710,

General John Richmond Webb. In 1715 he was ſucceeded by William Lord Cadogan. On the death of Lord Cadogan, in Auguſt 1726, Charles Duke of Bolton, who was diſmiſſed from all his public offices in 1733, and was ſucceeded by John Duke of Montague, who reſigned in July 1734; when

John Lord Viſcount Lymington, who had a grant of the Government of the iſland, and the office of Vice Admiral, which he ſurrendered in 1742, and was created ſhortly after Earl of Portſmouth; when

Charles Duke of Bolton was reinſtated; but ſoon after reſigned.

In 1745, John Earl of Portſmouth was appointed, and remained till his death, 1762, when, in 1763,

Thomas Lord Holmes was appointed, who died July, 1764, when

Hans Stanley, Eſq. was appointed; but on the change of Adminiſtration, he was removed, 23d of December, 1766; when

Harry Duke of Bolton was appointed; his Grace was removed in 1770, when

The right honourable Hans Stanley, Eſq. was again appointed; and in 1774, a new grant was made out for the life of the ſaid gentleman; and on his death in 1780, he was ſucceeded by the right honourable Sir Richard Worſley, Barronet, Comptroller of His Majeſty's houſhold, and one of His Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.

THE

THE HONOURS OF NEWPORT, IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Montjoy Blunt, the natural ſon of Charles Blunt, Lord Montjoy, and the laſt Earl of Devonſhire of that name, being created by the ſpecial favour of King James I. firſt Lord Montjoy of Montjoy-Fort in Ireland, and by King Charles I. Lord Montjoy of Thurveſton in the county of Derby, and at length Reg. 4. Auguſt 3, Earl of Newport in the Iſle of Wight. He was Maſter of the Ordnance, and one of the Council of War, and died February 12, 1665, leaving

Montjoy Blunt, his ſon and heir: He, according to Dr. Heylin, died unmarried, but Sir William Dugdale ſays, he married Anne, the daughter of John, Lord Butler, of Woodhall in Hertfordſhire, and by her had three ſons, George, Charles and Henry, and two daughters, Iſabella and Anne. George his eldeſt ſon died before him, whereupon his ſecond ſon

Charles Blunt, ſucceeded him; but dying within a month after him, in the beginning of the year 1665, without heirs,

Henry Blount, brother and heir of the ſaid Charles, ſucceeded him; and dying unmarried about September 8, 1679, his honour became extinct, and ſtill remains vacant.

Lord Windſor was Baron Newport in the reign of Queen Anne; he died, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Herbert, who died in 1758.

HISTORY OF THE HONOURS OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Oſric was Earl of Southampton, in the reign of Ethelbert, 860, and is famous for his brave encounter with the Danes.

Alſegus was Earl of Southampton, in the reign of Edgar, according to Dugdale.

Alſelma was Earl of Southampton, whoſe daughter Ailiva was married to King Canute the Dane, and was mother to Harold, ſon of that King.

Bogo, or Beauvois, Earl of Southampton, a powerful Saxon Lord at the time of the conqueſt.

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HENRY WRIOTHESLY.

3d. Earl of Southampton.

Ob. Nov.r 10th. 1624.

conqueſt. He was of a ſpirit that could not bear the Norman yoke; therefore gathering an army of Engliſh, Danes, and Welch, reſolved to maintain his liberty. However, the Normans giving him battle at Cardiff, in Glamorganſhire, A. D. 1070, defeated him; whereupon he fled to Carliſle. We hear no more of him, nor find any perſon bearing this title, till the time of Henry VIII. when

William Fitzwilliams, whoſe mother was Lucy, daughter and co-heireſs of John Nevill, Marquis of Montacute; he was a perſon of great worth and merit, being made Admiral againſt the French; Treaſurer of the King's Houſehold; Captain of Guiſnes, Knight of the Garter; and laſtly, Earl of Southampton, and Lord Privy Seal. He died in an expedition againſt the Scots, without male iſſue.

Thomas Wriotheſley, whoſe father and uncle were both Heralds, and himſelf Falcon Herald, who had before been created Baron Titchfield, in this county, by King Henry VIII. Reg. 35. Lord Chancellor of England, on the death of Lord Audley, and one of the Knights of the Garter, and being made one of the King's executors, and Council to Prince Edward, his ſon was, three days before the coronation of Edward VI. made Earl of Southampton. He died at Southampton Houſe, in Holborn, then called Lincoln Place, July 30th, 1550, and was buried firſt in St. Andrew's, Holborn, but removed by his ſon Henry to Titchfield, where they have both handſome monuments.

Henry, only ſon and heir to the former, ſucceeded him in his honours and eſtate. He married the daughter of John Vernon, Eſq. of Hodnet, in Shropſhire, a celebrated beauty; and by this lady had two ſons and three daughters.

Their ſecond ſon, Thomas, ſucceeded; the eldeſt ſon, James, deceaſed in his father's life-time.

Penelope, Anne, and Elizabeth, married; the firſt, William Lord Spencer, of Wormleighton; the ſecond, Robert Wallop, of Farley, ſon of Sir Henry Wallop; the third, Sir Thomas Eſtcourt, one of the Maſters in Chancery, now going with Robert Earl of Eſſex to Cadiz, 40 Eliz. He was General of the Horſe in Ireland when the Earl of Eſſex was Deputy, and afterwards appeared in that Earl's inſurrection at London, which coſt Eſſex his head; but this Earl was pardoned, but not liberated till James I. came to the Crown, when he was reſtored by act of parliament, became a favourite with that Prince, who made him Knight of the Garter, Governor of the Iſle of Wight and Cariſbrook Caſtle, renewed his patent for the dignity and title of the

Earl

Earl of Southampton, with all the privileges he formerly enjoyed. He died November 10th, 1624, having in his youth improved the nobility of his rank with literature and military knowledge, that he might yield the greater ſervice to his King and country in more advanced life. He was the patron of our moral, ſublime, and immortal Shakeſpeare. His* portrait is at Bulſtrode, together with the cat which was with him in the Tower, in the reign of Elizabeth.

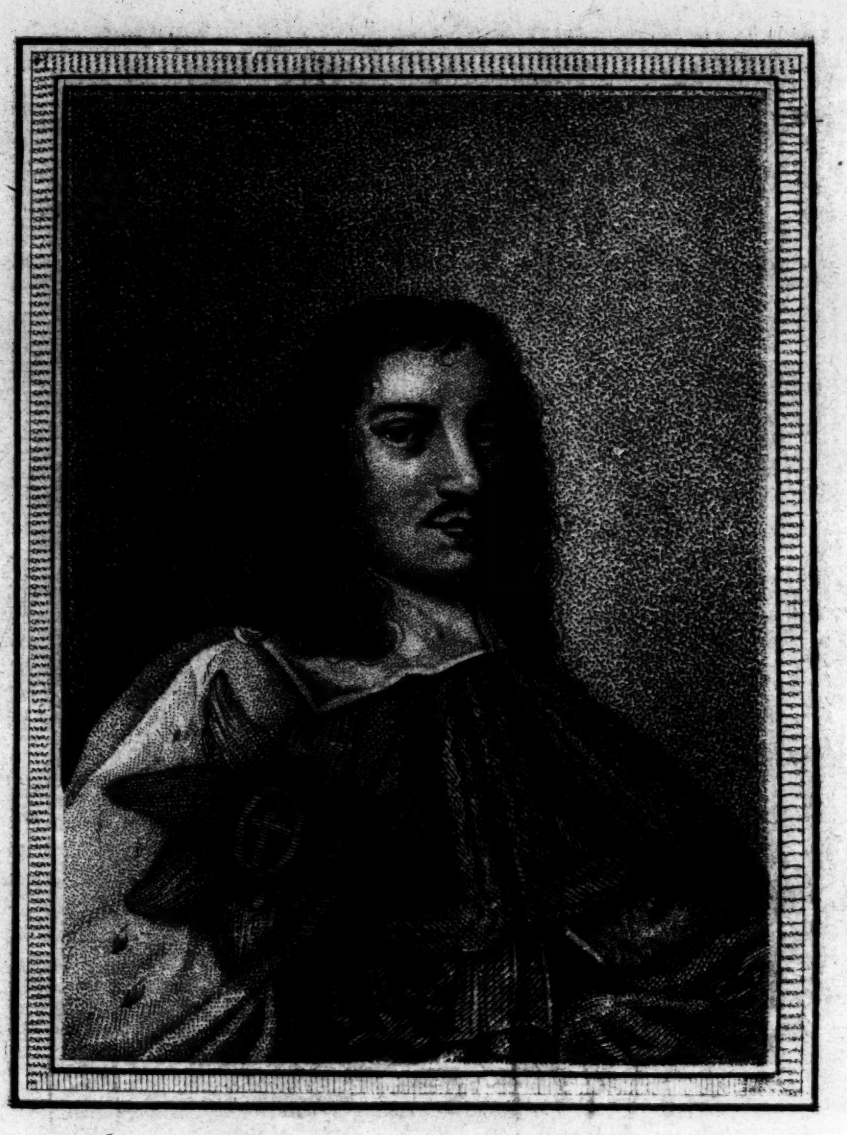
The Earl of Southampton was one of the Privy Council, but bore little or no part in the adminiſtration of public affairs in this reign, as he was overborne, in the former part of it, by the Earl of Saliſbury, who conceived a diſlike to him on account of his attachment to the late Earl of Eſſex. He was a ſincere friend to his country; and, ſuch was his patriotic ſpirit, that he could not help expreſſing his indignation at the pacific meaſures of the King, for which he was delivered a priſoner into the cuſtody of the Dean of Weſtminſter, about the ſame time that the Earl of Oxford was committed to the Tower.

Thomas, heir and ſucceſſor to the laſt Earl, was a perſon of great prudence and ſincere affection to Charles I. whom he faithfully ſerved, and lived till the reſtoration, when he was made by Charles II. Knight of the Garter and Lord High Treaſurer. He married the widow of the Baron Ruvigny †. We are informed by Sir William Dugdale that this lady was of French extraction, and firſt eſpouſed Daniel de Maſſeu, Baron of Ruvigny; after whoſe deceaſe ſhe became the conſort of Thomas, Earl of Southampton, Lord High Treaſurer of England, in the reign of Charles II. She bore to her Lord two ſons, Charles and Henry, who died young; and three daughters, Elizabeth, married to Edward Noel, ſon of Baptiſt, Viſcount Campden; Rachael, firſt married to Francis, Lord Vaughan, ſon and heir to Richard, Earl of Carbery, in Ireland; and afterwards to William, ſecond ſon to William, Lord Ruſſel, from whom the preſent Duke of Bedford is lineally deſcended; and Magdalen, who deceaſed in her infancy. He died at Southampton Houſe, Holborn, May 16th, 1667, and was buried at Tichfield amongſt his anceſtors. His‡ portrait, together with that of his Counteſs, by Vandyck, is at Bulſtrode.

The Earl of Southampton, like another Sully, was placed at the head of the Treaſury

* Granger, 8vo. edition, vol. I. page 331.
† Granger, 8vo. edition, vol. II. page 376.
‡ Granger, vol. III. 8vo. edition, page 183.

after



THOMAS WRIOTHESLY

Earl of Southampton, Lord High Treasurer to
Charles 2ª. Knight of the Garter. &c ____

From an Original Drawing Published for the History of Hampshire
4 Vol. 4to.

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after the ravage and confuſion of the civil war; he, with the capacity and application of that able Miniſter, undertook to reduce the public accounts to regularity and order, and happily ſucceeded in that great attempt; but the King, who had not the leaſt œconomy himſelf, was too apt to overlook that virtue in others; and, what was ſtill worſe, was inclined to pull down much faſter than his Treaſurer could build up. This excellent perſon, who was loyal and yet a patriot, died too ſoon for the good of his country. He was a man of a quick and lively conception, prompt elocution, and invincible integrity; he was of an amiable and exemplary character in private life. He left no heirs male, but had ſeveral daughters; one of which, named Rachael, was married to that unfortunate nobleman William, Lord Ruſſel, beheaded 1683. There has been two Dukes of Bedford, the ſon and grandſon of Lady Rachael, named Wriothesley. This title was vacant till Charles II raiſed it to a dukedom for his natural ſon,

Charles Fitzroy, by the Ducheſs of Cleveland, Duke of Southampton; which title he enjoyed alone till the death of his mother, in 1709; and when ſhe died, he aſſumed that of Duke of Cleveland, being the oldeſt honour.

William, ſon and heir to the laſt Duke, died 1774, and the title became extinct and remained vacant, till his preſent Majeſty was pleaſed to create General Fitzroy, great grandſon of Charles II. and the Ducheſs of Cleveland, to that honour, October 17th, 1780.

The Right Honourable Charles Fitzroy, Lord Southampton, brother to the Duke of Grafton, was, October 17, 1780, created a Peer, by the title of Baron of Southampton. His Lordſhip is a Lieutenant-General of all his Majeſty's forces, and Colonel of the third regiment of dragoons. He was born June 25, 1737; married July 27, 1758, Anne, daughter and co-heireſs of Sir Peter Warren, Knight of the Bath, and Vice-Admiral of his Majeſty's fleet; by whom he had iſſue, Anne-Caroline, born May 9, 1759, and died an infant; Suſannah Maria, born September 7, 1760; Charlotte, born July 3, 1767; Emily, born December 26, 1770; Louiſa, born December 12, 1771; George-Ferdinand, born Auguſt 7, 1761; married June 28, 1784, Laurel Keppel, daughter of the late Biſhop of Exeter, and niece to the late Earl of Albemarle. Charles, born, September 5, 1762; William, born July 21, 1764; died Auguſt 28, 1786. Henry, born September 13, 1765; married January 4, 1790, Anne, daughter of Lord Mornington; he died at Liſbon, in 1794. Warren, born September 1, 1768; Frederick, born October 10, 1769; William, born December 12, 1773; Robert,

born May 25, 1775; Edward-Somerſet, born October 25, 1776; a ſon in July, 1778; another ſon, born November, 1779; Georgiana, born October 13, 1782.

THE HONOURS OF WINCHESTER.

This city has given title to many noble families, of which our hiſtories give this account:

Clito, a noble Saxon, at the time of the conqueſt, was Earl of Wincheſter; but at the coming of the Normans, he was ſtripped and deprived both of his eſtate and title; and we find none bearing that honour till the time of King John, who created

Saer de Quincy Earl of Wincheſter. He bore a feſs, with a label of 7, as we ſee by his ſeal; who married Margaret, the youngeſt ſiſter and co-heireſs of the Earl of Leiceſter; and by her had one ſon and heir,

Roger de Quincy, who bore G. 7 maſcles voided, Or: who married the eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of Alan, Lord Galloway, in Scotland, in whoſe right he was Conſtable of Scotland; but having three daughters only, of whom the eldeſt was married to William de Ferrariis, Earl of Derby; the ſecond to Alan de la Zouche, and the youngeſt to Comyn, Earl of Buchan, in Scotland; whereupon the honour became extinct, and continued ſo for a conſiderable time, till

Hugh Le Deſpencer was honoured with this title during life, by Edward II. whoſe favourite he was; but it proved fatal both to him and his ſon, for they were both put to death by popular fury, and the honour again became dormant, till Edward IV. revived it, and created

Lewis de Bruges, a Fleming, Lord of Gruthuſe, and Prince of Steinhouſe, (who had entertained him in Flanders when he fled there for refuge), Earl of Wincheſter; giving him a coat of arms, not much differing from thoſe of Roger de Quincy; but this Lord ſurrendered up his title ſoon after the death of that Prince.

King Henry VIII. raiſed William Pawlet, Knight, to be Comptroller of his Houſhold, and afterwards Treaſurer of the ſame, created him, at the birth of Edward, Prince of Wales, Baron of St. John; and afterwards being made Maſter of the Wards, Knight of

Wm. Paulet, 1st. Marquis of Winchester.

Servant to Henry 7th. & for 30 Years Treasurer to Henry 8th.
Edw.d 6th. Queen Mary & Queen Elizabeth. Obit 1572. Et 97.
From an Ancient Painting in Kings College, Cambridge.

the Garter, one of the Executors of that King, and of the Council to Prince Edward, was, by the young King, made Marquis of Wincheſter, on his coming to the throne.

The * Marquis of Wincheſter, who was ſo much of the courtier as to accommodate himſelf to Princes, as well as ſubjects of different characters, was, from his natural and acquired abilities, perfectly qualified to act with propriety in one of the higheſt offices of the State. Having been Comptroller and afterwards Treaſurer of the Houſhold, in the reign of Henry VIII. in which he was honoured with the Garter, he, in the 4th year of Edward VI. was made Lord High Treaſurer of England, in which office he continued during the next reign, and part of that of Elizabeth, to the time of his death, which was on the 10th of March, 1571-2. Camden tells us that he lived to ſee 103 perſons deſcended from him. Being aſked by what means he maintained himſelf in his high ſtation during ſo many changes in the Adminiſtration, his anſwer was, " By being " a willow, not an oak." He built the magnificent ſtructure, more like a palace than a villa, called Baſing Houſe, which was taken and burnt by Cromwell in the civil war.

The Marquis married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Capel, Knight. The Marquis had iſſue by this lady four ſons; firſt, John, commonly called Lord St. John, who ſucceeded him. He was ſummoned to Parliament 15th of Elizabeth, the year after his father's death, and was one of the Peers at the trial of the Duke of Norfolk. He married one of the daughters and co-heireſſes of Robert Willoughby, Lord Brooke, by whom he had iſſue four ſons, and was ſucceeded by

William, the eldeſt, who was ſummoned to Parliament in his father's life-time, by the ſtyle and title of Lord St. John, of Baſing; he married Anne, the daughter of William, Lord Howard, of Effingham, and by her had iſſue one ſon,

William, who ſucceeded his father in his honours and eſtate; and marrying Lucy, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Exeter; had by her ſix ſons, of which the two eldeſt, Thomas and William, died in their father's life-time, and the third ſon, John, ſucceeded.

The † Marquis of Wincheſter made a garriſon for the King of his ſeat at Baſing, in Hampſhire, which he defended with prodigious courage and reſolution for two years.

* Granger, 8vo. edition, vol. I. page, 188.
† Granger, 8vo. edition, vol. II. page 123.

This ſtately palace, the plunder of which was valued at two hundred thouſand pounds, was taken and levelled with the ground by Cromwell, and the action is numbered among his greateſt exploits. The journal of the ſiege of Baſing Houſe is one of the moſt eventful pieces of hiſtory during the civil war. The Marquis lies buried at Engle-field, in Berkſhire, where he greatly enlarged the Manor Houſe, the front of which bore a beautiful reſemblance to a church organ, and was lately a ſingularly pleaſing object to all that paſſed the road betwixt Reading and Newbury. But this fine front, I ſpeak it with concern, is now no more.

John, married Jane, daughter of Thomas, Viſcount Savage, of Rock Savage, in Cheſhire; and by her had

Charles, his heir and ſucceſſor, called, in his father's life-time, Lord St. John, of Baſing. He firſt married Chriſtiana, daughter of John Freckville, Eſq. of Stavely, in the county of Derby, who was created Lord Freckville. He took to his ſecond wife Mary, natural daughter of Emanuel, Earl of Sunderland, who was widow of Henry Cary, brother of the Earl of Monmouth, and by her had two ſons, Charles and William. He was made Duke of Bolton in the 1ſt of William and Mary, 1689.

This* nobleman, when he ſaw that other men of ſenſe were at their wits end, in the arbitrary and tyrannical reign of James, thought it prudent to aſſume the character of a madman, as the firſt Brutus did in the reign of Tarquin. He danced, hunted, or hawked, a good part of the day; went to bed before noon; and conſtantly ſat at table all night. He went to dinner at ſix or ſeven in the evening, and his meal laſted till ſix or ſeven the next morning; during which time he eat, drank, ſmoked, talked, or liſtened to muſic. The company that dined with him were at liberty to riſe and amuſe themſelves, or take a nap whenever they were ſo diſpoſed; but the diſhes and bottles were all the while ſtanding upon the table. Such a man as this was thought a very unlikely perſon to concern himſelf with politics or religion. By this conduct he was neither embroiled in public affairs, nor gave the leaſt umbrage to the Court. But he exerted himſelf ſo much in the Revolution, that he was, for his eminent ſervices, created Duke of Bolton. He afterwards raiſed a regiment of foot for the reduction of Ireland.

His ſon Charles, called, in his father's life-time, Marquis of Wincheſter, ſucceeded

* Granger, vol. IV. page 268.

him,

him, and had iſſue by Frances, daughter of William Ramſden, Eſq. of Byron in Yorkſhire, two ſons, Charles, Marquis of Wincheſter, and the Lord Henry Pawlet; and by Henrietta Crofts, daughter of James, Duke of Monmouth, the Lord Naſſau Pawlet. He was made one of the Knights Companions of the moſt noble order of the Garter by King George I. Lord Chamberlain of his Houſhold, and afterwards Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Third Duke Charles, ſon of the laſt, who married the Lady Anne Vaughan, daughter and heireſs to the Earl of Carbery; by his ſecond wife, Anne, daughter of George, Marquis of Halifax; by Dorothy Spencer, daughter of Henry, the firſt Earl of Sunderland, with whom he did not cohabit, he had no iſſue. Her Grace died September 20, 1751; and he ſoon after married Miſs Lavinia Fenton, who died Janury 17, 1760, by whom he had no legitimate iſſue; and his Grace dying 26th of Auguſt, 1754, was ſucceeded by his brother.

Harry, fourth Duke; who married Catharine, daughter of Charles Parry, of Oakfield, in Berkſhire, Eſq. by whom he had iſſue, Duke Charles; Harry, the late Duke. Henrietta, married July 12, 1741, to Robert Colebrook, of Chilham Caſtle, in Kent, Eſq. and is deceaſed; Catharine, married June 4, 1749, to Wiliam Aſhe, of Heyteſbury, in Wilts, Eſq. who dying July 11, 1750, ſhe married, ſecondly, in February, 1755, to Adam Drummond, Eſq. and deceaſed in 1775.

Fifth Duke, Charles, ſucceeded his father, October 19, 1759; but died without iſſue July 5, 1765.

Sixth and laſt, Duke Harry, ſucceeded his brother, as Duke of Bolton, Marquis of Wincheſter, Earl of Wiltſhire, Baron St. John, of Baſing, premier Marquis of England; his Grace was born November 6th, 1713. He married Miſs Nunn, of Eltham, in Kent; who died in May, 1764, and is buried at Eltham, leaving a daughter, Mary, married to the preſent Earl of Sandwich, and died March 31, 1779. He married ſecondly, April 8, 1765, Catharine, ſiſter to the preſent Earl of Lonſdale; by whom he has two daughters, Catharine, born 1766, married September 19, 1787, to Lord Bernard, now Earl of Darlington; Amelia, born July 6, 1768. The title of Duke became extinct on the death of Duke Harry. His Grace was ſucceeded in his eſtate, which amounts to upwards of 17000l. per annum, by the Right Honourable Thomas Orde, who married a very near relation of his Grace's, and has ſince taken the name of Powlett.

His Grace was ſucceeded in all his honours but the Dukedom by George Powlett, Eſq. who has iſſue two ſons, the eldeſt of whom is ſtiled Earl of Wiltſhire; the ſecond Lord Harry Powlett, and is a Captain, who has very gallantly diſtinguſhed himſelf in the Engliſh navy.

The preſent Marquis has likewiſe one daughter, Urania Anne Powlett, married, March 17, 1785, to the Marquis of Clanricarde of Bellemont in this county *.

HONOURS OF PORTSMOUTH.

This town, we believe, gave no honorary title to the nobility till King Charles II. created one of his female favourites, Louiſa de Querovaille †, Baroneſs Petersfield, Counteſs of Farcham, and Ducheſs of Portſmouth for life; ſhe had only one ſon, who was created Duke of Richmond.

My Lord Orford relates the following curious anecdote of the Ducheſs, under the article Henry Gaſcar:

His beſt performance was a half-length of Philip, Earl of Pembroke ‡, which he drew by ſtealth for his patroneſs the Ducheſs, whoſe ſiſter my Lord Pembroke had married. I ſuppoſe this deſire of having her brother-in-law's picture, was dated before a quarrel ſhe had with, for ill uſage of her ſiſter. The Ducheſs threatened to complain to the King; the Earl told her if ſhe did, he would ſet her upon her head at Charing Croſs, and ſhew the nation its grievance.

* This noble family, according to Mr. Edmonſon, has ſpelt their names differently, viz. Pawlet, Paulet, and Powlet.

† Louiſa de Querovaille, or Queroville, Ducheſs of Portſmouth, was ſent over to England by Lewis XIV. in the train of the Ducheſs of Orleans, to bind Charles II. to the French intereſt; this ſhe did effectually, and the buſineſs of the Engliſh Court was conſtantly carried on in ſubſerviency to that of France. She occaſionally diſſembled love, the vapours, or ſickneſs, and rarely ever failed of working the eaſy Monarch to her point. Her polite manners and agreeable temper rivetted the chains which her perſonal charms had impoſed upon him; ſhe had the firſt place in his affections, and he continued to love her to the day of his death. Her beauty, which was not of the moſt delicate kind, ſeemed to be very little impaired at ſeventy years of age. Ob. November 1734, Æt. 89. She had a ſiſter who married Philip, Earl of Pembroke, with whom ſhe lived very unhappily; ſhe was, after his Lordſhip's death, married to the Marquis of Tuoy, and died at Paris in a very advanced age, 1728. GRANGER.

‡ Philip, the ſeventh Earl of Pembroke, the eldeſt ſon by the ſecond wife of Philip the fifth Earl; he married Henrietta de Querovaille, by whom he had one only daughter, Charlotte, who firſt married John Jefferies, Baron of Wem, and after his death Thomas Lord Viſcount Windſor.

After

T. Seed sculp:

Louise Dutchess of Portsmouth.

From an Original Painting by Sr. Peter Lely.

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After the death of the Ducheſs, the title lay dormant, till his late Majeſty, George II. created the Hon. John Wallop Viſcount Lymington and Earl of Portſmouth 1743.

" At the time of the conqueſt, four brothers, Engliſhmen [1], are mentioned, in Domeſday-book, to be poſſeſſors of Wallop in Hampſhire. And Cambden, in his deſcription of that county, makes this mention of the place, and of the family [2]: *The Teſt having taken into it a little river from Wallop, or more truly Well-hop, that is, by interpretation out of our forefathers language, a pretty Well in the ſide of an hill, whereof that right worſhipful family of the Wallops, of Knights degree, dwelling hard by, took name.* In 12 Hen. II. William de Wallop [3] held one Knight's fee in Wiltſhire, of Humphery de Bohun: and in the reign of Henry III. Gerard de Wallop held [4] one Knight's fee in Wallop de veteri Feoffamento, viz. whereof his anceſtor had been enfeoffed in the time of Henry I.

Nicholas Charles, Lancaſter herald in the reign of James I. who was an induſtrious and careful officer, and Auguſtine Vincent, Windſor herald, a laborious antiquary, his cotemporary, have both left pedigrees of this family among their collections.

The firſt taken notice of by Vincent [5], is Walter de Wallop, alias Welhop; but [6] Matthew de Wallop is at the head of the pedigree drawn by Nicolas Charles.

This MATTHEW de Wallop, on April 27, 1203 [7], obtained a grant to him and his heirs for ever, of the cuſtody of the houſe, caſtle, and goal of Wincheſter, with the lands of Wodecote, and one hide of land in Andover, with the appurtenances, and all other cuſtoms and privileges thereunto belonging. In 9 John, the King [8] grants to Matthew de Wallop, his ſervant, 208 acres of land in Wallop, which was Stephen de Bendenges.

In 15 John, the King orders him to deliver [9] Nicholas de Hevill (who was in his cuſtody at Wincheſter) to Robert de Gaugy. And in 6 Hen. III. [10] the Sheriff of the county of Southampton had command to deliver to Matthew de Wallop, thoſe lands which were in the King's hands in Wallop. He had iſſue,

[1] Jus Anglorum ab Antiquo, p. 82. [2] Britan. 1ſt Eng. edit. p. 262. [3] Lib. Nig. in Scacc. Wilts. [4] Teſte de Nevill Hants in Scacc. [5] MS. in Offic. Arm. No. 130. p. 136. [6] MS Sub. Man. Nich. Charles, penes Com. de Egmont. [7] Cart. 5 Joh. m. 7. [8] Clauſ. 9 Joh. m. 4. [9] Pat. 15 Joh. m. 11. [10] Clauſ. 6 Hen. III. m. 18.

John

John‖ de Wallop, poſſeſſor of Wallop, ann. 1228.

In 8 Edward I. the King grants¶ and confirms, to his beloved and faithful John de Wallop, three Carucates and a half of land in Ballihaulis, and one Carucate and half of land in Balliotyre, to him and his heirs for ever, in ſatisfaction of *Triginta Librata-rum terræ*, which he had granted him for his ſervices, to hold of the King and his ſucceſſors, by the ſervice of one Knight's fee. As he had this grant of lands in Ireland, it is probable he ſerved in that kingdom; for our hiſtorians relate*, that the Iriſh rebelled, and were every where troubleſome at the latter end of the reign of Henry III. and in the beginning of Edward I.

The ſaid John de Wallop left iſſue, by† Mabel his wife, two ſons, Richard, who died without iſſue, and

Sir Robert de Wallop, who, in 51 Henry III. was of ſuch eminency, that he was appointed with Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Glouceſter, Humprey, Earl of Hereford, and other great men, to "provide (as are the words of the ſtatute) for the good ſtate of the land, and namely, for certayn perſons dyſherited, havynge thereunto full power of our ſaid Lord the Kynge, and the other Barons and Councellours, accordynge to the fourme wrytten and confyrmed in the letters general and ſpecyal of the ſayd Kinge, and the other aforenamed wyllinge to procede accordinge to the path of equytie, by the aſſent of the reverend father Othobone, deacon, cardynall of ſancte Adrian, and legate of the Apoſtolique See, and the nobleman H. of Almine (eldeſt ſon of Richard, King of Almain) havynge like power and auctoritie, &c."

The award they made, conſiſting of 43 articles, between the King and the Commons, was proclaimed in the caſtle of Kenelworth, the day before the calends of November, 1266, 51 Hen. III.‡.

This Sir Robert de Wallop died in 11 Ed. I.§ leaving an only daughter and heir, Alice, the wife of Peter de Barton, Lord of Weſt Barton, in the county of Southampton, who had iſſue by her,

William de Barton, his ſon and heir, found |||| grandſon and heir of the ſaid Sir Robert

‖ Ex Stemmate per Nic. Charles. ¶ Cart. 8 Edw. I. n. 84. * Cox's Hiſt. of Ireland, p. 71.
† Nich. Charles præd. ‡ Stat. 51 H. III. § Charles and Vincent, præd. |||| Ibid.

Wallop,

Wallop, in 11 Edw. I. and was dead 16 Edw. I. for then Richard, his ſon and heir (who aſſumed the name of Wallop) was in ward to Joan, his relict, who was daughter and heir of Herbert Denmede, by Alice, his wife, daughter of Richard Breton, who was 30 years of age at the death of his father, William Breton, who died in 21 Ed. I. And the ſaid Richard Breton, leaving iſſue William, and he John, who died in 17 Rich. II. leaving Alice, his only daughter and heir, married to Walter Hacket, of the county of Southampton, and dying without iſſue by him, the ſaid Joan (wife and relict of William de Barton) was heir as well to the family of Breton, as Denmede.

This Joan was, ſecondly[1], wife of Robert Stratfield; but I do not find ſhe had any other iſſue than Richard, her ſon before-mentioned, who took the name of Wallop from his grandmother.

Which Richard de Wallop was returned[2] one of the Knights for the county of Southampton, to the Parliament held in 2 Edw. III. at Saliſbury; and[3] it is obſervable, this Parliament did not meet above ſixteen days; and the Knights for the county of Southampton are not mentioned among the writs for their expences, which Mr. Prynn attributes to the clerk's neglecting to inrol them.

In 3 Edw. III. he and John de Grymſtede were returned for the ſaid county[4], and had their expences allowed, firſt, in the Parliament held at Saliſbury, and from thence adjourned to Weſtminſter, where they ſat only eleven days, from the 10th to the 22d of February. His wife was Alice, daughter of Sir John Huſee, of Beechworth caſtle in com' Surry, Knt. ſiſter and heir to Roger Huſee, her brother, according to Mr. Charles; but Mr. Vincent mentions her to be daughter of Roger Huſee, who had ſummons to Parliament among the Barons in the reign of Edward III. and without doubt, Sir John Huſee, the father of the ſaid Roger, was of the ſame ſtock, with others of the name, who were alſo Barons, and deſcended from Geffery de Huſee, in the reign of King Stephen. The iſſue of the ſaid Richard and Alice de Wallop were, three ſons, Thomas, John, and Richard.

John Wallop was one of the members[5] for Wilton in the Parliament of 21 and 22 Ed. III.

[1] Charles and Vincent, præd. [2] Prynn's Brevia Parl. vol. 1. p. 80. [3] Ibid. vol. 4. p. 87, 88, 89. [4] Prynn's Brevia Parl. vol. 1. p. 102, 103. [5] Prynn, vol. 4. p. 1166.

Of Richard Wallop I find, that in 1405 he[1] was in ſuch eſteem with William of Wickham, Biſhop of Wincheſter, and Lord Chancellor, that he left him a legacy in his laſt will and teſtament. In 1 Hen. V. he was[2] one of the Juſtices of the quorum, in the county of Southampton; and one[3] of the Juſtices of the goal-delivery at Wincheſter. And in 2 Hen. V.[4] with five of the greateſt note in the county of Southampton, were commiſſioned to inquire into the ſect of the Lollards, and other conventicles in that county, acting contrary to the faith of the Catholic church. In 9 Hen. V. he and Sir Richard Brocas[5] were returned Knights for the county of Southampton, to the Parliament then held; Milites Gladiis Cincti, as the indenture ſpecifies; which ſhews he was knighted before that year.

Thomas Wallop, the eldeſt ſon, married[6] in 16 Ed. III. Margaret, daughter of ——— Wellington. He died on November 27, 35 Ed. III. ſeiſed of the manors[7] of Soberton, Wilberton, Over-Wallop, and Nether-Wallop, in com' Southampton, leaving John, his ſon and heir, of the age of eight years.

Which John was one of[8] the members for Saliſbury, in the Parliament held in 2 Hen. IV. and died[9] 16 Hen. VI. He had iſſue, by Avice, his wife, daughter of John Buch,

Thomas Wallop, his heir, who was one[10] of the Knights for the county of Southampton, in 2 Hen. V. and by marriage with[11] Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Valoynes, Lord of Farley, and Clideſden in com' Southampton, had iſſue four ſons.

John, his eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his grandfather, and was alſo poſſeſſed of the manors of Farley, and Clideſden, the eſtate of the Valoynes, as heir to his mother. The manor-houſe of Farley was a noble large ſtructure, and the ſeat of[12] Sir William de Valoynes, (in the reign of Hen. III.) who had iſſue John de Valoynes, and he another John, the father of Nicholas, who left iſſue Margaret, his daughter and heir beforementioned.

John Wallop, being poſſeſſed of the manor-houſe of Farley, made it his chief reſi-

[1] Ex Regiſt. Arundel, p. 219. Inf. Lamb. [2] Pat. 1 Hen. 5. p. 1. [3] Ibid. p. 2. m. 36.
[4] Pat. 2 Hen. V. p. 1. [5] Prynn, vol. 1. p. 128. [6] Nic. Charles, præd. [7] Eſc. 36 Ed. III. p. 2. n. 76. [8] Prynn, vol. 4. 1019. [9] Charles, præd. [10] Prynn, vol. 1. p. 81.
[11] Viſitation of Hampſhire. [12] Vincent and Charles.

dence,

dence, as it was of his deſcendants, till it was burnt in 1667; and was rebuilt in 1733, by John, firſt Earl of Portſmouth. This John Wallop was Sheriff of the county of Southampton in 33 Hen. VI.[1] as alſo in the 1ſt year of Edward IV. And in the 12th year of that King[2] was choſen with Sir Maurice Berkley, Knights for the ſaid county, in the Parliament then held. He was buried in the chancel of the church of Farley[3], where there is yet remaining a tomb erected to his memory, covered with black marble, exhibiting the figures of a gentleman and his wife in the habit of the times, engraved on braſs, with labels proceeding out of their mouths. But the inſcription and all the braſs plates were taken away in the time of the civil war, when the houſe of Farley was made a garriſon for the Parliament. And the church of Farley being in a very ruinous condition, was re-built by the ſaid Earl of Portſmouth. The ſaid John Wallop, Eſq. had to wife Joan[4], daughter of Richard Holte, of Colrythe, in com' Southamp. Eſq. by whom he had iſſue three ſons[5], Richard, Robert, and Stephen; alſo two[6] daughters, Margery, wife of John Kirby, of Stanbridge, and Margaret, of John Vaux, of Odyam, both in the county of Southampton, Eſqrs.

Richard Wallop, Eſq. the eldeſt ſon, was Sheriff[7] of the county of Southampton, in 17 Hen. VII. and the ſame year was one of the principal gentleman of that county[8] certified to the King, to have eſtate ſufficient to be one of the Knights of the Bath, which were to be made at the marriage of Prince Arthur, the King's eldeſt ſon; but he had not that honour conferred on him, dying about that time, as ſhould ſeem by the Will of Elizabeth, his wife[9], who was daughter and co-heir of ——— Hampton, of Old Stoke, in com' Southamp. Eſq.

The ſaid Elizabeth, by her laſt will and teſtament, bearing date Sept. 10, 1505[10], orders her body to be buried in the pariſh church of Farley, near the ſepulchre of Richard Wallop, Eſq. her late huſband. She bequeathed to the maintaining the lights and other ornaments in the churches of Farley and Old Stoke, ſuch money as ſhould ariſe by the ſale of 100 ſheep; and was a benefactreſs to the churches of St. Michael Baſingſtoke, Over-Wallop, and ſeveral other churches; and bequeaths a legacy to Gyles, ſon of Stephen Wallop, to provide for his being brought up a Prieſt.

To the ſaid Richard Wallop, Eſq. ſucceeded

[1] Fuller's Worthies in eod. Com. p. 14. [2] Prynn, vol. I. p. 128. [3] Ex Regiſt. Hogen, qu. 35.
[4] Vincent and Charles. [5] Ibid. [6] Ibid. [7] Fuller, p. 15. [8] MS. Not. B. 5. in Bibl. Joh. Anſtis, Arm. [9] Vincent. [10] Ex Regiſt. Holgrave, qu. 38.

Robert,

Robert, his next brother and heir, who was afterwards knighted; and was Sheriff of the county of[1] Southampton in the 1ſt, 7th, and 15th of Hen. VII. In 5 Hen. VIII.[2] was nominated, by Act of Parliament, as one of the moſt diſcreet perſons, Juſtices of the peace, (as the words of the act are) for aſſeſſing and collecting a ſubſidy of 163,000l. by a poll-tax. He made his will on Auguſt 22, 1529, but he did not die till ſix years after, as ſhould ſeem by the probate thereof, which bears date June 16, 1535.

[3] He thereby ordered his body to be buried in the church of Farley, within the chancel, next to his father's tomb; and bequeathed to the mother-church of St. Swithin's 10s. and 20s. more, becauſe he was a brother of the chapter-houſe there. And according to the cuſtom of the times, left legacies to ſeveral churches, and the iſſues and profits of his manor of Cliddeſden, to charitable uſes, for the ſpace of 20 years, having for that end (as declared in his will) ſettled it in feoffees, by deed, bearing date April 7, 1519.

The reſidue of the profits of the ſaid manor of Cliddeſden he bequeathes to Roſe, his wife, or her executors, to diſpoſe of in deeds of mercy and charity, without any account. He likewiſe bequeathes to her all his debts, goods, &c. and makes her ſole executrix, without any overſeer. He bequeathes to Oliver Wallop, his nephew, and his heirs, all his lands and tenements in Andover; concluding that he wrote his will with his own hand, and that at his requeſt the Biſhop of Durham, John Saekfield, William Roper, and other perſons of note, ſubſcribed their names thereto, to prevent diſputes.

This Sir Robert Wallop[4] leaving no iſſue, the eſtate devolved on his nephew and heir, Sir John Wallop, ſon and heir of Stephen Wallop, youngeſt ſon of John Wallop laſt mentioned.

Which Stephen married[5] .... daughter of Hugh Aſhley, of Wymburn St. Giles, in Dorſetſhire, the anceſtor of Sir Anthony Aſhley, of the ſame place, whoſe daughter and heir, Anne, was wife of Sir John Cooper, father, by her, of Anthony, the firſt Earl of Shaftſbury. And from this[6] marriage proceeded three ſons, Sir John

[1] Fuller, p. 15. [2] Rot. Parl. An. 5 & 6 H. VIII. Dorſo 31. [3] Ex Regiſt. Hogen, qu. 35.
[4] Vincent and Charles. [5] Ibid. [6] Ibid.

Wallop before-mentioned, Sir Oliver Wallop, anceſtor to the now Earl of Portſmouth, and [1] Gyles, a prieſt.

Sir John Wallop was greatly diſtinguiſhed for his martial exploits, and prudent conduct in ſeveral embaſſies. In the 3d of Hen. VIII. Sir Edward Poynings was ſent [2] with 1500 archers to the aſſiſtance of Margaret, Dutcheſs of Savoy, Regent of the Low Countries; and it is probable Sir John Wallop was in that expedition, and there received the honour of Knighthood; for he was not long after on an embaſſy to the ſaid Regent, and he was knighted before that time. In 4 Hen. VIII. I find him [3], by the title of Sir John Wallop, in that fleet which in the month of March ſailed to Brittany, when Sir Edward Howard, Lord Admiral, reſolved to board ſix gallies of the French under Prior John, in the harbour of Breſt. Sir Edward Howard was attended by four choice Captains, this [4] Sir John Wallop being one of them; but through an exceſs of valour, the Admiral loſt his life, Sir John Wallop and the reſt eſcaping very narrowly. In 1513, he was employed [5] on extraordinary diſpatches to Margaret, Dutcheſs of Savoy, regent of the Low Countries, before the King's expedition into France, who that year took the caſtle and city of Tournay, at which it is probable he aſſiſted.

In 6 Hen. VIII. he was Admiral and Commander in chief of the fleet [6] ſent to encounter Prior John, the French Admiral, who landed in Suſſex, and burnt the town of Brighthelmſtone. But the French getting into their own ports, he ſailed to the coaſt of Normandy, and there landed and burnt 21 villages and towns, with great ſlaughter, and alſo the ſhips and boats in the havens of Treaport, Staple, &c. wherein he acquitted himſelf with ſuch conduct and valour, that all our hiſtorians have mentioned this expedition much to his honour.

Hall (who lived at that time) writes [7], *That men marvelled at his enterprizes, conſidering he had at the moſt but* 800 *men, and landed them ſo often.* The Lord Herbert writes [8], "That Sir John Wallop burnt divers ſhips, and one-and-twenty villages, landing many times in deſpight of the French, which ſeemed the more ſtrange, that his ſoldiers exceeded not 800 men." In 9 Hen. VIII. this very honourable mention is made of him in the hiſtory of Portugal [9]: "John Wallop, an Engliſh Gentleman of worth, afterwards Governor of Calais, came into Portugal, offering to ſerve in Africk on his own expence. He ſerved two years at Tangier honourably, and then returned home; having received

[1] Ex. Regiſt. Holgrave, qu. 38. [2] Herbert's Life of H. VIII. in Hiſt. of Engl. vol. ii. p. 7. [3] Stow's Annals, p. 492. and Hall's Chron. p. 226. [4] Herbert pred. p. 13. [5] Strype's Memorials, v. i. p. 3. 4. [6] Hall's Chron. p. 47. [7] Ibid. [8] Hiſt. of Eng. vol. ii. p. 21. [9] Hiſt. of Portugal by Eman. de Faria y Souſa, tranſlated by J. Stephens, p. 324.

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the order of Knighthood of Chriſt, and other conſiderable favours, and continued always a great favourer of the affairs of Portugal." In 14 Hen. VIII. he was [1] one of the principal commanders of that fleet and forces which landed in Brittany on July 1, and took the town of Morlaix by aſſault; and was with thoſe who firſt entered the town, where the ſoldiers had great pillage, and returned to the Iſle of Wight, before the end of that month. He was alſo the ſame year [2] in that expedition into France under the Earl of Surrey, who, after ſeveral towns and villages, left this Sir John Wallop [3], *one of the chief Captains, worthy of the beſt praiſe* (as obſerved by Hall before-mentioned) at St. Omers, with 1900 men, to lie there, and at Guyſnes, Hammes, and at Mark, where he did good ſervice by ſpoiling of towns, taking of priſoners, &c. In 15 Hen. VIII. he was with the Duke of Suffolk at the taking of Bray, Roy, and Montidier, in France; where the forces under his command performed ſuch ſervices [4] by their courage and activity, that the camp was frequently ſupplied with horſes, victuals, and other neceſſaries. As our hiſtorians [5] write, they are called *Adventurers, all proper men and hardy*; having, as my author ſaith [6], *little or no wages, but by their manhood and politicks took great booties, and brought to the army all neceſſaries*. In 16 Hen. VIII. he was ſtill in thoſe parts, and with his band of men performed extraordinary ſervices againſt the French [7], whom with great valour they defeated in the month of May at Somer de Boys. Afterwards this, Sir John Wallop, and Sir William Fitz Williams, Captain of Guyſnes, with 1900 choſen men, on Midſummer-day, paſſed the Low Country of Picardy unto the caſtle of Hardingham, which they aſſaulted; and Sir John Wallop, with his men, entered the ditch, and ſetting up ladders to the walls, ſome climbed up, but were repulſed. And the French coming up with 2000 horſe and 2000 foot, the Engliſh being weary, retired in good order to their fortreſſes.

In 18 Hen. VIII. the King ſent him not only to the [8] Princes of Germany, to exhort them to join againſt the Turks, but alſo [9] to Mary Queen of Hungary, to comfort her for the loſs of her huſband; adding withal ſuch a ſupply of money, as might teſtify his zeal to that cauſe was greater than theirs, who by kindred and neighbourhood were more concerned therein. The year after he was with Sigiſmund King of Poland, to animate him to join againſt the Turks, which King [10] in his letter to Thomas Wolſey, Archbiſhop of York, ſtiles him, the magnificent Sir John Wallop, great Mareſchal of Calais. In 20 Hen. VIII. he obtained [11] the office of Ranger of the park at Ditton, and Steward

[1] Hall. p. 100. Hollinſhed. p. 873-4. [2] Ibid. p. 103. [3] Martin's Hiſt. of K. Hen. VIII.. p. 396. [4] Stow's Annals, p. 521. [5] Ibid, and Hollinſhed. [6] Hall, p. 118. [7] Ibid. p. 127. [8] Herbert ut antea, p. 79. [9] Ibid. [10] Rymer's Fœdera, tom. 14. p. 196. [11] Bill. Sign. 20 H. VIII.

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of the manor, for life; and on June 23, 22 Hen. VIII. was [1] conſtituted Lieutenant of the caſtle of Calais. In 25 Hen. VIII. I find him [2] ambaſſador to Francis I. the French King; and continuing at that court, Anno 1535 [3], he was ordered to expoſtulate with the French Monarch, for giving his advice to the Germans to own the ſupremacy of the Biſhop of Rome, and to ſhew him the book wrote againſt it by Dr. Samſon, Dean of the chapel to Henry VIII. and to incline him to the King's opinion in eccleſiaſtical affairs. Alſo was ordered to attend the French King at his interview with the Pope at Marſeilles, who then married his niece to the Duke of Orleans. Secretary Cromwel in a letter to him [4], dated at Thorneberry, Aug. 23, 1535, thus expreſſes himſelf:

"The King having peruſed the hoole contents thoroughly of your letters, perceivying not only the liklihood of the not repayr into France of Philip Melancton, but alſo your communications had with the French King's Highneſs, upon your demaund made of the Kynges Majeſties penſions, with alſo your diſcrete anſwers and replications made in that behalfe, for the which his Majeſtie givethe unto you condigne thanks, &c." In the ſame year, he had [5] a grant of the advowſon of the pariſh church of Obbyrkirk in the Marches of Calais; and was ordered to propoſe [6] to the French King, the conditions concerning a revocation of the cenſures inflicted by the Pope on his Royal Maſter: And to treat of a marriage between the Duke of Angouleſme, the French King's third ſon, and the Princeſs Elizabeth. He continued in France on his ambaſſy till 1537, when I find him [7] ſummoned to attend at the chriſtening of Prince Edward on Oct. 15 that year, and being of the King's Privy Chamber, was one which ſupported a rich canopy over the Prince at that grand ſolemnity. Alſo the ſame year he was [8] in nomination for one of the Knights of the Garter. In 30 Hen. VIII. in [9] conſideration of his ſervices, he had a grant of the priory of Barlich in com' Somerſ. and the manors of Brampton, Bury, and Warley, in the ſame county; and the manor of Morebach in Devonſhire, to him and his heirs. In 32 Hen. VIII. he [10] was again in France on an embaſſy, where he continued till a war broke out with that realm. And on April 23 [11], St. George's day, 35 Hen. VIII. was, at a chapter of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, the firſt named in the liſt of Knights, by all the companions preſent; and had more votes than the Viſc. Lyſle, Lord St. John, and Lord Parr, who were then choſe, though the King did not then declare him elected. The ſame year, on a treaty concluded with the Emperor Charles V. whereby the King was obliged to aſſiſt him in defence of his dominions in Lower Ger-

[1] Bill. Sign. 22 H. VIII. [2] Strype's Memorials, vol. i. p. 153. [3] Ibid. p. 225. [4] Strype's Appendix, p. 166.
[5] Bill. Sign. 27 H. VIII. [6] Herbert præd. p. 179. [7] Strype, vol. ii. p. 3, 4.
[8] Anſtis's Regiſt of the Order of the Garter, vol. ii. p. 407. [9] Pat 30 H. VIII. [10] Strype, vol. i. p. 365.
[11] Anſtis's Regiſt. p. 425, 426.

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many againſt the King of France; his Majeſty being well aſſured (as the words of the patent import) of [1] the fidelity, prudence, and experience, of his truſty and well-beloved counſellor Sir John Wallop, Captain and Governor of the caſtle and county of Guyſnes, conſtitutes him Captain-General and Leader of the forces to be employed according to the ſaid treaty, with full power to give battle and annoy all the enemies of the ſaid Emperor: And was authoriſed, as he ſaw expedient, to puniſh all under his command, even with death itſelf: likewiſe to reward all as ſhould well deſerve, with Knighthood, and ſuch military honours and marks of diſtinction as he thought fit.

He landed at Calais, An. 1543, and marching [2] from thence, between the frontiers of France and the Low Countries, did much ſpoil on the enemy, till he joined with the Emperor's forces before Landrecy, then beſieged; whereof the French King being advertiſed, reſolved to relieve it. Hereupon the two great armies being near each other, it was expected a battle would enſue; but the French in the night diſlodged ſecretly, and retired. After which the Emperor continued the ſiege till towards the midſt of November, when he marched (without taking the town) to Cambray, and poſſeſſed himſelf thereof.

On Sir John Wallop's return the ſame year, he was elected Knight of the Garter, at a chapter of that moſt noble Order at Hampton-Court [3], eſpecially called on Chriſtmas-Eve. And as a ſpecial mark of the King's favour, Sir John Wallop [4] had his robes of the Order out of the King's Wardrobe, when he was inſtalled, viz. [5] Maii 18, 1544; Mr. Aſhmole, who wrote the Hiſtory of the Knights of the Order of the Garter, did alſo intend to write the Hiſtory of the Lives of that moſt noble Order; but his deſign [6] being repreſented (as he complains) *through the wrong end of the perſpective, by the Chancellor of the Order, to King Charles the Second, and the Knights Companions, he recieved ſo great diſcouragement* [7], *as cauſed him to wave it.* In his collections, this Sir John Wallop is mentioned to have been Ambaſſador to the Emperor, to the Kings of France, Portugal, Hungary, and Poland. Sir John was twice Commiſſioner with the Lord Cobham, and others, for delivering of Hoſtages, in Edward the VI.'s time, concerning the treaty of Valloigne. The laſt commiſſion I find him in, was on November 16, 1550, when he was the firſt named to [8] hear and determine all controverſies relating to the titles of lands and poſſeſſions, lordſhips and territories, as well within the King's limits, as within the French King's, on the Marches of Calais.

[1] Pat. 35. H. VIII. p. 16. m. 24. [2] Herbert, præd. p. 239. [3] Anſtis's Regiſt. p. 427, 428, 429.
[4] MS. in Bibl. Cotton. Julii, F. 11. [5] Anſtis, p. 432. [6] Hiſt. of the Garter, p. 643.
[7] Lives of the Knights of the Garter, MS, in Bibl. Aſhmol, No. 1117. [8] Strype, vol. ii. p. 174.

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It appears by ſeveral circumſtances, that he was abroad in the King's ſervice at the death of Henry VIII. and in the reign of Edward VI. having the ſole command of our forces for the defence of our territories in France. And he died at[1] Guiſnes in July, 5 Edward VI.[2] where he lies buried, leaving[3] no iſſue.

His laſt "will" and teſtament bears date May 22, 1551,[4] the preamble being in theſe words: "I Sir John Wallop, Knight of the right honourable order, lievtenaunte of the caſtill and countye of Guyſnes, being of whole mynde and in perfitt memory, and ſicke in bodye; conſidering the vanitie of this worlde, and the ſoden chaunge of man out of this tranſitorie worlde; and nothing to be more certayne then death, and the tyme thereof to be uncertayne: Do therefore deliberately and adviſadly ordeyne and make this my teſtament and laſt will, in manor and form following: Firſt, I revoke and annull all former teſtaments, &c. And then afore all other worldly things, I give and bequeathe my ſoul to almightie God my maker, redeemer and ſaviour, humbly deſiring our Ladye Saynt Marie the virgin mother of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and all the holy company of Heaven, to be mediators and interceſſors for me, that my ſoul may be ſaved by the merits of Chriſtes paſſion, and have place of glory that he redeemyed me to with his precious blood, thorrowe the abundance and multitude of the mercy of our Lord Jeſus Chriſte. And my body to be buried in chriſtian burial, whare myne executrice undernamyed ſhall think moſt expedient at the tyme of my deathe. Item, I give and bequeathe to my ſingular good Lord the Duke of Somerſett's Grace, one of the two great guylt cuppis that King Ferdynando, King of Romayns, did give to me being the King's ambaſador with hyme. Item, I give and bequeath to my very good Lord Therle of Warwick, thother greate gilt cupp the fellow of the ſame. Item, To my Lorde Therle of Wilteſhire my great gilt boll with a cover, that I brought out of France with me. Item, To my loving brother Sir Thomas Chayne, Lord Gwarden of the Five Ports, my great gilt cupp that the Kinge of Pole dyde give me, and my mules. Item, To my loving Frende Sir William Herbert, Knight, Maſter of the Horſe, one of my three new bollys with a cover gilt, bought at Bruges. Item, To Sir Edward Wotton, Knight, my gilt cupp with a cover whiche I and my wife did uſe to drynke caudels in. And yf it happen the ſaid Sir Edward Wotton to dye afore me, then I bequeathe the ſaid gilt cupp to Mr. Nicholas Wotton, Dean of Canterbury, his brother. Item, To my brother Oliver Wallop my gown furred with ſables, and all my ſtuf of houſehold which I now have at my houſe of my manor of Farley. Item, To my Coſyne Cooke, Sergeant of the King's Herthounds, my gown furred with lucerns, and my velvet cloke. Item, To John Smale, my Stew-

[1] Anſtis, p. 429. [2] Ibid. [3] Vincent and Charles. [4] Ex Regiſt. Buck. qu. 24. in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

arde, my gowne embrodered with ſarſenet, and the ſarſenet gowne furred with black conye. Item, to Cheſter the Harrolde my ſerſenet cloke embroderyd. Item, to Guyens the Purſevaunte my beſt capp and the beſt broche, the ſame that the Quene that laſt dyed dyd give me with the greate white ſtone. Item, To Nicholas Alexander, Captayne of Newnam Bridge, my late Secretary, a annuitie of vi*l.* xiii*s.* iiii*d.* to be paid, &c."

He bequeaths to all his ſervants of his houſhold half a year's wages, and five pounds to the reparations of the church at Guiſons, and five pounds to the poor there; alſo ſeveral other bequeſts and annuities to his friends and ſervants. He bequeathed his manor of Bury and Barlich, in the county of Somerſet, and his manor of Morebach, in the county of Devon, to Elizabeth his wife, to the intent that ſhe receiving the iſſues and profits thereof, ſhould pay all his debts, and the ſeveral annuities which he left payable out of the ſaid manors. And after her deceaſe, he bequeathes the ſaid manors to his brother Oliver Wallop, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and the reſidue of his goods, &c. to Elizabeth his wife, whom he ordained his ſole executrix, concluding with theſe words: "And I moſt humbly beſeche the Kinges Majeſty, that in conſideration I have ſervyed his gracious noble Father and his Highneſs all my lief, truly and faithfully; and have ſpent in his Grace's ſervice, not only the revenues and profytts of mine office, but alſo the rents and profytts of myne one Landes, and yet remayne ſore indebted to his Highneſs; that yt may lyke his Grace of his Majeſty's clemency, and my good Lordes of his Grace's Counſail, to remytt my ſaid debt or parte thereof, as that ſhall ſtande with his Grace's and their pleaſure: And the rather that there was nyne hundreth crownys due to me for the ranſom of French priſoners that were takyn, whiche pryſoners I delyvered by his Grace's Counſayll Commaundment, withoute any money paying for their raunſom, to me due. And farther beſeeching moſt humbly his Highneſs, and my ſaid good Lordes of his Grace's Counſaill, to ſuffer my ſaid weif, being myne executrice, to have for the performance of my will, and the help and reliffe of my poore ſervants, the comodite and profytt of myne office at Guyſnys, paying the waiges and charges to be due untill the 17th daye of October next comynge, that the half yere I have entryd into, doo ende; whereby his Grace ſhall rewarde your ſicke ſervaunte, that is ſorry he hath no longer life to ſerve your Highneſs."

This Sir John Wallop had two wives; firſt[1], Elizabeth, relict of Gerald, ſon of Thomas, Earl of Kildare[2], and daughter of Sir Oliver St. John, of Lidiard Tregoſe, in com' Wilts, Knt. anceſtor to the preſent Viſcount Bolingbroke; and to his ſecond wife, [3]Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Clement Harleſton, of Okinden, in com' Eſſex, Knt.

[1] Charles et Viſit. of Hamp. præd. [2] Ex Stem. de St. John. [3] Charles et Viſit præd.

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She ſurvived him, as mentioned in his will; but leaving no iſſue, his eſtate devolved on his brother and heir,

Sir Oliver; who, for his conduct and bravery in the great battle of Muſleborough[1], September 10, 1547, had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him, on September 27, in the camp of Roxborough, by the Duke of Somerſet, General of the Army. And had livery of the manors of Bury and Barlich, in 6 Ed. VI. by the deceaſe of Elizabeth, the wife of Sir John Wallop. He was[2] Sheriff of the county of Southampton in the laſt year of Queen Mary; and died in the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth. He married two wives; firſt, Bridget, daughter[3] of —— Pigot, of Beechampton, in com' Bucks, Eſq. by whom he had iſſue one daughter, Roſe, married to [4]Walter Lambert, Eſq. and three ſons; of whom Sir Henry Wallop ſucceeded to his eſtate.

William, ſecond ſon, was returned to Parliament for [5] Lymington in 18 Eliz. And on a monument erected to his memory in the church of Weald, in com' Southampton, is the following inſcription:

" Here lies William Wallop, Eſq. ſecond ſon of Sir Oliver Wallop, Knt. His eldeſt brother was Sir Henry Wallop, late Treaſurer of Ireland: He was nephew to Sir John Wallop, Knt. who being firſt a gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to King Henry 8th, was afterwards Admiral of a Navy, and Captain of 1000 adventurers againſt the French. He ſerved againſt the Moors for the King of Portugal, and was General of the Engliſh at the ſiege of Landarcy: He was ſent Embaſſador to the King of Hungary, to NAPLES, to the Emperor Charles V. to Ferdinando, King of the Romans, and into France, where he was twice Lieger Ambaſſador. He was Captain of the caſtle, and Marſhal of the town of Calais; Lieutenant of the caſtle and county of Guiſnes; a Privy-Counſellor of Eſtate, and Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter.

" This William was a Juſtice of the Peace, once High Sheriff of this county, and twice Mayor of Southampton: He had three wives, but died without iſſue in the 84th year of his age; to whoſe memory his laſt wife Margery, daughter of John Fiſher, of Chilton Candover, Eſq. hath erected this monument."

Obiit 13 *Die Novembr. Anno Domini* 1617.

Leaving no iſſue, his eſtate deſcended to his nephew, Sir Henry Wallop, hereafter mentioned.

[1] Nom. Equit. in Bibl. Cotton. Claudius, c. 3. [2] Fuller, p. 15. [3] Vincent and Charles.
[4] Ibid. [5] Wallis's Not Parl. in com. Southamp. MS.

Richard Wallop, Eſq. third ſon, was ſeated at Bugbroke, in com' Northampton, and married Mary, ſiſter and co-heir of William Spencer, of Everton, in that county, Eſq. but this branch is now extinct in the male line.

The ſaid Sir Oliver Wallop had to his ſecond wife[1], Anne, daughter of Robert Martin, of Athelhampſton, in com' Dorſet, Eſq. and widow of Thomas, ſon and heir of Sir John Tregonwell, of Milton-Abbas, in the ſaid county, Knt, by whom he had iſſue two ſons, William and Stephen; alſo two daughters, Anne and Grace, but no iſſue is remaining from them.

Sir Henry Wallop, the eldeſt ſon of Sir Oliver, was diſtinguiſhed for his eminent abilities in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who[2] knighted him at Baſing, Anno 1569. He was choſen one of the members for the town of Southampton[3], to that Parliament firſt holden at Weſtminſter, May 8, 1572, which continued[4] near upon the ſpace of 12 years, viz. from May 8 before mentioned, to April 19, 25 Eliz. when it was diſſolved.

This Sir Henry was a leading Member in the Houſe of Commons; for in 1575, I find him appointed with all of the Privy-Council of the Houſe, the Lord Ruſſel, Sir Thomas Scot, and Sir Henry Gates, to meet in the Exchequer-Chamber, and agree touching the nature of the petition to be made to the Queen, on the motions for the reformation of diſcipline in the church. And on Friday, March 9, the Chancellor of the Exchequer reported her Majeſty's anſwer to their petition. He was alſo[5] in the ſame ſeſſion eſpecially appointed by the Houſe of Commons, with Mr. Treaſurer of the Houſhold, Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, Captain of the Guard, Sir Henry Ratcliff, Sir John Thynne, and ſeven others of the leading members, to confer with the Lords touching ſuch private bills in both Houſes, as upon their conference together, ſhall be thought fitteſt to be examined.

On March 18, 1580, Mr. Cromwell reported to the Commons[6] from the Committee appointed to inquire into the returns and defaults, noted upon the laſt calling of the Houſe, that Fulke Grevile, Eſq. was returned for the town of Southampton, in the room of Sir Henry Wallop, Knt. being in the Queen's ſervice; whereupon the Houſe reſolved,

[1] Vincent and Charles. [2] Cat. of Knights, MS. penes meipſ. [3] Willis ut ſupra.
[4] Dew's Journals of Parl. p. 277. [5] Ibid. [6] Ibid.

that

that it was an undue election, and that Sir Henry Wallop ſhould continue in his ſaid place.

On the rebellion in Ireland, he raiſed a company of 100 men, and went over with them to that kingdom. On April 4, 1580[1], he came from Limerick to the Lord Juſtice, then beſieging the caſtle of Aſketten; and on the ſurrender thereof, his company was garriſon'd there. On Auguſt 14, the ſame year, he was conſtituted Vice-Treaſurer, and Treaſurer of War in Ireland, as appears from the inſcription on his monument in St. Patrick's church in Dublin.

The Lord Grey of Wilton reſigning his government of Ireland, the latter end of Auguſt, 1582[2], he delivered the ſword to Adam Loftus, Archbiſhop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Henry Wallop, Vice-Treaſurer, and Treaſurer of War in Ireland; whom the Queen afterwards conſtituted Lords Juſtices, [3]Sept. 1, 1582. The Lord Grey left the Adminiſtration to them at a time when the Spaniards had landed[4] in the kingdom, the people diſquieted, and the government not ſettled; yet, as my author ſaith, [5]*they both joining their wiſdoms, ſervices, and good wills, were ſo bleſſed therein, that by them the land was reduced to ſome perfection and quietneſs.* The rebellion was quelled, and Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Deſmond, who was at the head of it, after two years ſkulking, in obſcure places[6], was, by a common ſoldier, ſurprized, and afterwards execu: d.

Secretary Fenton, one much confided in by Queen Elizabeth, is ſaid[7] to have been a moth in the governments of all the Deputies of his time; and either he, or others, did ſome ill offices to Sir Henry Wallop, who, in his letter to the Queen from Dundalk, Aug. 11, 1583, lays it much to heart, that any rumour ſhould be ſpread to prejudice his integrity and reputation, and leſſen him in the good opinion of her Majeſty. Which letter contains ſuch ſentiments of honour and juſtice, and is ſuch an addition to his character, that I ſhall here inſert it[8].

" It may pleaſe your Majeſty, a rumour hath been raiſed not long ſince at Dublin, (I know not how, nor by what particular perſon, but ſtrongly confirmed ſince the laſt paſſage out of England, neither doth your ſervice now in hand upon this northern border

[1] Chron. of Ireland in Holinſhed, vol. i. p. 167. [2] Ibid. p. 177. [3] Borlaſe's Reduct. of Ireland, p. 130. [4] Cox's Hiſt. of Ireland, p. 367. [5] Chron of Ireland, p. 177. [6] Borlaſe præd. [7] Cox's Hiſt. p. 389. [8] Cabala, p. 391.

ſuffer

ſuffer me to examine it), that your Majeſty conceived ſome hard opinion of me, from which your Highneſs is not yet removed; but what the offence is, or how conceived, is neither by the reporters publiſhed, nor ſecretly revealed unto me: And like as it is eaſy to judge what effects this may work in the ſervice of your Majeſty, or to a man in public office as I am, in ſuch a government as this is, where the obedience for the moſt is conſtrained, and all reputation with the people either growing or diminiſhing, as your Majeſty either graces or diſgraces your officers; ſo how much this quiet burthen overpreſſeth my moſt devoted and dutiful mind towards your Majeſty, I feel to my exceeding grief and diſcomfort. In examining myſelf in what root this your judgment ſhould ſpring, I confeſs, Madam, I have viewed in myſelf many imperfections, ſome in nature, others, perhaps, for lack of ability and ſufficiency to be a co-operator or an aſſiſtant in ſo great and ſo tickliſh a government and charge, into which not ambition in me, but your Majeſty's will and commandment, hath intruded me. But in all that my memory can hitherto preſent unto me, I find my loyalty in your ſervice, and my ſincerity in imploying your Majeſty's treaſure according to your intent, ſo unſpotted and direct, as I cannot but comfort myſelf in oppoſing my innocency to the envy of the informer, or to any other his hard conſtruction whatſoever: Yet, ſince in general conſideration, I cannot feel ſuch a particular error, as might ſettle in your Majeſty's grave judgment an offence meriting your diſfavour, I am moſt humbly to beſeech your Majeſty, that by knowing my fault I may either purge myſelf by a juſt denial, or by confeſſing it, crave pardon of your Highneſs, and reform myſelf. If therefore it ſhall ſtand with your Majeſty's good pleaſure, to declare it to my honourable good friend, Mr. Secretary Walſingham, commanding him to charge me with it, I will thereupon ſimply anſwer, even as before the Lord God, without concealing any matter of truth in any wiſe, for my own defence. This grace the ſooner I ſhall obtain, the apter I ſhall be found for your other ſervices, from which I find myſelf diſtracted, becauſe the end of my travels is none other but to purchaſe that grace and favour, which I may now fear to be alienated from me, till my cauſe be better explained. And ſo I humbly end, praying the LORD to bleſs you with a long and proſperous reign.

Your Majeſty's moſt humble ſervant and ſubject,

At your town of Dundalk, Henry Wallop."
Aug. 11, 1583.

The anſwer to it I don't find, the deeds and writings of this family being deſtroyed in that fire, in 1667, at Farley, before-mentioned. But in a letter from the Queen to

Sir

Sir Henry Wallop, and the Lord Chancellor, Lords Juſtices, dated Jan. 31 following, informing them that ſhe had appointed Sir John Perrot, Knt. Lord Deputy, and requiring them to adminiſter the oath to him on his arrival[1], her Majeſty thus expreſſes herſelf, *Meaning now no longer to burthen you with ſuch a charge, wherein you have, according to the truſt impoſed in you, very wiſely behaved yourſelves, greatly to our contentation, we have choſen, &c.*

Whilſt they were Lords Juſtices, a famous combat was fought before them in the court of the caſtle of Dublin, and as it may entertain my readers, I ſhall give a ſhort account thereof[2]. Two near kinſmen of the noble family of the Oconners had charged each other with ſundry treaſons in the late rebellion, and deſiring a trial by combat, the Lords Juſtices conſented to it. Whereupon all things being prepared, according to the cuſtomary laws in ſuch caſes in England, and the Lords Juſtices, the Lords of the Council, Judges, &c. ſitting in places, every one according to their degree, the appellant, ſtripped in his ſhirt, was brought before the court, with only his ſword and target (the weapons appointed) and when he had done his reverence to the Lords Juſtices, and the court, was ſet on a ſtool. The defendant was likewiſe brought in the ſame order, and with the like weapons, and after doing his reverence, &c. was placed over-againſt the appellant. After the challenge was read, each combatant took an oath of what he averred, and that it was true, and would juſtify the ſame both with ſword and blood. Then the ſignal, by ſound of trumpet, being given them to engage, the appellant did not only diſarm the defendant, but alſo with the ſword he took from him, cut off his head, and on the point thereof preſented it to the Lords Juſtices, who thereupon acquitted him.

Sir John Perrot, who ſucceeded Sir Henry Wallop, and the Archbiſhop of Dublin, took his oath as Lord Deputy[3], June 26, 1584. He was, by his inſtructions, ordered[4] to conſult the Council for the management of the government; and, when on his progreſs, he came to Molinger, he ſent, July 16, 1584, a cypher to Dublin, to the Archbiſhop and Sir Henry Wallop[5], whereby they might underſtand his letters, and be unintelligible to the rebels, if they ſhould intercept them; by which it appears that they were left in his abſence at the head of affairs.

In the Iriſh Parliament which met in 1585, Sir Henry Wallop was principally con-

[1] Cabala, p. 336. [2] Chron. of Ireland, præd. p. 180. [3] Borlaſe, p. 139. [4] Cabala, p. 557. [5] Cox's Hiſt. p. 370.

cerned

cerned in paſſing the act, *That all conveyances made by any perſon attainted within thirteen years, ſhould be entered on record in the Exchequer, within a year, or be void.* This act did not paſs the Houſes without great difficulty, and perhaps had not paſſed at all, ſaith Sir Richard Cox[1], if a pretended feoffment had not been produced, to prevent the Earl of Deſmond's forfeiture. But Sir Henry Wallop diſcovering the fraud, and producing the aſſociation ſigned by the ſaid Earl, two months before the ſaid feoffment, the honeſt part of the Houſe was aſhamed to abet ſo ill a cauſe, and ſo the act was made to prevent the like contrivances. On April 26, 1587, he[2] was commiſſioned, with others, to diſpoſe of the forfeited eſtates in Ireland, and their warrants to the Chancellor to be ſufficient for paſſing patents accordingly: In which commiſſion Sir John Perrot, the Lord Deputy, being in diſgrace at Court, was left out.

Sir Henry Wallop coming afterwards into England, Queen Elizabeth, in 1591[3], honoured him with a viſit at his ſeat at Farley-Wallop, where her Majeſty and her Court were ſumptuouſly entertained for ſome days. William Lord Burghley, Treaſurer, writes to Sir Henry Unton, Knt. her Majeſty's Embaſſador in France, and dates his letter "From the Courte at Syr Harry Wallops near Baſying, Thirteenth of September One Thouſand Five Hundred Ninety-one;" concluding, "My Lord Chancellor was looked for to Morrow, but I doubt he will not come but to Oatland, about the 22 of this Moneth."

On January 5, 1595, he, with Sir Robert Gardiner, Lord Chief Juſtice[4], were commiſſioned to conclude a peace with the famous Tyrone, and the Iriſh rebels; *both perſons of gravity and conduct*, as Cambden has obſerved[5]. The treaty was very ſolemn, all the Iriſh potentates giving in their petitions and complaints, related at large by Morriſon, in his account of the affairs of Ireland, p. 113.

On June 12, 1595, [6]he was conſtituted one of the Commiſſioners for propagating the province of Munſter, in Ireland, with Engliſh inhabitants, and for compounding with the poſſeſſioners of lands in the ſaid province; having, as the commiſſion expreſſes, been employed in the ſame ſervice for three years before. I don't find him in any other commiſſions; but he continued of the Privy-Council, and in the office of Vice-Treaſurer,

[1] Cox's Hiſt. p. 384. [2] Ibid. p. 395. [3] Rymer's Fœd. vol. xvi. p. 120. [4] Cox's Hiſt. 408. [5] Life of Queen Eliz. in Hiſt of Engl. vol. ii. p. 588. [6] Rymer's Fœd. tom. xvi. p. 376.

ſurer, and Treaſurer of War in Ireland, till his death, which happened at Dublin, April 14, 1599.

His integrity and conduct in the plantation of Ireland, with Engliſh inhabitants, are evident from ſeveral authorities. He firſt made a purchaſe[1], March, 1584-5, of a leaſe of the Abbey of Eniſcorthy, as alſo of the caſtle and manor, with the lands thereto belonging, in the county of Wexford, which, with the other lands he obtained, are of a conſiderable extent, and large juriſdiction; and are now poſſeſſed by his lineal heir, the preſent Earl of Portſmouth. Queen Elizabeth, in the 24th year of her reign[2], granted the premiſes to Edmond Spencer, paying annually 300l. 6s. 4d. and maintaining it in continual repair. Edmond Spencer, by indenture of December 9, 1581, conveys them to Richard Synot, who[3] on December 3, 25 Eliz. obtained a grant from the Queen of the ſaid leaſe for forty years, in reverſion after Spencer's leaſe; and on March 8, 27 Eliz. conveys it to Sir Henry Wallop, then Treaſurer of War in Ireland.

Sir Henry Wallop, on May 11, the ſame year, had a[4] leaſe of the Biſhop of Fernes's lands; and in 28th Eliz. purchaſed lands of Dermont Mac Moriſhe, and three of his brethren, in the county of Wexford. Alſo in 29 Eliz. he made purchaſes of a leaſe of the priory of Selker, in com' Wexford, and of lands in ſeveral towns there. And was ſo prudent a manager, that he was greatly honoured and eſteemed for his public ſpirit, exemplary juſtice, and excellent conduct; as the following letter ſhews, ſigned by Hugh, Biſhop of Furnes, and twenty-nine gentlemen of the county of Wexford, all whom were then reſident there[5].

Right Worſhipfull,

" Our humble Duties remembred. It hath been geven out of late by Reporte, that your Worſhip was to deall with *Morgan Mac Brien*, and the reſt of his Sept, for his and theire Lands in the Barrony of *St. Molyns*, and elſewhere, and that your Intention was to plante Habytation there, as you have alredy done about Eneſcorthie. At the firſt Report whereof all Wee the Gentlemen and Inhabytants of this poore Countie of Wexford, did not a lyttle Rejoice, hoping that by that Meanes, We ſhould not only lyve in better Securytie, then We have done hetherto, but that alſo, thoſe Lands lyeing now altogether waſt, might in a ſhort Time, by your Worſhip's Countenaunce and good

[1] Ex Origin. penes præhon. Joh. com' Portſmouth. [2 3 4] Ibid. [5] Ex. Autog. pe n Joh. com' Portſmouth.

Pollicie be peopled, and geve Relief eſpecyallie to the poore Towen of *Roſſe*, and to the whole Countrey, which is not a lytle decayed throughe the Diſſolacion of theſe Parts. But being now geven to underſtande that your Worſhip having viewed the ſame upon the Offer made unto you by *Morgan*, and conſidared of the Difficulties which ariſe in ſome Condicions between your Worſhip and him, and otherwiſe, doth determine to proceede no further in the Matter, we have bene greatlie grieved and diſmaied, to ſee ſo good a Purpoſe broken, of which we hoped to have ſeen brought to paſſe to the univerſal Good and Quiet of this Countrey, and of all this Part of *Leinſter*, and to your Worſhip's perpetual Fame, as the Author of ſo great a Good: For when we conſider the Benefyt which we all feele and receave alredie by your Worſhip's cominge amonge us, the Reliefe which innumerable poor Creatures have had at your Hands by your Works, your Cattle and your Charetie, which otherwiſe would have ſtarved and died for hunger. How this Border, which before your cominge was a very Denn of Thieves, and the chief Receptacle of all the Malefactors of *Leinſter*, is now become ſo quiet and free from ſuch Caterpillars, that no Cattel is houſed in the Nights neere about Eneſcorthie. And that the Oppreſſions and Extorcions wherewith the Poore were wont to be continually wexed and eaten up by Officers, as well as idle Men, are now through your Authoritye and Countenaunce reſtrained and ſomewhat bridled: Wee did aſſuredlie hope, that your Worſhip extending your godlie Care throughout the whole Skirte and Border of this poore Countie, would (as yt were with a Wall of Defence) have invironed Us from the Annoyance of any Enemies from henceforth, wherebie Wee might have enjoyed the Fruets of Peace and Tranquillytie, purchaſed by your tender and fatherlie Care of the afflicted State of this poore Countrey, and with no ſmall Travell and Chardge alſo. Our Confidence was that Juſtice which your Worſhip hath brought amonges us indeed, where before ſhe was but a ſhewe, and her venerable Name uſed to the ſpoile and undoenge of moſt of us, ſholde dwell and floriſhe generallie henceforthe amonges us. And that the good, and ſpeciall Orders that you have alredie begun, and are in Hande to eſtabliſh in that happie Corner of our Contrey, where you have planted, ſhold have ſpredd themſelves over the reſt of the Borders, and ſo over the whole Contrey, and have reduced Us to our auncyent, naturall, and moſt deſired Fourme and Manner of Lyvinge, according to the Uſe and Cuſtome of *Englande*, from which, through the Libertie that idle Perſons, not corrected, had to ſpoile us, and want of good Government and Rule, we are declyned and degenerate. But alas, all, or the greateſt Part of our Expectation and hope is fayled, if your Worſhipe do now breake of, and reverſe that ſo good, and ſo beneficyall a Purpoſe. For although the Light of your upright Deallinge and Zeale of Juſtice, do ſhine ſufficientlie out of that Place to ſhewe us the Waie of our happie Eſtates, if We have Grace to acknowledge the Goodneſs of Almightie

Almightie God towards Us in ſendinge you amongſt Us. And that your Worſhip's Example will be a greate Meanes to induce others to followe your Steppes, and to ſtryve to wynn that Love, Reverence, and Commendacion, which you have gotten together, with the dailie and harte Praiere of all Degrees of People in the whole Countrey: Yet do We certenlye ſee and diſcerne, that unleſs that Border may be eſtabliſhed with the Pollecie and Government as is deviſed for *Eneſcorthie*, and thoſe Quarters, which cannot be done but by your Worſhip, or ſome Man ſo well diſpoſed as yourſelfe, and of Aucthorytie, Countenaunce, and Habilytie to goe throughe withall, it will be almoſt impoſſible but that the Cavanaughes of that Sept, followinge theire wonted Manner of Lief, and drawing to them idle Followers and Malefactors from other Places, will contynuallie be a Gaull to this Countrye, and an open Paſſage for all the Evell diſpoſed to annoy and infeſte us ſtill. Wee therefore whoſe Names are ſubſcribed, do, with one Conſent, hertelie and humblie praie and beſeech your Worſhip, that you will vouchſaef to hould on and perſever in that Intention of takinge thoſe Lands of *Morgan Mac Brien*, and his Sept, and planting thereof with ſuch good Orders and Government, as your Worſhip can well deviſe, for the inhabitinge thereof, as well to your own Comodyte and Benefit, as to our Good and Quiet; wherein if any thing that We or any of Us can do to the Furtherance of ſo good a Purpoſe, may prevayle, your Worſhip ſhall be moſt aſſured to have our Endeavours to the utmoſt of our Powers. Now is the Time to enterprize ſuch a Thing, when your Worſhip have the willing Mindes and Conſent of all that Sept; who, if they be now deverted from that Hope which they have conceived, that they maie, under the Juſtice and Moderacion of your Rule, lyve and frame themſelves to Goodneſs, no doubt but verie Neceſſetie and Deſperacion will dryve them to Naughtineſs, which naturailie, and by Kinde they are too much inclyned unto; and that they will imploie all the lyttle Force that is left them to do the moſt Miſchiefe that they ſhall be hable. Whereas, if your Worſhip taking the Countrey at their Handes, ſhall build a ſtrong Place at *Simalyns*, and maintaine ſome convenyent Force there; that on the one Side, and *Eneſcorthie* on the other, will be as two Bullwarks to yoake and keepe them under, and to bridle and chaſtize the doubtful Minds of thoſe that ſhall attempt any Evell, wherein We ſhould never need to feare anny more, or that they could be able to diſturbe the State and Quiet of this Countrey, as they have done; but rather hope that Example of well diſpoſed People, labouring for their Lyving, and the Sweetneſs of enjoyeng theire own, by due Adminiſtration of Juſtice, would draw them to that Goodneſs which otherwiſe there is no Hope of. And if haplie the Fear of envious Speeches may move your Worſhip to forbear this worthy Enterprize, albeyt the Cleerneſs of your Conſcience, and the Treuthe ytſelfe will alwaies be a Teſtimonie ſufficient of your godlie Zeale and ſincere Meaninge, to do good by all the Meanes you can to all

 Men:

Men: Yet, for the better avoiding of ſuch ſlaundrous and malicious Reports (if anny ſhould be ſo lewde as to deviſe them) our Teſtimonye ſhall bee alwaies readie to declare both to her Majeſtie (if need bee) and to all the World, that your Worſhip's Dooings in that Behalfe ſhall have beene moſt profitable for the Commonwealth, and ffytt for the Advauncement of hir Highnes's Service. And our inceſſant Praire ſhall be imploied to Almightie God for the inclining your Hart to this good Action, and for the protecting and defending of your Worſhip from the Malice of all envious and ſlaunderous Tounges broaching the ſame, and for the happie Succeſſe therein to your Worſhip and your Poſſterytie, and to all other your and theire Affayres. And ſo we humblie take Leave the XXth of *Auguſt* 1587."

Your Worſhippes Loving Frends
Hugo Fernenſis, *&c.*

Sir Henry, on November 6, 1587, obtained a grant for a market on Thurſday, weekly, for the town of Eniſcorthy, in conſideration, as the patent expreſſes[1], *That it was well inhabited and peopled by our truſty and well-beloved Sir Henry Wallop, Knt. and being a Place, both for Seat and Scituation, moſt commodious.* In 30 Eliz. the Biſhop of Fernes, and the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral, granted him a[2] leaſe for 99 years of all their lands in Cloyne, as alſo the fee-farm rent of the ſaid lands. And Queen Elizabeth, at Greenwich, May 22, 1590, in conſideration of the faithful and acceptable ſervices heretofore done, of her right truſty and well-beloved Counſellor Sir Henry Wallop, Knt. Treaſurer of wars in the kingdom of Ireland; as alſo in conſideration of his great charges and expences in the ſtructure and building of the caſtle of Eniſcorthy, and the better fortification of it, and defence of her faithful ſubjects in thoſe parts. She likewiſe, by the advice of Sir William Ruſſel, [Knt. Deputy-General of Ireland, and of the Council there, grants and confirms to the ſaid Sir Henry Wallop, his heirs and aſſigns for ever, the abbey of Eniſcorthy, with the appurtenances; alſo the caſtle of Eniſcorthy, in com' Wexford, and the cuſtom of the 13th part of all wood and timber, paſſing down the river Slane, by Eniſcorthy, together with all caſtles, rents, ſervices, &c. to hold by the ſervice of the 20th part of a Knight's fee, as of the caſtle of Dublin: Which paſſed the Great Seal of Ireland, November 4, the ſame year.

He begun to decline in his health about a year before he died, as ſhould ſeem by the proviſion for the ſettlement of his eſtate. For he obtained licenſe of Queen Elizabeth, April 1, 1598, to alien and convey[3] to Lewis Baſſet, Eſq. Oliver Wallop, Eſq. his ſecond ſon, Richard Harper, and John Brown, his caſtle, manor, and abbey of Eniſcorthy,

[1] Ex Origin. [2] Ibid. [3] Ex Orig. Pat. 40 Eliz.

with

with the appurtenances, &c. in Garran, Kilkenan, Loughwerty, Baſtricrowe, and Ballyne Park, in com' Wexford, with all caſtles, cuſtoms, franchiſes, &c. thereto belonging, in truſt to the uſe of his laſt will and teſtament.

The ſaid Oliver Wallop [1] was ſlain in the life-time of his father [2], on Auguſt 14, 1598, in that battle between the Earl of Tyrone and the Marſhal Bagnal, when the Iriſh obtained the victory with the ſlaughter of thirteen captains and 1500 ſoldiers. And William Wallop his other younger ſon, taking to a military life [3], died in the ſervice of his country in Brittany, before his ſaid brother.

Sir Henry Wallop's laſt will bears date on March 31, 1599, and a codicil two days after. He [4] is wrote therein Vice-Treaſurer and Treaſurer of wars in Ireland, and the diſpoſition of his eſtate ſhews his great wiſdom and ſolid judgment. It alſo appears by the number of ſervants mentioned in it, that he lived ſuitably to his dignity and fortune. He leaves all of them legacies, and orders them to be entertained for three months after his deceaſe.

He wills, if dame Catharine, his wife, is contented to accept of the jointure made to her by his father Sir Oliver Wallop, deceaſed, of his manor of Worle, &c. in the county of Somerſet, and releaſe her right of dower to all his other manors, lands, &c. that for an augmentation to it, ſhe ſhould have his manor of Aldrington, alias Allington, in the county of Wilts, with the appurtenances; as alſo his manor of Over-Wallop, with the appurtenances in Over-Wallopp, Nether-Wallop, Appleſhaw, Radenham, Fyfelde, and Lurgiſhall, in the counties of Southampton, and Wilts, during her life; and after to revert to his ſon Henry Wallop, and the heirs male of his body; in default to William Wallop, his ſecond brother, remainder to Richard Wallop, eldeſt ſon of Richard Wallop, his third brother, in default to John Wallop, ſecond ſon of the aforeſaid Richard, and in default to every the other ſons of the ſaid Richard, in default to the right heirs of him the ſaid Sir Henry Wallop. He farther bequeaths to his ſon Henry Wallop, and to his heirs male and female, his manor of Farley, in the county of Southampton, and his manors of Worle-Berry, and Morebach, which he had late purchaſed for him and his heirs, in the county of Somerſet; and alſo all his other lands in England and Ireland. And in default of ſuch heirs, to dame Anne Powlet, wife of Sir Richard Powlet, Knt. Bridget Halſwell, wife of Nicholas Halſwell, Eſq. and Winifrede Wallop, daughters of him the ſaid Sir Henry Wallop, and to their heirs. He alſo bequeaths to dame Catha-

[1] Vincent. [2] Camden's Eliz. in Hiſt. of England. vol. 2. p. 612. [3] Vincent [4] Ex Regiſt. vocat Wallop. qu. 1. in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

rine,

rine, his wife, 700 ounces of his plate, and a third part of all his furniture at his ſeat at Wallop (except the hangings of the great chamber there) and at his houſes of Farley, and Eniſcorthy, except the bed of crimſon velvet, with the furniture thereto belonging, in his chamber, called *the beſt chamber of Farley*; alſo all her jewels, her own coach with the coach-horſes and their furniture, and three geldings for her uſe. He appoints Henry Wallop, his only ſon, ſole executor; and overſeers of his will, his good friends Sir Robert Gardener, one of the Lords Juſtices of Ireland, his ſon-in-law Sir Richard Powlet of Herierd, Knt. his brother William Wallop, Eſq. and his ſon-in-law Nicholas Halſwell, Eſq. He requires his funeral to be ordered as follows:

My Will and Mind is, that when it ſhall pleaſe GOD to call me to his Mercy, out of this mortal Life, that my Body be decently buried within two Days after my Deceaſe, and no ceremonies be uſed at or after my Burial, other than Blacks be given by my Executor to my Wife, Children, Overſeers, and Servants.

He was buried in St. Patrick's church in Dublin, with this inſcription on a plate of braſs [1]:

"Near unto this Place lieth that worthy Knight, Sir *Henry Wallop*, of *Farley Wallop*, in the county of *Southampton*, in the Realm of *England*, who faithfully ſerved Queen *Elizabeth* in this Kingdom, as Vice-Treaſurer and Treaſurer at War, by the Space of eighteen Years and eight Months, and was Lord Juſtice within this Realm, jointly with the Lord Chancellor of this Realm, almoſt by the Space of two Years, in the Years of our Lord God 1582, 1583, 1584; in which Time the Wars of *Deſmond* were ended, and his Head ſent into *England*; beſides many other weighty Cauſes committed to his Charge, during his ſaid Service. He departed this Life the 14th Day of *April* 1599. He was Son and Heir of Sir *Oliver Wallop*, Brother and Heir of Sir *John Wallop*, Knight of the moſt Honourable Order of the Garter, and Lieutenant of the Caſtle and County of *Gujines* in *France*, Nephew and Heir of Sir *Robert Wallop*, Knight."

He married Catharine, daughter of Richard Gifford, Eſq. and ſiſter of Sir Henry Gifford, of Sombourne in com' Southampton, Knt. by [2] whom he had iſſue three ſons, Henry, who ſucceeded him in his eſtate, William and Oliver, before-mentioned, who died unmarried; alſo three daughters, Anne, married to Richard Paulet, of Herierd (or Harriot) in com' Southamp. Bridget, wife of Nicholas Halſwell, in com' Somerſ.

[1] Borlaſe, p. 137. [2] Vincent and Charles.

Eſq.

Eſq. and Winifrede, wedded, after her father's deceaſe, to Sir Richard Gifford, of Sombourne in com' Southamp. Knt.

Sir Henry Wallop, his heir, born on [1] October 18, 1568, was choſen one [2] of the members of Andover, in 39 Eliz. and one of the Knights for the county of Southampton, in 43 Eliz. before which time he had received the honour of Knighthood. He was Sheriff of the county of Southampton [3] with Sir Henry Tichburn, in the laſt year of Queen Elizabeth; and by [4] himſelf in the firſt year of King James. Stow relates [5], that he and Sir Hamden Powlet, being Knights for the county of Southampton, they on November 9, 1603, 1 Jac. I. received Henry Lord Cobham, and the Lord Grey of Wilton, at Bagſhot, from Sir Thomas Vavaſor, Knight Marſhal, and Richard Leveſon, who had brought them from the Tower, in order to take their trial at Wincheſter; and Sir Henry Wallop, with a ſtrong guard, conducted them to the caſtle; as he did Sir Walter Raleigh, Knt. and other priſoners, on November 12 following.

In the third of King James I. he was [6] Sheriff of Shropſhire, being [7] poſſeſſed of the manor and noble ſeat of Red-Caſtle, and divers other lordſhips and manors in that county, by marriage with Elizabeth, ſole daughter and heir of Robert Corbet, of Morton-Corbet, Eſq. eldeſt ſon and heir of Sir Andrew Corbet, Knt. (who died at [8] Morton-Corbet, Auguſt 16, 1578). And it was found by the jury, on an inquiſition taken after his death, that the ſaid Robert was his ſon and heir, and of the age of thirty-ſix years [9], and that Sir Andrew died ſeized of the manor of Morton-Corbet, with the villages of Preſton, Brokehurſt, Sowbache, Egbaldon, Booley, and the Heath-houſe, Harcote-Park, and Bromfield, thereto belonging, and other the appurtenances in Lacon, Soulton, Warrenſhall, and Besford, held of Richard Peſhall, as of his manor of Chetwynd; alſo the manor of Red-Caſtle in Gravenhanger, with the villages of Lye, Under-Brokehurſt, Quickſhoull, Weſton, Keuſton, Hankeſton, Hopley, Marchomley, and Loſſord, parcel of the ſaid manor of Red-Caſtle: the manors of Lawley, Berewareyne, and Blechley, Fitz, alias Fiteſhooe, and Eyton, with the villages of Mitton and Grafton, parcel of the manor of Fitz: the manor of Hopton, with the villages of Chelderton, Bradeford, Hagley, Coſton, Rowton, and the Bethowſe, members of the ſaid manor of Hopton: the manors of Waters Upton and Paynton, and the manor and capital meſſuage of Colehurſt, alias Cules: the manors of Shabury and Wytheford-Parva, and Shabury-Park in Shabury, and divers other lands, all in Shropſhire.

[1] Ex Regiſt. de Farley. [2] Willis, ut antea. [3] Fuller, p. 16. [4] Fuller, p. 16. [5] Annals of K. James. [6] Fuller in com' Salop. [7] Ibid. [8] Eſc. 8 Jan. 21 Eliz. [9] Ibid.

Sir

Sir Henry Wallop was married before June 1, 1601, for then [1] Oliver, Lord St. John, Baron of Bletſhoe, (grandfather of Elizabeth his Lady) and Rowland Litton of Knebworth in Hertfordſhire, Eſq. (who had married Anne, her mother) and the ſaid Elizabeth, wife of the ſaid Sir Henry Wallop, were parties to an indenture: Wherein it is ſpecified that Sir Henry Wallop, having been at an expence in erecting and building certain iron works in the county of Salop, and for the finiſhing muſt be at farther charges, the ſaid dame Elizabeth Wallop, by the conſent and good liking of Oliver Lord St. John, Rowland Litton, and other of her friends, grants to the ſaid Sir Henry Wallop all her wood and timber in her manors of Hopton, and Shelderton, in com' Salop.

This Lady being heir to the eſtate of the Corbets, many ſuits and controverſies aroſe concerning ſeveral caſtles, manors, &c. deſcended to her by her father, and claimed by Sir Richard Corbet, his brother; ſo that for the appeaſing and ending all differences, it was left to the arbitration of Sir Randal Brereton, Sir Richard Powlet, Sir Rowland Litton, and Sir Roger Owen, Knts. Thomas Harley, and Samuel Backhouſe, Eſqrs. who made an award between them, as it is ſpecified in an indenture, July 6, 1607 [2]. But Sir Richard Corbet dying before the time limited for the performance thereof, it was agreed by and between Sir Henry Wallop, and dame Elizabeth, his wife, of the one part, and Vincent Corbet, Eſq. brother and heir of the ſaid Sir Richard, on the other, that the ſaid award ſhould be performed between them.

Accordingly, by another indenture [3] of the ſame date (July 6, 1607,) Sir Henry Wallop, and dame Elizabeth his wife, granted and confirmed to Vincent Corbet, Eſq. his heirs and aſſigns, the caſtle and manor of Morton Corbet, with the appurtenances; as alſo the manors of Shauberrie, Lawley, Hatton-Hineheath, alias High-Hatton, with the rectory of Staunton-upon-Hineheath, and advowſon of the vicarage: and all the lands and tenements in the town of Shrewſbury, together with the tithes of Besford and Great-Wycheford, in the ſaid county of Salop: alſo the manors of Linchlade, alias Linſlade, Southcott, alias Surcote, and Chelmeſcot, with the appurtenances, lying in Chelmeſcot, Bragenham, Soulburie, and Great and Little Hallingdon, in com' Bucks: the manor of Cropredie, and the manor and ſcite of the late diſſolved priory of Clatercote, in com' Oxon. and the rectory and parſonage of Severn-Stoke, alias Stoke-upon-Severn, in com' Wigorn; with all advowſons, patronages, courts, &c. belonging to the ſaid manors. And by another indenture, dated the ſame day [4], Vincent Corbet, Eſq. (brother and heir male of Sir Richard Corbet, deceaſed) and Andrew Corbet, his

[1] Ex Orig. [2] Ex Orig. [3] Ibid. [4] Ibid.

ſon, for the accompliſhment of the award, granted and confirmed to Sir Henry Wallop, and dame Elizabeth his wife, and to the heirs of the ſaid Elizabeth, the manor of Dallington, with the appurtenances in Dallington, and town of Northampton, with the rectory and impropriate parſonage of Dallington, and advowſon of the vicarage, and divers lands, &c. in com' Bedford; alſo the advowſon of the free chapel at Brockhurſt, alias Lee ſub Brockhurſt, and divers farms, &c. in com' Salop. The above lands were in the award; but Sir Henry Wallop was poſſeſſed of the manors of Red Caſtle, Hopton, and Shelderton, &c. with the appurtenances in com' Salop, that were not diſputed; alſo[1] of the manor of Mirenden, in com' Warw. The ſame year, July 9, 5 Jac. I. the King[2], in conſideration of the true and faithful ſervices of Sir Henry Wallop, Knt. grants to him the tithes of Eniſcorthy, and confirms to him and his heirs for ever, his lands in Ireland. In 9 Jac. I. he had a confirmation[3] of his lands in Ireland, from Thomas Earl of Ormond, Grand Treaſurer, Donat Earl of Thomond, and other the Commiſſioners for inquiring into defective titles. And the year after, Sept. 5, 10 Jac. I. he[4] conſtituted Roger Manwaring, Eſq. Conſtable, Governor, and Keeper of his caſtle of Eniſcorthy, in the county of Wexford, with ſuch juriſdictions, privileges, &c. as to the ſame belonging; and General-Receiver of all his rents, &c. with the yearly fee of 20l. Engliſh money.

On February 16, 1616-17, he obtained a grant for[5] free warren, in his manors and lordſhips of Farley-Wallop, Over-Wallop, Nether-Wallop, Clideſden, Hatch, Illeſfield, alias Ullsfield, Subberton, Appleſhaw, Eſt-Rednam, and Fyfeild, with the appurtenances, in com' Southamp. alſo in his manors of Allington, alias Aldrington, in com' Wilts, Hopton-Aſh, alias Hopton-Caſtle, Shelerton, Broadward, Abcot, Oblages, Clogonford, alias Clongunnas, and Clongbury, in com' Salop. In 15 Jac. I. he was conſtituted one[6] of his Majeſty's Council, under William Lord Compton, then Preſident of the Marches of Wales; and in 1622,[7] one of the Commiſſioners for advancing the woollen manufactory in the ſaid principality.

In 1 Car. I he was one[8] of the truſtees of Elizabeth Counteſs of Southampton, for the third part of the lordſhips, manors &c. of Henry Earl of Southampton, deceaſed, during the minority of Thomas Earl of Southampton. And with the[9] ſaid Counteſs, William Viſcount Say, Robert Lord Spencer, Henry Lord Danvers, and Sir Robert Vernon, had a grant of the wardſhip and marriage, as alſo of the cuſtody of the lands of

[1] Dugd. Warwickſh. 1ſt edit. p. 721. [2] Pat. 5 Jac. I. [3] Pat. 9. Jac. I. [4] Ex Cop. Orig. [5] Ex Orig. Pat. 14 Jac. I. [6] Rymer, Tom. xvii. p. 29. [7] Ibid. p. 410. [8] Ibid. Tom. xviii. p. 199. [9] Ibid. p. 200.

Thomas Earl of Southampton, who was ſo highly diſtinguiſhed in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. and died in the poſt of Lord High-Treaſurer of England.

This Sir Henry Wallop was inſtructed in juvenile learning by Nicholas Fuller, afterwards a Prebendary of the church of Saliſbury, a very pious clergyman, and author of ſeveral pieces. He [1] was his tutor, and went with him to Oxford, where, in Michaelmas term, 1584, they were both matriculated as members of St. John's College, and afterwards tranſlated themſelves to Hart-hall, where they improved their ſtudies; and Wood [2] obſerves that Fuller was a very extraordinary proficient. His pupil was alſo a very learned gentleman, and of exemplary morals, as is evident from his manuſcript writings; and was a judicious manager of his eſtate, as appears by ſeveral copies of his letters relating thereto; which alſo ſhew, that he kept a very hoſpitable houſe, in all reſpects ſuitable to his fortune, one of the largeſt among the commoners of his time. His country teſtified their eſteem and confidence in him, by his being ſo often their repreſentative in Parliament; firſt, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and after, in the reigns of James I. [3] and Charles I. to the time of his death. In the firſt year of Charles I. he had ſuch an intereſt, that his ſon [4] was elected with him for the county of Southampton, and they ſat together in one Parliament, in the reign of King James I. and all the Parliaments in King Charles I.'s reign; the ſon for Andover [5], and the father for the county of Southampton.

This Sir Henry Wallop, being very aged [6], was not preſent in Parliament when the proteſtation was taken by both houſes on May 4, 1641, and, it is probable, might be ill, for his ſon Robert then took it. He died on November 15, 1642, (aged 74 on October 18 before his death) and was buried in the vault with his anceſtors at Farley, as the plate on his coffin ſhews; and his lady lies buried with him, with this inſcription on her coffin:

" Here lieth the body of Dame *Elizabeth Wallop*, Wife to Sir *Henry Wallop*, Knt. who deceaſed the 5th Day *Nevemb.* 1624. She left behind her, then living, one ſon and five daughters. Which Dame *Elizabeth* was daughter and ſole heir to *Robert Corbet*, of *Moreton Corbet*, Eſq. Which *Robert* had to wife *Anne*, daughter to *John*, Lord *St. John*, of *Bletſöe*."

[1] Wood's Athenæ Oxon. vol. i. p. 474. [2] Ibid. [3] Ex Collect. Brown Willis Arm. [4] Ibid. [5] Ibid. [6] Ruſhw. vol. iv. p. 244, & ſeq.

Their

Their five daughters were[1] Anne, born anno 1602, married to John Dodington, of Breamer, in the county of Southampton, Esq. and dying in her widowhood, on Decemb. 31, 1656, lies buried at Farley; Elizabeth, born in 1606; Catharine, born in 1608; both died unmarried: Bridget, wedded to Sir Henry Worsely, of Appledorecombe, in com' Southampton, Bart. Theodocia, fifth daughter, died unmarried on Aug. 29, 1656.

Robert Wallop, only son[2], born on July 20, 1610, succeeded to the estate of his father, Sir Henry Wallop. He was chosen a member for Andover to the Parliament of 21 Jac. I.[3] and Knight for the county of Southampton, in the two Parliaments in the first year of Charles I. And during the remainder of that reign for the borough of Andover, and the aforesaid county. He died in the Tower of London, but was buried with his ancestors at Farley, departing this life on Novemb. 16, 1667, as the inscription on his coffin shews.

He married Anne, daughter of Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, and was succeeded in his estate by his son and heir,

Henry Wallop, Esq. chosen one[4] of the representatives of Whitechurch, in the first Parliament called by Charles II. after his restoration, which began on May 8, 1661[5], and was continued by several prorogations for seventeen years, eight months, and seventeen days; so that he died before it was dissolved, viz. on January 25, 1678-9, in the 44th year of his age, as appears from the inscription on his coffin, in the vault at Farley. He married Dorothy, youngest daughter, and one of the four co-heirs of John Bluet, Esq. by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir John Portman, Knt. and Bart. Which John Bluet, Esq. was possessed of one of the largest estates in the west, and was lineal heir male to Sir William Bluet, (or Bloet, as it was anciently wrote) living in the reign of William the Conqueror. The said Dorothy survived many years, and is buried with him at Farley, where, on a black marble in the chancel, is this inscription:

In Memory
Of
The Virtuous and Exemplary Pious

[1] Ex Collect. Nic. Charles. [2] Ex Regist. Eccl. Farley. [3] Brown Willis. [4] Ibid.
[5] Hist. of Eng. vol. iii. p. 369.

DOROTHY, Daughter and Co-heir of
John Bluet, of *Holcomb Regis*, in the
County of *Devon*, Eſq.
Relict of *Henry Wallop*, Eſq. late of this
Pariſh,
To both which ancient Families, by her extraordinary Prudence, Moderation,
Piety, and other eminent Graces, ſhe added great Luſtre,
Who (having had a conſiderable Share in thoſe Troubles and Difficulties
Which attend Humanity) after a Life of the wiſeſt Conduct with relation
Both to Temporal and Spiritual Matters, died as much like a Chriſtian
As ſhe lived; and into the Hands of her GOD, to whom ſhe had long paid
A conſtant Devotion, ſhe meekly reſign'd her pious humble Soul,
Decr. 1ſt. in the Year of o^r. Lord } 1704
of her Age } 72

That he might pay a grateful Acknowledgement to one that had deſerved ſo
Well of his Family, and perpetuate, for thy Imitation, ſo rare an Example,
Bluet Wallop, Eſq.
Her Grandſon and Heir, ordered this Memorial.

Their iſſue were four ſons.

Robert, who was born[1] Feb. 20, and baptized on March 12, 1654, and died in his father's life-time, unmarried; as did Charles, his youngeſt ſon.

Henry Wallop, Eſq. ſecond ſon, born[2] on May 18, 1657, ſucceeded his father, and ſerved for Whitechurch, in the Parliament that met at Weſtminſter, on March 6, 1678-9[3], as alſo in that which met at Oxford, on March 21, 1680-1, and in King James II.'s Parliament, and the two firſt Parliaments of King William and Queen Mary. He died unmarried on December 28, 1691, aged thirty-four years, ſeven months, and twenty days, as the inſcription on his coffin recites.

John Wallop, Eſq. his only ſurviving brother and heir, ſucceeded to the eſtate. On Auguſt 14, 1683, he[4] married Alicia, third daughter and co-heir of William Borlaſe,

[1] Ex Eccl. Farley. [2] Ibid. [3] Ex Collect. B. Willis. [4] Ex Autogr. penes Joh. Com. Portſmouth.

of

of Great Marlow, in Buckinghamſhire, Eſq. ſecond ſon of Sir John Borlaſe, of Buckmer, in the ſame county, Bart.

The ſaid John Wallop, Eſq. was buried with his anceſtors at Farley, on Jan. 29, 1694, Alicia, his wife, ſurviving him, by whom he had iſſue five ſons and two daughters;

1. Bluet Wallop, born on Auguſt 8, 1684, hereafter mentioned:

2. Henry, who was born on Nov. 27, 1686, and died March 9, 1690.

3. John, firſt Lord Viſcount Lymington, and Earl of Portſmouth.

4. William, who was born on April 30, 1692, and died on June 24 following.

5. Robert, who, after[a] his travels in Germany, France, and Holland, died in the 19th year of his age, on Jan. 27, 1714, and was buried at Farley.

Elizabeth, who was born on September 19, 1685, and was buried at Farley, on May 4, 1700, unmarried.

Mary was married to Henry, Lord Herbert, of Chirbury, and was firſt Lady of the Bedchamber to Anne, Princeſs of Orange. She died Oct. 19, 1770.

His eldeſt ſon, Bluet Wallop, Eſq. ſucceeded to the eſtate, and died unmarried in the 24th year of his age, on Oct. 30, 1707, whereupon the eſtate devolved on his next brother and heir.

John, *firſt Earl*, born on April 15, 1690, who was by George I. in conſideration of his great abilities and merits, advanced to the dignity of a Peer of this realm, by the title of Baron Wallop, of Farley-Wallop, in the county of Southampton; alſo to the title of Viſcount Lymington, in the ſame county, by letters-patent, bearing date June 11, (1720) 6 George I. the preamble thereof being as follows: "Since, of all the privileges that belong to the ſupreme authority, we eſteem that to be the moſt valuable which enables us to give a juſt reward to thoſe men who deſerve well of their country.

[a] Ex Inſcrip. in Cancel. Eccl. Farley.

——We

——We have determined to place among the Peers our truſty and well-beloved John Wallop, Eſq. one of the Lords of our Treaſury; of a very ancient, and during the reign of our Royal anceſtors, the Saxons, in this iſland, of an illuſtrious family.

" But we having had experience, in his executing public affairs, of thoſe virtues that before adorned a private life, candour of manners, integrity of mind, and ſkilfulneſs in buſineſs; we are perſuaded that the honours of the Peerage will neither be greater than his merit, nor conferred upon him ſooner than they were expected by all good men."

His Lordſhip was choſen one of the Knights for the county of Southampton, in the Parliament called to meet on March 17, 1714-15, as alſo one of the burgeſſes for Andover. And on April 13, 1717, was conſtituted one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and re-choſen for the county of Southampton, whilſt he was a commoner; and alſo continued in the commiſſion of the Treaſury.

On January 11, 1732-3, his Lordſhip was conſtituted Lord-Warden and Chief Juſtice in Eyre of all his Majeſty's foreſts, parks, chaſes and warrens beyond Trent. On September 3, 1733, he was conſtituted Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Southampton, and of the town of Southampton, and county of the ſame: likewiſe, by patent of the ſame date, Lord Warden and Keeper of New Foreſt, and the duckoys in the ſaid foreſt, and of the manor and park of Lindhurſt and hundred of Rudberg, in the county of Southampton; alſo, Nov. 2, the ſame year, made Vice-Admiral of the county of Southampton; and July 4, 1734, Vice Admiral of the Iſle of Wight.

His Lordſhip, on the ſurrender of his place of Lord Warden and Chief Juſtice in Eyre, was conſtituted, July 12, 1734, Governor and Captain of the Iſle of Wight, Captain of the caſtle of Cariſbroke, and all other caſtles and fortreſſes in the ſaid iſle; alſo Conſtable of the caſtle of Cariſbroke, and likewiſe Steward, Surveyor, Receiver, and Bailiff of all manors, lands, woods, revenues, &c. within the ſaid iſland.

In 1742, his Lordſhip ſurrendered his place of Governor of the Iſle of Wight, and ſoon after gave up his poſts of Lord Warden of New Foreſt, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Southampton, &c. but his Majeſty taking into conſideration his eminent ſervices, was pleaſed to advance him to the honour of Earl of Portſmouth, in the county

of

of Southampton, by letters-patent, dated April 11, 1743. And on Feb. 22, 1745, he was again pleaſed to confer on his Lordſhip the government of the Iſle of Wight.

His Lordſhip, on May 26, 1716, married the Lady Bridget, eldeſt daughter to Charles Bennet, Earl of Tankerville, by whom he had iſſue,

1. Bridget, born Feb. 20, 1716-17, who died June 26, 1736, unmarried.

2. John Wallop, Viſcount Lymington, born Auguſt 3, 1718, who, on July 12, 1740, married Catharine, daughter and ſole heir of John Conduit, of Cranbery, in com' Southamp. by Catharine, his wife, daughter of Robert Barton, Eſq. and niece and co-heir of the celebrated Sir Iſaac Newton. His Lordſhip ſerved in the 9th and 10th Parliaments of Great Britain for the borough of Andover, and died in 1749, leaving four ſons, John, now Earl of Portſmouth; Henry, member in the laſt Parliament for Whitchurch, in Hampſhire, and in Auguſt, 1765, was appointed one of Grooms of the Bedchamber to his Majeſty; Barton; and Bennet; alſo a daughter Catharine. The Viſcounteſs Lymington, his relict, died on April 15, 1750, and was interred by the remains of her father in Weſtminſter Abbey.

3. Borlaſe, born on June 3, 1720, who took to a military life, and was firſt an Enſign in the royal regiment of Foot Guards; and afterwards Aid-de-camp to General Wentworth, in the expedition to Carthagena in 1741; but being immediately after ſeized with a burning fever, he died in April, that year, unmarried.

4. Mary, born Auguſt 17, 1721, and died April 13, 1722.

5. Charles, born Dec. 12, 1722, who, in 1747, was choſen member of Parliament for Whitchurch, and died at Hackney, in Middleſex, Auguſt 11, 1771, unmarried.

6. Anne, who died on March 7, 1759.

7. Bluet, born April 27, 1726, who was Page of Honour to his Majeſty, and attended on him in the campaign in 1743; in 1744 he alſo ſerved in Flanders, and on May 11, N. S. 1745, was in the battle of Fontenoy. He was Equerry to the Duke of Cumberland, and was with him at the battle of Culloden, on April 16, 1745, being Captain in the regiment of Buffs; and died aged 23, on June 6, 1749, having been choſe, in 1747, member for Newport, in the Iſle of Wight.

8. Eliza-

8. Elizabeth, buried at Farley, June 20, 1727.

9. Henry. And

10. Bennet, who both died infants.

Her Ladyſhip died of an apoplexy, in the 43d year of her age, at Lindhurſt, (the King's houſe in New Foreſt) on October 12, 1738, and was buried in the vault belonging to the family at Farley. His Lordſhip, on June 4, 1741, married, ſecondly, Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter to James, Lord Griffin, and relict of Henry Grey, of Billingbeer, in the county of Berks, Eſq. but died without iſſue by her, in the 72d year of his age, on November 23, 1762; being then Governor and Captain of the Iſle of Wight, Captain and Conſtable of Cariſbroke caſtle, and Steward, Surveyor, &c. of all manors, lands, woods, revenues, &c. within the ſaid iſland; and was ſucceeded by his grandſon, John, eldeſt ſon of John, Viſcount Lymington, before mentioned.

The ſaid John, *now ſecond Earl of Portſmouth*, married, on Auguſt 27, 1763, Urania, daughter of Coulſon Fellows, of Hampſtead, in Middleſex, and of Eggsford, Devonſhire, Eſq. who was returned one of the Knights for Huntingdonſhire in Parliament, from 1741 to 1754 inclusive.

TITLES.] John Wallop, Earl of Portſmouth, Viſcount Lymington, and Baron Wallop, of Farley-Wallop.

CREATIONS.] Baron Wallop, of Farley-Wallop, and Viſcount Lymington, in com' Southamp. June 11, 1720, 6 Geo. I. and Earl of Portſmouth, April 11, 1743, 16 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Argent, a Bend wavey, ſable.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Mermaid, holding in her dexter Hand a Comb, in the other a Mirror, all proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Chamois, or wild Goats, Sable.

MOTTO.] EN SUIVANT LA VERITE.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Hurſbourne, and at Farley-Wallop, near Baſingſtoke, in the county of Southampton.

HONOURS

HONOURS OF TITCHFIELD[1].

Henry VIII. created Thomas Wriothesly, Baron Titchfield.

George I. created Henry, second Earl and first Duke of Portland, Marquis of Titchfield, by patent, dated July 6, 1716. On his decease, July 4, 1726, he was succeeded by his son William, the second Duke of Portland, who departed this life May 1, 1762, and was succeeded by the present Duke, who is the third Marquis.

THE HONOURS OF NORTHINGTON.

HENLEY, Earl of Northington.

OF this family, which has been of long standing, great repute and interest, in the West of England, was George Henley, of Taunton, in the county of Somerset, Esq. who had Robert Henley, Esq. his heir.

This Robert was seated at Leigh, in the aforesaid county, and was Sheriff thereof in the year 1612. He married Anne, daughter of —— Truebodie, of the city of Exeter, Esq. and by her was father of two sons, Henry and Andrew.

Henry Henley, Esq. the eldest son,[2] was High Sheriff of the county of Southampton in 1620, and married Susanna, daughter of Robert Bragge, Esq. and by her had issue Robert, Henry, and John.

Andrew Henley, Esq. the second son, before mentioned, of Robert Henley, Esq. and Anne Truebodie, was seated at Taunton aforesaid; and by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Christopher Sandford, of Cherstock, in the county of Dorset, Esq. had two sons and three daughters, viz. Sir Robert Henley, Master of the King's-bench Office;

[1] See the Honours of Southampton. [2] Fuller's Worthies.

George Henley, Eſq. Joan, married to Brigg Founteyn, Eſq. of Salle, in Norfolk; Margery, to Richard Chickle, Eſq. and Elizabeth.

The ſaid George Henley, Eſq. ſecond ſon, was a merchant in London; and having wedded Mary, daughter and co-heir of William Price, of the ſame city, Eſq. had by her two ſons and two daughters, viz. George, John, Elizabeth, and Dorothy.

Sir Robert Henley, Maſter of the King's-bench Court on the pleas ſide, the eldeſt ſon of Andrew Henley, Eſq. had two wives; 1. ———, daughter of —— Rivett, Eſq. and, 2. Anne, ſecond daughter of John Eldred, of Saxham, in the county of Suffolk, Eſq. By the firſt he had only one child, —— Henley: but, by the ſecond, he was father of three ſons, 1. Andrew, his heir; 2. John; and, 3. Sir Robert Henley, anceſtor to the laſt Earl of Northington. By the ſame lady he had alſo two daughters, Elizabeth and Hannah.

The aforeſaid Andrew, eldeſt ſon and heir of Sir Robert Henley, ſerved for the town of Portſmouth[1], in the Convention Parliament, which, in May 1660, voted the reſtoration of K. Charles II. and was advanced to the dignity of Baronet on June 30 that year[2], 12 Car. II. being ſtiled in the patent Andrew Henley, of Henley, in the county of Somerſet, Eſq. He wedded Mary, daughter of Sir John Gayer, of London, Knt. and by her had two ſons, Sir Robert, his heir; Andrew, ſucceſſor to his brother; and likewiſe two daughters, Catherine, the wife of Charleton Whitlock, Eſq. brother to Sir William Whitlock; and Mary.

Sir Robert, the eldeſt ſon, and ſecond Baronet, was, in 1679, returned for Bridport, in Dorſetſhire[3], to the third Parliament called by King Charles II. but, dying a batchelor, his title and eſtate devolved upon his brother Andrew, who married ——, daughter of —— Ball, of Yately, in the county of Southampton, Eſq. and by her left a ſon and heir, Sir Robert; upon whoſe deceaſe, without iſſue by his wife ——, daughter of —— Bowles, Eſq. the baronetage became extinct.

Having thus deduced the principal male branch, we ſhall return to Sir Robert Henley, third ſon to Sir Robert Henley, Maſter of the King's-bench Office. The ſaid Sir Robert, third ſon, was, in 1679, elected one of the members for the borough of Andover, in Hampſhire, to the third Parliament ſummoned by King Charles II. By Barbara,

[1] Parliamentary Regiſter. [2] Bil. fig. 12 Car. II. [3] Parliamentary Regiſter.

his wife, daughter of John Every, of Wotton Glanville, in Dorſetſhire, Eſq. by Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of George Williams, Eſq. youngeſt ſon of Sir John Williams, of Herringſton, in Dorſetſhire, Knt. he had Anthony Henley, Eſq. his heir; Robert Henley, Eſq. who departed this life on Sept. 2, 1758; Williamſa, married to Sir Theodore Janſſen, of Wimbledon, in Surry, Bart. ——, married to Henry Corniſh, Eſq. Commiſſioner of the Stamp-office; Mary, wife of Sir John Rogers, of Wiſdome, in Devonſhire, Bart. beſides other children; Dame Barbara, their mother, died April 2, 1727, aged 73, and is buried at Wotton Glanville, in Dorſetſhire.

Anthony Henley, Eſq. the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his father in the eſtate. [1]Being bred at Oxford, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf there by an early reliſh of polite learning, made a conſiderable proficiency in the ſtudy of the claſſics, and particularly the ancient poets, by whom he formed a good gouſt of poetry, and performed in it with ſucceſs; and wrote ſeveral things, though he did not put his name to them: but his moſt darling amuſement was muſic, of which he was entirely maſter. Upon his coming to London, he was preſently taken into the friendſhip and familiarity of perſons of the firſt rank, for quality and wit, particularly the Earls of Dorſet and Sunderland: the latter had a particular affection and eſteem for him; and every one knowing what a ſecret influence he had on affairs in King William's Court, it was thought ſtrange that Mr. Henley, who had a genius for any thing great, as well as gay, did not riſe in the ſtate, where he would have ſhone as a politician. He was always a zealous aſſertor of liberty in the Houſe of Commons, and on all other occaſions conſtant to that courſe, which has furniſhed Britain with ſo many patriots. He ſerved for the borough of Andover to King William's fourth Parliament, which firſt ſat for the diſpatch of buſineſs on December 6, 1698; and in 1701 was choſen for the borough of Melcomb Regis to the ſixth and laſt Parliament of King William. In the firſt Parliament of Queen Anne, which firſt met on buſineſs, October 20, 1702, he ſat for the borough of Weymouth, and was returned to the next, which was convened on October 25, 1705, for Melcomb Regis; which he alſo repreſented in the two enſuing Parliaments, which were the firſt and ſecond of Great Britain, and reſpectively aſſembled on October 23, 1707, and November 16, 1708[2]: and was elected for Weymouth to the third Parliament of Great Britain, which convened on November 25, 1710, but died before the concluſion thereof, on Auguſt, 1711. He eſpouſed Mary, the ſecond and youngeſt daughter and co-heir of the honourable Peregrine Bertie, of Walderſhare, in Kent, Eſq. ſecond ſon, by the firſt marriage, of Mon-

[1] Lives of illuſtrious Perſons who died in 1711, p. 534. [2] Parliamentary Regiſter.

tagu, ſecond Earl of Lindſey, anceſtor to the preſent Duke of Ancaſter and Keſteven: and by that lady (who was ſiſter to Bridget, Counteſs Boulett, and, after his deceaſe, the ſecond wife of the honourable Henry Bertie, Eſq. third ſon of James, firſt Earl of Abingdon), he had three ſons, Anthony, his heir; Robert, late Earl of Northington; and the Rev. Mr. Bertie Henley, of ———, who died on July 6, 1760.

Anthony, the eldeſt ſon and heir, was member for the town of Southampton, in the firſt Parliament called by the late King, which was the ſeventh of Great Britain, and met for the diſpatch of buſineſs on January 23, 1727-8. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of James, third Earl of Berkeley, by his Counteſs, Louiſa, eldeſt daughter of Charles, firſt Duke of Richmond: but departed this life, without iſſue, on ———. His Lady departed this life in 1745, and was ſucceeded in the family eſtate, by his next brother, Robert, late Earl of Northington.

The ſaid Robert, Earl of Northington, after a polite and learned education, at the Univerſity of Oxford, applied to the ſtudy of the law, in which he made ſuch proficiency, that he worthily preſided in the higheſt court thereof.

His Lordſhip repreſented the city of Bath (of which he was alſo Recorder) in the 10th and 11th Parliaments of Great Britain, ſummoned to meet on Auguſt 13, 1747, and May 31, 1754.

In the year 1751, his Lordſhip was appointed Solicitor-General to his preſent Majeſty, then Prince of Wales; and ſome time afterwards his Attorney-General.

His Lordſhip, in the year 1752, was nominated one of the King's Council learned in the laws; and was conſtituted Attorney-General to his Majeſty on Nov. 6, 1756, when he alſo received the honour of knighthood.

Philip, late Earl of Hardwicke, having reſigned the office of Lord High Chancellor, the cuſtody of the Great Seal was in commiſſion, until June 30, 1757, when his Majeſty, in Council, delivered it to his Lordſhip, who thereupon took the uſual oaths of Privy-Counſellor and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, and his ſeat at the council-table.

By letters patent, bearing date March 27, 1760, he was created a Peer of Great Britain,

Britain, by the ſtile and title of Lord Henley, Baron of Grange, in the county of Southampton, with remainder to the heirs male of his body.

His Lordſhip, in April, that year, ſat as High Steward at the trial of Laurence, Earl Ferrers; and, in April, 1765, at that of William, Lord Byron, upon both which occaſions, his Lordſhip acted with great candour and humanity, and made an appearance ſuitable to the grandeur and dignity of office.

His Lordſhip, on January 16, 1761, having delivered the Great Seal to the preſent King, in Council, his Majeſty was pleaſed to reſtore it to him, with the title of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain: whereupon his Lordſhip took the oaths appointed to be taken inſtead of the oaths of allegiance rnd ſupremacy, as alſo the oath of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

His Majeſty was further pleaſed, in conſideration of his Lordſhip's great merit and eminent virtues, to create him a Viſcount and Earl of Great Britain, by the ſtiles and titles of Viſcount Henley, and Earl of Northington, in the county of Southampton, by letters patent, dated May 19, 1764, with the like remainder as the barony: and, on Auguſt 21 following, his Lordſhip was declared Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Southampton, and of the town and county of Southampton, in the room of James, Marquis of Caernarvon. His Lordſhip having reſigned the Seals, was, on July 30, 1766, appointed Preſident of the Privy-Council. His Lordſhip was alſo a Governor of the Charter-houſe; one of the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum; and Alderman of the borough of Appleby, in the county of Weſtmorland, being ſo elected on September 24, 1764.

In December, 1743, his Lordſhip married Jane, youngeſt daughter and co-heir of Sir John Huband, of Ipſley, in Warwickſhire, Bart. and by her Ladyſhip had iſſue Robert, who died an infant; Robert Henley, the laſt Earl of Northington; Lady Bridget, firſt married, on June 29, 1761, to the Honourable Robert Lane, ſon and heir apparent to George, Lord Bingley; ſecondly, on December 5, 1773, to the Honourable John Tollemache, ſon to Lionel, Earl of Dyſert; Lady Jane, married December 26, 1772, to Sir Willoughby Aſton, Bart. Lady Mary, married, on December 14, 1773, to the Right Honourable Edward, Viſcount (ſince created Earl) Ligonier, of the kingdom of Ireland; Lady Catherine, married, on March 18, 1777, to George, Viſcount Deerhurſt, ſon and heir apparent of the Right Honourable George-William, Earl of Coventry, and died in January, 1779; and Lady Elizabeth, who is unmarried.

His

His Lordſhip departed this life on January 14, 1772, and was ſucceeded by his only ſurviving ſon,

Robert, the laſt Earl; who having a reverſionary grant of one of the Tellers of the Exchequer for life, ſucceeded thereto 1763; his Lordſhip was alſo Maſter of the Hanaper-office, likewiſe Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the Portland Adminiſtration, 1783. On his death the title became extinct.

TITLES.] Robert Henley, Earl of Northington, Viſcount Henley, and Lord Henley, Baron of Grange.

CREATIONS.] Lord Henley, Baron of Grange, March 27, 1760, 33 George II. Viſcount Henley, and Earl of Northington, May 19, 1764, 4 George III.

ARMS.] Quarterly: firſt and fourth, Azure, a Lion rampant, Argent, ducally crowned, Or, within a Border, Argent, charged with eight Torteauxes, for Henley; ſecond and third, Argent, three Battering-Rams, bar-ways, proper (brown) armed and garniſhed, Azure, for Bertie.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Lion's head coupt, Argent, ſemée of Heurts, and ducally crowned, Gules.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter ſide, a Lion, Argent, ſemée of Torteauxes, and ducally crowned, Or: on the ſiniſter ſide, a Stag, Argent, ſemée of Torteaux, and attired, Or.

MOTTO.] SOLO ET UNICA VIRTUS.

CHIEF SEAT.] At the Grange, in the county of Southampton.

HONOURS OF ALTON.

Charles Talbot, Earl of Shrewſbury, was created in 1694, Duke of Shrewſbury and Marquis of Alton. He died February, 1718, when the titles of Marquis and Duke became extinct.

HONOURS OF SOBERTON.

George Anſon was, for his meritorious ſervices as a moſt excellent ſea officer, created Lord Anſon, Baron of Soberton, in this county, June 13, 1747. He dying June 6, 1768, without iſſue, his titles are extinct.

GENTLEMEN OF NOTE BORN OR INHABITING THIS COUNTY.

Ofric, Earl of Southampton, who twice overthrew the Danes in pitched battle.

Beavis, Earl of Southampton, of great bodily ſtrength; if the ſword of Arundel be his, he muſt have been ſtrong indeed; his martial proweſs is the ſubject of ſo many romances, that his real worth is loſt in fiction.

William of Wickham, a great ſtateſman as well as a divine.

The great uſeful talents of William of Wickham, eſpecially his ſkill in architecture, appear to have recommended him to the favour of Edward III. He perſuaded that monarch to pull down a great part of the caſtle of Windſor, and rebuild it from his plan, in that plain magnificence in which it appears at preſent. He alſo drew the plan, and ſuperintended the building, of Queenborough Caſtle. He was afterwards made Secretary of State, and Lord Privy Seal, and had other accumulated preferments, before he was promoted to the ſee of Windſor.

Dr. Lowth, the late Biſhop of Oxford, who did great honour to both the Colleges founded by Wickham, has done due honour to the illuſtrious founder, by writing the hiſtory of his life.

Nicholas Uvedale, who educated William of Wickham, was Lord of Wickham.

Sir John Wallop, who, with 800 men, burnt 21 towns in Normandy.

John Ruſſel, Biſhop of Lincoln, was born in St. Peter's pariſh, Wincheſter. Sir Thomas More wonderfully extols his learning.

William Warham, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, deſcended of an ancient and noble family in this county.

Archbiſhop Warham ſhone as a divine, a lawyer, and a ſtateſman, in the reign of Henry VII. with whom he was in great favour; but was ſupplanted in this reign by Wolſey, who treated him with hautineſs, took every occaſion of mortifying him, and even of uſurping his privileges. Eraſmus makes honourable mention of this prelate, whom he eſteemed a perfect model of epiſcopal character.

Prince Arthur, ſon of King Henry VII. and brother to Henry VIII. whoſe marriage with Catherine of Spain was the occaſion of the Reformation, was born at Wincheſter.

Richard Rich, founder of the Warwick and Holland families.

Sir Thomas Lake, a great ſoldier, Secretary of State in King James the Firſt's reign; of whom it is ſaid, he could write, indite, and diſcourſe all together at the ſame time, more exactly than moſt men could do either; was born at Southampton.

Mr. William Lilly, author of the Latin Grammar commonly taught in ſchools, was born at Odiam, in this county.

Thomas Sternhold, a perſon not now much reſpected for his Tranſlation of the Pſalms into metre, however thought a good poet in his time, was born in this county.

Mr. John Philpot, Archdeacon of Wincheſter, who had alſo a living in this dioceſe: he was ſon of Sir Peter Philpot, Knight, of this county. See an account of him in lives of Hampſhire men educated at Oxford, in this volume.

Robert Thompſon, the famous adventurer of Briſtol, who went into New Spain, and being taken by the Spaniards as an heretick, was ſent to the inquiſition in Old Spain, where he was kept three years, and at laſt, it is ſaid, releaſed through the intereſt of a Spaniſh lady; from whence, perhaps, the old ſong——

"'Twas of a Spaniſh Lady and an Engliſhman," &c.

He wrote a deſcription of New Spain and Mexico. He was born at Andover.

Richard

Richard White, a Romiſh exile, and Regius Profeſſor at Douay, was born at Baſingſtoke. He lived in King James the Firſt's reign, and wrote a hiſtory of Britain, much commended by Mr. Selden.

Thomas Cowper, author of the *Theſaurus legat Romanæ & Britanniæ*, was of this county.

Thomas Bembridge, a gentleman, ſingle and unmarried, of the dioceſe of Wincheſter, had a plentiful eſtate, and might have lived at his eaſe, but intermeddling with the controverſies then on foot, and maintaining the pure doctrine of the goſpel againſt the ſuperſtition of thoſe times, as he thought his duty to God obliged him; his zeal provoked his adverſaries to have recourſe to their uſual engine perſecution, carried him before the then Biſhop, Dr. White, to be examined, where he aſſerted, That baptiſm, as it was then adminiſtered, did not agree with the apoſtolick inſtitution: That the body and blood of Chriſt is not contained in the ſacrament: That ſins cannot be abſolved by a prieſt, and ſo confeſſion of ſins to them is not neceſſary: That not the Pope, but the devil, was the head of the Romiſh Church: That he did not believe in purgatory, nor own matrimony to be a ſacrament, but a ſacred order.

Theſe anſwers were all judged heretical, and ſentence paſſed on him to be burned July 19, 1551; but being in the flames he declared he would recant, and was reſcued by his friends, who deſired his life; hereupon he was recommitted to priſon, where, on ſerious reflection, he was ſorry for what he had done, and wrote a letter to Dr. Seaton, that he would not ſtand to his recantation; whereupon he, in the next week, was brought again to the ſtake, and broiled rather than burned.

John, ſurnamed of Baſingſtoke, was born at that town; he was a great ſcholar: he wrote a Greek Grammar, and is reputed to be the reſtorer of the tongue of England. Mathew of Paris ſays of him, That he was *vir in trivio & quadrivio ad plenum eruditis.* He flouriſhed about 1250.

Sir William Petty, a man of great capacity and uncommon ingenuity, was born 16th May, 1623, at Rumſey, in this county. He was the ſon of a clothier, named Anthony Petty.

Whilſt he was a boy, he took great delight in converſing with artificers, as ſmiths, carpenters, joiners, &c. imitating their ſeveral trades, which he performed very dexte-

rouſly at twelve years of age. He then went to ſchool; and, according to his own account, at the age of fifteen, was maſter of the Latin and Greek tongues, together with arithmetic, and thoſe parts of the mathematics which relate to navigation. Soon after, he repaired to the Univerſity of Caen, in Normandy; and thence to Paris, where he ſtudied anatomy, and read Veſalius under Mr. Hobbes, who then reſided in that city. Upon his return to England, he obtained a commiſſion in His Majeſty's Royal Navy. In 1643, when the war between the King and the Parliament grew hot, he retired into France and the Netherlands; and, having, for the ſpace of three years proſecuted his ſtudies, eſpecially phyſic, at Utrecht, Leyden, Amſterdam, and Paris, he returned to his native country. In 1647 a patent was granted him for teaching the art of double writing, for ſeventeen years. Being naturally a man of a peaceable temper, and bent, at the ſame time, upon puſhing his fortune, he quietly ſubmitted to the ruling powers, and going to Oxford in 1648, he there taught anatomy and chemiſtry, and was created doctor of phyſic. In 1650 he was made profeſſor of anatomy in that Univerſity, and member of the College of Phyſicians in London. The ſame year he was appointed phyſician to the army in Ireland; and going over to that kingdom, he reſided there till 1659, and acquired an immenſe fortune. After the reſtoration of King Charles II. he was introduced to that Prince, who conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood. About the year 1663, he conſtructed a double bottomed ſhip, for ſailing againſt wind and tide; which, though it did not fully anſwer the purpoſe, was allowed to be a moſt ingenious invention. A model of this ſhip is ſtill preſerved in the repoſitory of the Royal Society. He died in London of a gangrene in his foot, December 16th, 1687, in the ſixty-fifth year of his age. His fortune is ſaid, at the time of his death, to have amounted to 15,000l. per annum. Of all his works, his political arithmetic is beſt known. He was anceſtor of the preſent Marquis of Lanſdown, who inherits his fortune and a great part of his valuable manuſcripts, which are arranged and claſſed into volumes, with moſt excellent indexes.

John Greaves, an eminent antiquary and mathematician, was born at Colemore in this county. See a farther account of him in the lives of Hampſhire writers educated at Oxford.

EDWARD YOUNG.*

The following life was written, at my requeſt, by a gentleman who had better information than I could eaſily have obtained; and the public will perhaps wiſh that I had ſolicited and obtained more ſuch favours from him.

* Johnſon's Lives of the Poets.

" DEAR

BRITISH
15 AP 1908
MUSEUM

SIR Wm PETTY.

Publish'd for the History of Hampshire, 6 Vol.4to

" DEAR SIR,

" In conſequence of our different converſations about authentic materials for the Life of Young, I ſend you the following detail. It is not, I confeſs, immediately in the line of my profeſſion; but hard indeed is our fate at the bar, if we may not call a few hours now-and-then our own.

" Of great men ſomething muſt always be ſaid to gratify curioſity. Of the great author of the *Night Thoughts* much has been told of which there never could have been proofs; and little care appears to have been taken to tell that of which proofs, with little trouble, might have been procured."

EDWARD YOUNG was born at Upham, near Winchester, in June 1681. He was the ſon of Edward Young, at that time Fellow of Winchester College and Rector of Upham; who was the ſon of Jo. Young of Woodhay in Berkſhire, ſtyled by Wood, *gentleman*. In September 1682 the Poet's father was collated to the prebend of Gillingham Minor, in the church of Sarum, by biſhop Ward. When Ward's faculties were impaired by age, his duties were neceſſarily performed by others. We learn from Wood, that, at a viſitation of Sprat, July the 12th, 1686, the Prebendary preached a Latin ſermon, afterwards publiſhed, with which the Biſhop was ſo pleaſed, that he told the Chapter he was concerned to find the preacher had one of the worſt prebends in their church. Some time after this, in conſequence of his merit and reputation, or of the intereſt of Lord Bradford, to whom, in 1702, he dedicated two volumes of ſermons, he was appointed chaplain to King William and Queen Mary, and preferred to the deanery of Sarum. Jacob, who wrote in 1720, ſays, he was chaplain and clerk of the cloſet to the late Queen, who honoured him by ſtanding godmother to the Poet. His fellowſhip of Winchester he reſigned in favour of a Mr. Harris, who married his only daughter. The Dean died at Sarum, after a ſhort illneſs, in 1705, in the ſixty-third year of his age. On the Sunday after his deceaſe Biſhop Burnet preached at the cathedral, and began his ſermon with ſaying, " Death has been of late walking round us, and making breach upon breach upon us, and has now carried away the head of this body with a ſtroke; ſo that he, whom you ſaw a week ago diſtributing the holy myſteries, is now laid in the duſt. But he ſtill lives in the many excellent directions he has left us, both how to live and how to die."

The Dean placed his ſon upon the foundation at Winchester College, where he had himſelf been educated. At this ſchool Edward Young remained till the election after his eighteenth birth-day, the period at which thoſe upon the foundation are ſuperannu-

ated. Whether he did not betray his abilities early in life, or his maſters had not ſkill enough to diſcover in their pupil any marks of genius for which he merited reward, or no vacancy at Oxford afforded them an opportunity to beſtow upon him the reward provided for merit by William of Wykeham; certain it is, that to an Oxford fellowſhip our Poet did not ſucceed. By chance, or by choice, New College does not number among its Fellows him who wrote the *Night Thoughts*.

On the 13th of October, 1703, he was entered an Independent Member of New College, that he might live at little expence in the Warden's lodgings, who was a particular friend of his father, till he ſhould be qualified to ſtand for a fellowſhip at All-ſouls. In a few months the warden of New College died. He then removed to Corpus College. The Preſident of this Society, from regard alſo for his father, invited him thither, in order to leſſen his academical expences. In 1708, he was nominated to a law fellowſhip at All-ſouls by Archbiſhop Tenniſon, into whoſe hands it came by devolution.——Such repeated patronage, while it juſtifies Burnet's praiſe of the father, reflects credit on the conduct of the ſon. The manner in which it was exerted ſeems to prove that the father did not leave behind him much wealth.

On the 23d of April, 1714, Young took his degree of Bachelor of Civil Laws, and his Doctor's degree on the 10th of June, 1719.

Soon after he went to Oxford, he diſcovered, it is ſaid, an inclination for pupils. Whether he ever commenced tutor is not known. None has hitherto boaſted to have received his academical inſtruction from the author of the *Night Thoughts*.

It is certain that his college was proud of him no leſs as a ſcholar than as a poet; for, in 1716, when the foundation of the Codrington Library was laid, two years after he had taken his Bachelor's degree, he was appointed to ſpeak the Latin oration. This is at leaſt particular for being dedicated in Engliſh *To the Ladies of the Codrington Family*. To theſe Ladies he ſays, "that he was unavoidably flung into a ſingularity, by being obliged to write an epiſtle-dedicatory void of common-place, and ſuch an one as was never publiſhed before by any author whatever:—that this practice abſolved them from any obligation of reading what was preſented to them;—and that the bookſeller approved of it, becauſe it would make people ſtare, was abſurd enough, and perfectly right."

Of this oration there is no appearance in his own edition of his works; and prefixed to an edition by Curll and Tonſon, in 1741, is a letter from Young to Curll, if Curll

may

may be credited, dated December the 9th, 1739, wherein he ſays he has not leiſure to review what he formerly wrote, and adds, "I have not the *Epiſtle to Lord Lanſdowne*. If you will take my advice, I would have you omit that, and the oration on *Codrington*. I think the collection will ſell better without them."

There are who relate, that, when firſt Young found himſelf independent, and his own maſter at All-ſouls, he was not the ornament to religion and morality which he afterwards became.

The authority of his father, indeed, had ceaſed ſome time before by his death; and Young was certainly not aſhamed to be patronized by the infamous Wharton. But Wharton befriended in Young, perhaps, the poet, and particularly the tragedian. If virtuous authors muſt be patronized only by virtuous peers, who ſhall point them out?

Yet Pope is ſaid by Ruffhead to have told Warburton, that "Young had much of a ſublime genius, though without common ſenſe; ſo that his genius, having no guide, was perpetually liable to degenerate into bombaſt. This made him paſs a *fooliſh youth*, the ſport of peers and poets; but his having a very good heart enabled him to ſupport the clerical character when he aſſumed it, firſt with decency, and afterwards with honour."

They who think ill of Young's morality in the early part of his life, may perhaps be wrong; but Tindal could not err in his opinion of Young's warmth and ability in the cauſe of religion. Tindal uſed to ſpend much of his time at All-ſouls. "The other boys," ſaid the atheiſt, "I can always anſwer, becauſe I always know whence they have their arguments, which I have read an hundred times; but that fellow Young is continually peſtering me with ſomething of his own."

After all, Tindal and the cenſurers of Young may be reconcileable: Young might, for two or three years, have tried that kind of life, in which his natural principles would not ſuffer him to wallow long. If this were ſo, he has left behind him not only his evidence in favour of virtue, but the potent teſtimony of experience againſt vice.

We ſhall ſoon ſee that one of his earlieſt productions was more ſerious than what comes from the generality of unfledged poets.

Young perhaps aſcribed the good fortune of Addiſon to the *Poem to his Majeſty*, preſented,

ſented, with a copy of verſes, to Somers; and hoped that he alſo might ſoar to wealth and honours on wings of the ſame kind. His firſt poetical flight was when Queen Anne called up to the Houſe of Lords the ſons of the Earls of Northampton and Ayleſbury, and added, in one day, ten others to the number of peers. In order to reconcile the people to one at leaſt of the new Lords, he publiſhed in 1712, *An Epiſtle to the Right Honourable George Lord Lanſdowne.* In this compoſition the poet pours out his panegyric with the extravagance of a young man, who thinks his preſent ſtock of wealth will never be exhauſted.

The poem ſeems intended alſo to reconcile the public to the late peace. This is endeavoured to be done by ſhewing that men are ſlain in war, and that in peace *harveſts wave, and commerce ſwells her ſail.* If this be humanity, is it politics? Another purpoſe of this epiſtle appears to have been, to prepare the public for the reception of ſome tragedy of his own. His Lordſhip's patronage, he ſays, will not let him *repent his paſſion for the ſtage*; and the particular praiſe beſtowed on *Othello* and *Oroonoko* looks as if ſome ſuch character as *Zanga* was even then in contemplation. The affectionate mention of the death of his friend Harriſon of New College, at the cloſe of this poem, is an inſtance of Young's art, which diſplayed itſelf ſo wonderfully ſome time afterwards in the *Night Thoughts*, of making the public a party in his private ſorrow.

Should juſtice call upon you to cenſure this poem, it ought at leaſt to be remembered that he did not inſert it into his works; and that in the letter to Curll, as we have ſeen, he adviſes its omiſſion. The bookſellers, in the late Body of Engliſh Poetry, ſhould have diſtinguiſhed what was deliberately rejected by the reſpective authors. This I ſhall be careful to do with regard to Young. "I think," ſays he, "the following pieces in *four* volumes to be the moſt excuſeable of all that I have written; and I wiſh *leſs apology* was needful for theſe. As there is no recalling what is got abroad, the pieces here republiſhed I have reviſed and corrected, and rendered them as *pardonable* as it was in my power to do."

Shall the gates of repentance be ſhut only againſt literary ſinners?

When Addiſon publiſhed *Cato* in 1713, Young had the honour of prefixing to it a recommendatory copy of verſes. This is one of the pieces which the author of the *Night Thoughts* did not republiſh.

On the appearance of his *Poem on the Laſt Day*, Addiſon did not return Young's compliment;

pliment; but *The Engliſhman* of October 29, 1713, which was probably written by Addiſon, ſpeaks handſomely of this poem. The *Laſt Day* was publiſhed ſoon after the peace. The vice chancellor's *imprimatur*, for it was firſt printed at Oxford, is dated May the 19th, 1713. From the Exordium Young appears to have ſpent ſome time on the compoſition of it. While other bards *with Britain's hero ſet their ſouls on fire*, he draws, he ſays, a deeper ſcene. Marlborough *had been* conſidered by Britain as her *hero*; but, when the *Laſt Day* was publiſhed, female cabal had blaſted for a time the laurels of Blenheim. This ſerious poem was finiſhed by Young as early as 1710, before he was thirty; for part of it is printed in the *Tatler*. It was inſcribed to the Queen, in a dedication, which, for ſome reaſon, he did not admit into his works. It tells her, that his only title to the great honour he now does himſelf is the obligation he formerly received from her royal indulgence.

Of this obligation nothing is now known, unleſs he alluded to her being his godmother. He is ſaid indeed to have been engaged at a ſettled ſtipend as a writer for the court. In Swift's "Rhapſody on Poetry" are theſe lines, ſpeaking of the court——

Whence Gay was baniſh'd in diſgrace,
Where Pope will never ſhow his face,
Where Y——— muſt torture his invention
To flatter knaves, or loſe his penſion.

That Y—— means Young, is clear from four other lines in the ſame poem.

Attend, ye Popes and Youngs and Gays,
And tune your harps and ſtrew your bays;
Your panegyrics here provide;
You cannot err on flattery's ſide.

Yet who ſhall ſay with certainty that Young was a penſioner? In all modern periods of this country, have not the writers on one ſide been regularly called Hirelings, and on the other Patriots?

Of the dedication the complexion is clearly political. It ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the late peace;—it gives her Majeſty praiſe indeed for her victories, but ſays, that the author is more pleaſed to ſee her riſe from this lower world ſoaring above the clouds, paſſing the firſt and ſecond heavens, and leaving the fixed ſtars behind her;——nor will he

he loſe her there, but keep her ſtill in view through the boundleſs ſpaces on the other ſide of Creation, in her journey towards eternal bliſs, till he behold the heaven of heavens open, and angels receiving and conveying her ſtill onward from the ſtretch of his imagination, which tires in her purſuit, and falls back again to earth.

The Queen was ſoon called away from this lower world, to a place where human praiſe or human flattery, even leſs general than this, are of little conſequence. If Young thought the dedication contained only the praiſe of truth, he ſhould not have omitted it in his works. Was he conſcious of the exaggeration of party? Then he ſhould not have written it. The poem itſelf is not without a glance to politics, notwithſtanding the ſubject. The cry that the church was in danger, had not yet ſubſided. The *Laſt Day*, written by a layman, was much approved by the miniſtry, and their friends.

Before the Queen's death, *The Force of Religion, or Vanquiſhed Love*, was ſent into the world. This poem is founded on the execution of Lady Jane Gray and her huſband Lord Guildford in 1554—a ſtory choſen for the ſubject of a tragedy by Edmund Smith, and wrought into a tragedy by Rowe. The dedication of it to the Counteſs of Saliſbury does not appear in his own edition. He hopes it may be ſome excuſe for his preſumption that the ſtory could not have been read without thoughts of the Counteſs of Saliſbury, though it had been dedicated to another. "To behold," he proceeds, "a perſon *only* virtuous, ſtirs in us a prudent regret; to behold a perſon *only* amiable to the ſight, warms us with a religious indignation; but to turn our eyes on a Counteſs of Saliſbury, gives us pleaſure and improvement; it works a ſort of miracle, occaſions the biaſs of our nature to fall off from ſin, and makes our very ſenſes and affections converts to our religion, and promoters of our duty." His flattery was as ready for the other ſex as for ours, and was at leaſt as well adapted.

Auguſt the 27th, 1714, Pope writes to his friend Jervas, that he is juſt arrived from Oxford—that every one is much concerned for the Queen's death, but that no panegyrics are ready yet for the King. Nothing like friendſhip had yet taken place between Pope and Young; for, ſoon after the event which Pope mentions, Young publiſhed a poem on the Queen's death, and his Majeſty's acceſſion to the throne. It is inſcribed to Addiſon, then ſecretary to the Lords Juſtices. Whatever was the obligation which he had formerly received from Anne, the poet appears to aim at ſomething of the ſame ſort from George. Of the poem the intention ſeems to have been, to ſhew that he had the ſame extravagant ſtrain of praiſe for a King as for a Queen. To diſcover, at the very outſet of a foreigner's reign, that the Gods bleſs his new ſubjects in ſuch a King, is

ſome-

ſomething more than praiſe. Neither was this deemed one of his *excuſeable pieces*. We do not find it in his works.

Young's father had been well acquainted with Lady Anne Wharton, the firſt wife of Thomas Wharton, Eſq; afterwards Marquis of Wharton———a Lady celebrated for her poetical talents by Burnet and by Waller. To the Dean of Sarum's viſitation ſermon, already mentioned, were added ſome verſes "by that excellent poeteſs Mrs. Anne Wharton," upon its being tranſlated into Engliſh, at the inſtance of Waller, by Atwood. Wharton, after he became ennobled, did not drop the ſon of his old friend. In him, during the ſhort time he lived, Young found a patron, and in his diſſolute deſcendant a friend and a companion. The Marquis died in April 1715. The beginning of the next year the young Marquis ſet out upon his travels, from which he returned in about a twelvemonth. The beginning of 1717 carried him to Ireland; where, ſays the Biographia, "on the ſcore of his extraordinary qualities, he had the honour done him of being admitted, though under age, to take his ſeat in the Houſe of Lords."

With this unhappy character it is not unlikely that Young went to Ireland. From his Letter to Richardſon on *Original Compoſition*, it is clear he was, at ſome period of his life, in that country. "I remember," ſays he, in that Letter, ſpeaking of Swift, "as I and others were taking with him an evening walk, about a mile out of *Dublin*, he ſtopt ſhort; we paſſed on; but, perceiving he did not follow us, I went back, and found him fixed as a ſtatue, and earneſtly gazing upward at a noble elm, which in its uppermoſt branches was much withered and decayed. Pointing at it," he ſaid, "I ſhall be like that tree, I ſhall die at top."——Is it not probable, that this viſit to Ireland was paid when he had an opportunity of going thither with his avowed friend and patron?

From *The Engliſhman* it appears that a tragedy by Young was in the theatre ſo early as 1713. Yet *Buſiris* was not brought upon Drury-Lane Stage till 1719. It was inſcribed to the Duke of Newcaſtle, "becauſe the late inſtances he had received of his Grace's undeſerved and uncommon favour, in an affair of ſome conſequence, foreign to the theatre, had taken from him the privilege of chuſing a patron." The Dedication he afterwards ſuppreſſed.

Buſiris was followed in the year 1721 by *The Revenge*. Left at liberty now to chuſe his patron, he dedicated this famous tragedy to the Duke of Wharton. "Your Grace," ſays the Dedication, "has been pleaſed to make yourſelf acceſſary to the following

ſcenes, not only by ſuggeſting the moſt beautiful incident in them, but by making all poſſible proviſion for the ſucceſs of the whole."

That his Grace ſhould have ſuggeſted the incident to which he alludes, whatever that incident be, is not unlikely. The laſt mental exertion of the ſuperannuated young man, in his quarters at Lerida, in Spain, was ſome ſcenes of a tragedy on the ſtory of Mary Queen of Scots.

Dryden dedicated *Marriage a la Mode* to Wharton's infamous relation Rocheſter; whom he acknowledges not only as the defender of his poetry, but as the promoter of his fortune. Young concludes his addreſs to Wharton thus—"My preſent fortune is his bounty, and my future his care; which I will venture to ſay will be always remembered to his honour: ſince he, I know, intended his generoſity as an encouragement to merit, though, through his very pardonable partiality to one who bears him ſo ſincere a duty and reſpect, I happen to receive the benefit of it." That he ever had ſuch a patron as Wharton, Young took all the pains in his power to conceal from the world, by excluding this dedication from his works. He ſhould have remembered, that he at the ſame time concealed his obligation to Wharton for *the moſt beautiful incident* in what is ſurely not his leaſt beautiful compoſition. The paſſage juſt quoted is, in a poem afterwards addreſſed to Walpole, literally copied:

Be this thy partial ſmile from cenſure free;
'Twas meant for merit, though it fell on me.

While Young, who, in his *Love of Fame*, complains grievouſly how often *dedications waſh an Ethiop white*, was painting an amiable Duke of Wharton in periſhable proſe, Pope was perhaps beginning to deſcribe the *ſcorn and wonder of his days* in laſting verſe.

To the patronage of ſuch a character, had Young ſtudied men as much as Pope, he would have known how little to have truſted. Young, however, was certainly indebted to it for ſomething material; and the Duke's regard for Young, added to his *Luſt of Praiſe*, procured to All-ſouls College a donation, which was not forgotten by the poet when he dedicated *The Revenge*.

It will ſurpriſe you to ſee me cite ſecond Atkins, Caſe 136, Stiles *verſus* the Attorney General, 14th March, 1740; as authority for the Life of a Poet. But biographers do not always find ſuch certain guides as the oaths of thoſe whoſe lives they write. Chancellor

Hardwicke

Hardwicke was to determine whether two annuities, granted by the Duke of Wharton to Young, were for legal conſiderations. One was dated 24th of March, 1719, and accounted for his Grace's bounty in a ſtyle princely and commendable, if not legal—" conſidering that the public good is advanced by the encouragement of learning and the polite arts, and being pleaſed therein with the attempts of Dr. Young, in conſideration thereof, and of the love he bore him, &c." The other was dated the 10th of July, 1722.

Young, on his examination, ſwore that he quitted the Exeter family, and refuſed an annuity of 100l. which had been offered him for his life if he would continue tutor to Lord Burleigh, upon the preſſing ſolicitations of the Duke of Wharton, and his Grace's aſſurances of providing for him in a much more ample manner. It alſo appeared that the Duke had given him a bond for 600l. dated the 15th of March, 1721, in conſideration of his taking ſeveral journies, and being at great expences, in order to be choſen Member of the Houſe of Commons at the Duke's deſire, and in conſideration of his not taking two livings of 200l. and 400l. in the gift of All-ſouls College, on his Grace's promiſes of ſerving and advancing him in the world.

Of his adventures in the Exeter family I am unable to give any account. The attempt to get into Parliament was at Cirenceſter, where Young ſtood a conteſted election. His Grace diſcovered in him talents for oratory as well as for poetry. Nor was this judgment wrong. Young, after he took orders, became a very popular preacher, and was much followed for the grace and animation of his delivery. By his oratorical talents, he was once in his life, according to the Biographia, deſerted. As he was preaching in his turn at St. James's, he plainly perceived it was out of his power to command the attention of his audience. This ſo affected the feelings of the preacher, that he ſat back in the pulpit, and burſt into tears.—But we muſt purſue his poetical life.

In 1719 he lamented the death of Addiſon, in a letter addreſſed to their common friend Tickell. For the ſecret hiſtory of the following lines, if they contain any, it is now vain to ſeek:

In joy once join'd, in ſorrow, now, for years—
Partner in grief, and brother of my tears,
Tickell, accept this verſe, thy mournful due.

From your account of Tickell it appears, that he and Young uſed to " communicate to each other whatever verſes they wrote, even to the leaſt things."

In 1719 appeared a *Paraphraſe on Part of the Book of Job.* Parker, to whom it is dedicated, had not long, by means of the ſeals, been qualified for a patron. Of this work the author's opinion may be known from his letter to Curll: "You ſeem, in the Collection you propoſe, to have omitted what I think may claim the firſt place in it; I mean *a Tranſlation from Part of Job*, printed by Mr. Tonſon." The dedication, which was only ſuffered to appear in Tonſon's edition, while it ſpeaks with ſatisfaction of his preſent retirement, ſeems to make an unuſual ſtruggle to eſcape from retirement. But every one who ſings in the dark does not ſing from joy. It is addreſſed, in no common ſtrain of flattery, to a Chancellor, of whom he clearly appears to have had no kind of knowledge.

Of his Satires it would not have been impoſſible to fix the dates without the aſſiſtance of firſt editions, which, as you had occaſion to obſerve in your account of Dryden, are with difficulty found. We muſt then have referred to the Poems, to diſcover when they were written. For theſe internal notes of time we ſhould not have referred in vain. The firſt Satire laments that "Guilt's chief foe in Addiſon is fled." The ſecond, addreſſing himſelf, aſks,

> Is thy ambition ſweating for a rhyme,
> Thou unambitious fool, at this late time?
> A fool at *forty* is a fool indeed.

The Satires were originally publiſhed ſeparately in folio, under the title of *The Univerſal Paſſion.* Theſe paſſages fix the appearance of the firſt to about 1725, the time at which it came out. As Young ſeldom ſuffered his pen to dry, after he had once dipped it in poetry, we may conclude that he began his Satires ſoon after he had written the *Paraphraſe on Job.* The laſt Satire was certainly finiſhed in the beginning of the year 1726. In December, 1725, the King, in his paſſage from Helvoetſluys, eſcaped with great difficulty from a ſtorm by landing at Rye; and the concluſion of the Satire turns the eſcape into a miracle, in ſuch an encomiaſtic ſtrain of compliment as poetry too often ſeeks to pay to royalty.

From the ſixth of theſe poems we learn,

> Midſt empire's charms, how Carolina's heart
> Glow'd with the love of virtue and of art:

ſince

ſince the grateful poet tells us, in the next couplet,

> Her favour is diffus'd to that degree,
> Exceſs of goodneſs! it has dawn'd on me.

Her Majeſty had ſtood godmother, and given her name to a daughter of the lady whom Young married in 1731.

The fifth Satire, *on Women*, was not publiſhed till 1727; and the ſixth not till 1728.

To theſe Poems, when, in 1728, he gathered them into one publication, he prefixed a preface; in which he obſerves, that "no man can converſe much in the world, but, at what he meets with, he muſt either be inſenſible or grieve, or be angry or ſmile. Now to ſmile at it, and turn it into ridicule," adds he, "I think moſt eligible, as it hurts ourſelves leaſt, and gives vice and folly the greateſt offence.—Laughing at the miſconduct of the world, will, in a great meaſure, eaſe us of any more diſagreeable paſſion about it. One paſſion is more effectually driven out by another than by reaſon, whatever ſome teach." So wrote, and ſo of courſe thought, the lively and witty ſatiriſt at the grave age of almoſt fifty, who, many years earlier in life, wrote the *Laſt Day*. After all, Swift pronounced of theſe Satires, that they ſhould either have been more angry, or more merry.

Is it not ſomewhat ſingular that Young preſerved, without any palliation, this preface, ſo bluntly deciſive in favour of laughing at the world, in the ſame collection of his works which contains the mournful, angry, gloomy *Night Thoughts?*

At the concluſion of the preface he applies Plato's beautiful fable of the *Birth of Love* to modern poetry, with the addition, "that Poetry, like Love, is a little ſubject to blindneſs, which makes her miſtake her way to preferments and honours; and that ſhe retains a dutiful admiration of her father's family; but divides her favours, and generally lives with her mother's relations." Poetry, it is true, did not lead Young to preferments or to honours; but was there not ſomething like blindneſs in the flattery which he ſometimes forced her, and her ſiſter Proſe, to utter? She was always, indeed, taught by him to entertain a moſt dutiful admiration of riches; but ſurely Young, though nearly related to Poetry, had no connection with her whom Plato makes the mother of Love. That he could not well complain of being related to Poverty appears clearly from the frequent bounties which his gratitude records, and from the wealth which he left

left behind him. By *The Univerſal Paſſion* he acquired no vulgar fortune, more than three thouſand pounds. A conſiderable ſum had already been ſwallowed up in the South-Sea. For this loſs he took the vengeance of an author. His muſe makes poetical uſe more than once of a *South-Sea* Dream.

It is related by Mr. Spence, in his Manuſcript Anecdotes, on the authority of Mr. *Rawlinſon*, that Young, upon the publication of his *Univerſal Paſſion*, received from the Duke of Grafton two thouſand pounds; and that, when one of his friends exclaimed, *Two thouſand pounds for a poem!* he ſaid it was the beſt bargain he ever made in his life, for the poem was worth four thouſand.

This ſtory may be true; but it ſeems to have been raiſed from the two anſwers of Lord Burghley and Sir Philip Sidney in Spenſer's Life.

After inſcribing his Satires, not without the hope of preferments and honours, to the Duke of Dorſet, Mr. Dodington, Mr. Spenſer Compton, Lady Elizabeth Germain, and Sir Robert Walpole, he returns to plain panegyric. In 1726 he addreſſed a poem to Sir Robert Walpole, of which the title ſufficiently explains the intention. If Young was a ready celebrator, he did not endeavour, or did not chooſe, to be a laſting one. *The Inſtalment* is among the pieces he did not admit into the number of his *excuſeable writings*. Yet it contains a couplet which pretends to pant after the power of beſtowing immortality:

Oh how I long, enkindled by the theme,
In deep eternity to launch thy name!

The bounty of the former reign ſeems to have been continued, poſſibly increaſed, in this. Whatever it was, the poet thought he deſerved it;—for he was not aſhamed to acknowledge what, without his acknowledgment, would now perhaps never have been known:

My breaſt, O Walpole, glows with grateful fire.
The ſtreams of royal bounty, turn'd by thee,
Refreſh the dry domains of poeſy.

If the purity of modern patriotiſm term Young a penſioner, it muſt, at leaſt, be confeſſed he was a grateful one.

The

The reign of the new monarch was ushered in by Young with *Ocean, an Ode.* The hint of it was taken from the royal ſpeech, which recommended the increaſe and encouragement of the ſeamen; that they might be *invited, rather than compelled by force and violence*, to *enter into the ſervice of their country*;—a plan which humanity muſt lament that policy has not even yet been able, or willing, to carry into execution. Prefixed to the original publication were an *Ode to the King*, *Pater Patriæ*, and an *Eſſay on Lyric Poetry*. It is but juſtice to confeſs, that he preſerved neither of them; and that the ode itſelf, which, in the firſt edition, and in the laſt, conſiſts of ſeventy-three ſtanzas, in the author's own edition is reduced to forty-nine. Among the omitted paſſages is *a Wiſh*, that concluded the poem, which few would have ſuſpected Young of forming; and of which few, after having formed it, would confeſs ſomething like their ſhame by ſuppreſſion.

It ſtood originally ſo high in the author's opinion, that he intitled the Poem, "Ocean, an Ode. *Concluding with a wiſh.*" This wiſh conſiſts of thirteen ſtanzas. The firſt runs thus:

O may I *ſteal*
Along the *vale*
Of humble life, ſecure from foes!
My friend ſincere,
My judgment clear,
And gentle buſineſs my repoſe!

The three laſt ſtanzas are not more remarkable for juſt rhymes; but, altogether, they will make rather a curious page in the life of Young.

Prophetic ſchemes,
And golden dreams,
May I, unſanguine, caſt away!
Have what I *have*,
And live, not *leave*,
Enamoured of the preſent day!

My

My hours my own!
My faults unknown!
My chief revenue in content!
Then leave one *beam*
Of honeſt *fame!*
And ſcorn the laboured monument!

Unhurt my urn
Till that great *turn*
When mighty nature's ſelf ſhall die,
Time ceaſe to glide,
With human pride,
Sunk in the ocean of eternity!

It is whimſical that he, who was ſoon to bid adieu to rhyme, ſhould fix upon a meaſure in which rhyme abounds even to ſatiety. Of this he ſaid, in his *Eſſay on Lyric Poetry*, prefixed to the Poem,—"For the more *harmony* likewiſe I choſe the frequent return of rhyme, which laid me under great difficulties. But difficulties overcome, give grace and pleaſure. Nor can I account for the *pleaſure of rhyme in general* (of which the moderns are too fond) but from this truth." Yet the moderns ſurely deſerve not much cenſure for their fondneſs of what, by his own confeſſion, affords pleaſure, and abounds in harmony.

The next paragraph in his *eſſay* did not occur to him when he talked of *that great turn* in the ſtanza juſt quoted. "But then the writer muſt take care that the difficulty is overcome. That is, he muſt make rhyme conſiſtent with as perfect ſenſe and expreſſion, as could be expected if he was perfectly free from that ſhackle."

Another part of this *Eſſay* will convict the following ſtanza of, what every reader will diſcover in it, "involuntary burleſque."

The northern blaſt,
The ſhattered maſt,
The ſyrt, the whirlpool, and the rock,
The breaking ſpout,
The *ſtars gone out*,
The boiling ſtreight, the monſter's ſhock.

But

But would the Engliſh poets fill quite ſo many volumes, if all their productions were to be tried, like this, by an elaborate eſſay on each particular ſpecies of poetry of which they exhibit ſpecimens?

If Young be not a Lyric poet, he is at leaſt a critic in that ſort of poetry; and, if his Lyric poetry can be proved bad, it was firſt proved ſo by his own criticiſm. This ſurely is candid.

Milbourne was ſtyled by Pope *the faireſt of Critics*, only becauſe he exhibited his own verſion of Virgil to be compared with Dryden's, which he condemned, and with which every reader had it otherwiſe in his power to compare it. Young was ſurely not the moſt unfair of poets for prefixing to a Lyric compoſition an eſſay on Lyric poetry ſo juſt and impartial as to condemn himſelf.

We ſhall ſoon come to a work, before which we find indeed no critical Eſſay, but which diſdains to ſhrink from the touch-ſtone of the ſevereſt critic; and which certainly, as I remember to have heard you ſay, if it contains ſome of the worſt, contains alſo ſome of the beſt things in the language.

Soon after the appearance of "Ocean," when he was almoſt fifty, Young entered into orders. In April, 1728, not long after he put on the gown, he was appointed Chaplain to George the Second.

The tragedy of *The Brothers*, which was already in rehearſal, he immediately withdrew from the ſtage. The managers reſigned it, with ſome reluctance, to the delicacy of the new clergyman. The Epilogue to *The Brothers*, the only appendage to any of his three plays which he added himſelf, is, I believe, the only one of the kind. He calls it an *hiſtorial* Epilogue. Finding that *Guilt's dreadful cloſe his narrow ſcene denied*, he, in a manner, continues the tragedy in the Epilogue, and relates how Rome revenged the ſhade of Demetrius, and puniſhed Perſeus *for this night's deed.*

Of Young's taking orders ſomething is told by the biographer of Pope, which places the eaſineſs and ſimplicity of the poet in a ſingular light. When he determined on the Church, he did not addreſs himſelf to Sherlock, to Atterbury, or to Hare, for the beſt inſtructions in theology, but to Pope; who, in a youthful frolic, adviſed the diligent peruſal of *Thomas Aquinas*. With this treaſure Young retired from interruption to an obſcure place in the ſuburbs. His poetical guide to godlineſs hearing nothing of him

during half a year, and apprending he might have carried the jeſt too far, ſought after him, and found him juſt in time to prevent what Ruffhead calls *an irretrievable derangement*.

That attachment to his favourite ſtudy, which made him think a poet the ſureſt guide in his new profeſſion, left him little doubt whether poetry was the ſureſt path to its honours and preferments. Not long indeed after he took Orders, he publiſhed in proſe, 1728, *A true Eſtimate of Human Life*, dedicated, notwithſtanding the Latin quotations with which it abounds, to the Queen; and a ſermon preached before the Houſe of Commons, 1729, on the martyrdom of King Charles, intituled, *An Apology for Princes, or the Reverence due to Government*. But the "Second Diſcourſe," the counterpart of his "Eſtimate," without which it cannot be called "a *true* eſtimate," though in 1728 it was announced as "ſoon to be publiſhed," never appeared; and his old friends the Muſes were not forgotten. In 1730 he relapſed to poetry, and ſent into the world *Imperium Pelagi; a Naval Lyric, written in Imitation of Pindar's Spirit, occaſioned by His Majeſty's Return from Hanover, September, 1729, and the ſucceeding Peace.* It is inſcribed to the Duke of Chandos. In the Preface, we are told, that the Ode is the moſt ſpirited kind of Poetry, and that the Pindaric is the moſt ſpirited kind of Ode. "This I ſpeak," he adds, with ſufficient candour, "at my own very great peril. But truth has an eternal title to our confeſſion, though we are ſure to ſuffer by it." Behold, again, *the faireſt of poets*. Young's *Imperium Pelagi*, as well as his tragedies, was ridiculed in Fielding's *Tom Thumb*; but let us not forget, that it was one of his pieces which the author of the *Night Thoughts* deliberately refuſed to own.

Not long after this Pindaric attempt, he publiſhed two Epiſtles to Pope, *concerning the Authors of the Age*, 1730. Of theſe poems one occaſion ſeems to have been an apprehenſion leſt, from the livelineſs of his ſatires, he ſhould not be deemed ſufficiently ſerious for promotion in the Church.

In July, 1730, he was prefented by his College to the rectory of Welwyn, in Hertfordſhire. In May, 1731, he married Lady Elizabeth Lee, daughter of the Earl of Litchfield, and widow of Colonel Lee. His connexion with this lady aroſe from his father's acquaintance, already mentioned, with Lady Anne Wharton, who was coheireſs of Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, in Oxfordſhire. Poetry had lately been taught by Addiſon to aſpire to the arms of nobility, though not with extraordinary happineſs.

We

We may naturally conclude that Young now gave himſelf up in ſome meaſure to the comforts of his new connexion, and to the expectations of that preferment which he thought due to his poetical talents, or, at leaſt, to the manner in which they had ſo frequently been exerted.

The next production of his Muſe was *The Sea Piece*, in two odes.

Young enjoys the credit of what is called an *Extempore Epigram* on Voltaire; who, when he was in England, ridiculed, in the company of the jealous Engliſh poet, Milton's allegory of *Sin and Death*——

You are ſo witty, profligate, and thin,
At once we think thee Milton, Death, and Sin.

From the following paſſage in the poetical Dedication of his *Sea Piece* to Voltaire, it ſeems that his extemporaneous reproof, if it muſt be extemporaneous, for what few will now affirm Voltaire to have deſerved any reproof, was ſomething longer than a diſtich, and ſomething more *gentle* than the diſtich juſt quoted.

No ſtranger, Sir, though born in foreign climes,
On *Dorſet* downs, when Milton's page,
With Sin and Death provok'd thy rage,
Thy rage provok'd, who ſooth'd with *gentle* rhymes?

By *Dorſet downs* he probably meant Mr. Dodington's ſeat. In Pitt's Poems is *An Epiſtle to Dr. Edward Young, at Eaſtbury, in Dorſetſhire, on the Review at Sarum*, 1722.

While with your Dodington retired you ſit,
Charm'd with his flowing Burgundy and wit, &c.

Thomſon, in his Autumn, addreſſing Mr. Dodington, calls his ſeat the ſeat of the Muſes:

Where, in the ſecret bower and winding walk,
For virtuous Young and thee they twine the bay.

The praiſes Thomſon beſtows but a few lines before on Philips, the ſecond

> Who nobly durſt, in rhyme-unfetter'd verſe,
> With Britiſh freedom ſing the Britiſh ſong;

added to Thomſon's example and ſucceſs, might perhaps induce Young, as we ſhall ſee preſently, to write his great work without rhyme.

In 1734 he publiſhed *The foreign Addreſs, or the beſt Argument for Peace; occaſioned by the Britiſh Fleet and the Poſture of Affairs. Written in the Character of a Sailor.* It is not to be found in the author's four volumes.

He now appears to have given up all hopes of overtaking Pindar, and perhaps at laſt reſolved to turn his ambition to ſome original ſpecies of poetry. This poem concludes with a formal farewell to Ode, which few of Young's readers will regret:

> My ſhell which Clio gave, which *Kings applaud*,
> Which Europe's bleeding genius call'd abroad,
> Adieu!

In a ſpecies of poetry altogether his own he next tried his ſkill, and ſucceeded.

Of his wife he was deprived in 1741. She had loſt in her life-time, at ſeventeen years of age, an amiable daughter, who was juſt married to Mr. Temple, ſon of Lord Palmerſton. This was one of her three children by Colonel Lee. Mr. Temple did not long remain after his wife *. Mr. and Mrs. Temple have always been conſidered as Philander and Narciſſa. If they were, they did not die long before Lady E. Young. How ſuddenly and how nearly together the deaths of the three perſons whom he laments, happened, none who has read the *Night Thoughts*, and who has not read them, needs to be informed.

> Inſatiate Archer! could not one ſuffice?
> Thy ſhaft flew thrice; and thrice my peace was ſlain!
> And thrice, ere thrice yon moon had fill'd her horn.

* The Iriſh Peerage, if authentic, in the account of Lord Palmerſton's family, ſomewhat confuſes this buſineſs; but I take what I have related to be the fact.

To the ſorrow Young felt at his loſſes we are indebted for theſe poems. There is a pleaſure ſure in ſadneſs which mourners only know. Of theſe poems the two or three firſt have been peruſed perhaps more eagerly and more frequently than the reſt. When he got as far as the fourth or fifth, his grief was naturally either diminiſhed or exhauſted. We find the ſame religion, the ſame piety; but we hear leſs of Philander and of Narciſſa.

Mrs. Temple died *in her bridal hour* at Nice. Young, with the reſt of her family, accompanied her to the continent.

I flew, I ſnatch'd her from the rigid North,
And bore her nearer to the ſun.

The poet ſeems to dwell with more melancholy on the deaths of Philander and Narciſſa, than of his wife. But it is only for this reaſon: he who runs and reads may remember, that in the *Night Thoughts* Philander and Narciſſa are often mentioned, and often lamented. To recollect lamentations over the author's wife, the memory muſt have been charged with diſtinct paſſages. This lady brought him one child, Frederick, now living, to whom the Prince of Wales was godfather.

That domeſtic grief is, in the firſt inſtance, to be thanked for theſe ornaments to our language it is impoſſible to deny. Nor would it be common hardineſs to contend, that worldly diſcontent had no hand in theſe joint productions of poetry and piety. Yet am I by no means ſure that, at any rate, we ſhould not have had ſomething of the ſame colour from Young's pencil, notwithſtanding the livelineſs of his ſatires. In ſo long a life, cauſes for diſcontent and occaſions for grief muſt have occurred. It is not clear to me that his Muſe was not ſitting upon the watch for the firſt which happened. *Night Thoughts* were not uncommon to her, even when firſt ſhe viſited the poet, and at a time when he himſelf was remarkable neither for gravity nor gloomineſs. In his *Laſt Day*, almoſt his earlieſt poem, he calls her the *melancholy Maid*,

——— whom diſmal ſcenes delight,
Frequent at tombs and in the realms of Night.

In the prayer which concludes the ſecond book of the ſame poem, he ſays——

—Oh! permit the gloom of ſolemn night
To ſacred thought may forcibly invite.

Oh!

Oh! how divine to tread the milky way,
To the bright palace of Eternal Day!

When Young was writing a tragedy, Grafton is ſaid by Spence to have ſent him a human ſkull, with a candle in it, as a lamp; and the poet is reported to have uſed it.

What he calls "The *true* eſtimate of Human Life," which has already been mentioned, exhibits only the wrong ſide of the tapeſtry; and being aſked why he did not ſhow the right, he is ſaid to have replied he could not—though by others it has been told me that this was finiſhed, but that a lady's monkey tore it in pieces before there exiſted any copy.

Still, is it altogether fair to dreſs up the poet for the man, and to bring the gloomineſs of the *Night Thoughts* to prove the gloomineſs of Young, and to ſhew that his genius, like the genius of Swift, was, in ſome meaſure, the ſullen inſpiration of diſcontent?

From them who anſwer in the affirmative it ſhould not be concealed that, though *Inviſibilia non decipiunt* was inſcribed upon a deception in Young's grounds, and *Ambulantes in horto audierunt vocem Dei* on a building in his garden, his pariſh was indebted to the good humour of the author of the *Night Thoughts* for an aſſembly and a bowling green.

Whether you think with me, I know not; but the famous *De mortuis nil niſi bonum*, always appeared to me to favour more of female weakneſs than of manly reaſon. He that has too much feeling to ſpeak ill of the dead, who, if they cannot defend themſelves, are at leaſt ignorant of his abuſe, will not heſitate by the moſt wanton calumny to deſtroy the quiet, the reputation, the fortune of the living. Cenſure is not heard beneath the tomb any more than praiſe. *De mortuis nil niſi verum.—De vivis nil niſi bonum*—would approach perhaps much nearer to good ſenſe. After all, the few handfuls of remaining duſt which once compoſed the body of the author of the *Night Thoughts*, feel not much concern whether Young paſſes now for a man of ſorrow, or for a *fellow of infinite jeſt*. To this favour muſt come the whole family of Yorick.—His immortal part, wherever that now dwells, is ſtill leſs ſolicitous on this head.

But to a ſon of worth and ſenſibility it is of ſome little conſequence whether contemporaries believe, and poſterity be taught to believe, that his debauched and reprobate

life caſt a Stygian gloom over the evening of his father's days, ſaved him the trouble of feigning a character completely deteſtable, and ſucceeded at laſt in bringing his *gray hairs with ſorrow to the grave.*

The humanity of the world, little ſatisfied with inventing perhaps a melancholy diſpoſition for the father, proceeds next to invent an argument in ſupport of their invention, and chooſes that Lorenzo ſhould be Young's own ſon. The Biographia, and every account of Young, pretty roundly aſſert this to be the fact; of the abſolute impoſſibility of which the Biographia itſelf, in particular dates, contains undeniable evidence. Readers I know there are of a ſtrange turn of mind, who will hereafter peruſe the *Night Thoughts* with leſs ſatisfaction; who will wiſh they had ſtill been deceived; who will quarrel with me for diſcovering that no ſuch character as their Lorenzo ever yet diſgraced human nature, or broke a father's heart. Yet would theſe admirers of the ſublime and terrible be offended, ſhould you ſet them down for cruel and for ſavage.

Of this report, inhuman to the ſurviving ſon, if it be untrue, in proportion as the character of Lorenzo is diabolical, where are we to find the proofs? Perhaps it is clear from the poems.

From the firſt line to the laſt of the *Night Thoughts*, no one expreſſion can be diſcovered which betrays any thing like the father. In the ſecond *Night* I find an expreſſion which betrays ſomething elſe; that Lorenzo was his friend; one, it is poſſible, of his former companions; one of the Duke of Wharton's ſet. The Poet ſtyles him *gay Friend*——an appellation not very natural from a pious incenſed father to ſuch a being as he paints Lorenzo, and that being his ſon.

But let us ſee how he has ſketched this dreadful portrait, from the ſight of ſome of whoſe features the artiſt himſelf muſt have turned away with horror.—A ſubject more ſhocking, if his only child really ſat to him, than the crucifixion of Michael Angelo; upon the horrid ſtory told of which, Young compoſed a ſhort Poem of fourteen lines in the early part of life, which he did not think deſerved to be re-publiſhed.

In the firſt *Night*, the addreſs to the Poet's ſuppoſed ſon is,

Lorenzo, Fortune makes her court to thee.

In the fifth *Night*—

And burns Lorenzo ſtill for the ſublime
Of life? to hang his airy neſt on high?

Is this a picture of the ſon of the rector of Welwyn?

Eighth *Night*—

In foreign realms (for thou haſt travelled far)—

which even now does not apply to his ſon.

In *Night* five—

So wept Lorenzo fair Clariſſa's fate,
Who gave that angel-boy on whom he dotes,
And died to give him, orphan'd in his birth!

At the beginning of the fifth *Night* we find—

Lorenzo, to recriminate is juſt.
I grant the man is vain who writes for praiſe.

But, to cut ſhort all inquiry; if any one of theſe paſſages, if any paſſage in the poems, be applicable, my friend ſhall paſs for Lorenzo. The ſon of the author of the *Night Thoughts* was not old enough, when they were written, to recriminate, or to be a father. The *Night Thoughts* were began immediately after the mournful events of 1741. The firſt *Nights* appear in the books of the company of Stationers, as the property of Robert Dodſley, in 1742. The Preface to *Night* Seven is dated July the 7th, 1744. The marriage, in conſequence of which the ſuppoſed Lorenzo was born, happened in May, 1731. Young's child was not born till June, 1733. In 1741 this Lorenzo, this finiſhed infidel, this *father*, to whoſe education Vice had for ſome years put the laſt hand, was only *eight* years old.

An anecdote of this cruel ſort, ſo open to contradiction, ſo impoſſible to be true, who could propagate? Thus eaſily are blaſted the reputations of the living and of the dead!

Who

Who then was Lorenzo? exclaim the readers I have mentioned. If he was not his ſon, which would have been finely terrible, was he not his nephew, his couſin?

Theſe are queſtions which I do not pretend to anſwer. For the ſake of human nature, I could wiſh Lorenzo to have been only the creation of the Poet's fancy—no more than the Quintius of Anti Lucretius, *quo nomine*, ſays Polignac, *quemvis Atheum intellige*. That this was the caſe, many expreſſions in the *Night Thoughts* would ſeem to prove, did not a paſſage in *Night* Eight appear to ſhew that he had ſomebody in his eye for the groundwork at leaſt of the painting. Lovelace or Lorenzo may be feigned characters; but a writer does not feign a name of which he only gives the initial letter.

Tell not Caliſta. She will laugh thee dead,
Or ſend thee to her hermitage with L——.

The Biographia, not ſatisfied with pointing out the ſon of Young, in that ſon's lifetime, as his father's Lorenzo, travels out of its way into the hiſtory of the ſon, and tells of his having been forbidden his college at Oxford for miſbehaviour. How ſuch anecdotes, were they true, tend to illuſtrate the life of Young, it is not eaſy to diſcover. If the ſon of the author of the *Night Thoughts* was indeed forbidden his college for a time, at one of our Univerſities, the author of *Paradiſe Loſt* is by ſome ſuppoſed to have been diſgracefully ejected from the other. From juvenile follies who is free? But, whatever the Biographia chooſes to relate, the ſon of Young experienced no diſmiſſion from his college, either laſting or temporary.

Yet, were nature to indulge him with a ſecond youth, and to leave him at the ſame time the experience of that which is paſt, he would probably ſpend it differently—who would not?—he would certainly be the occaſion of leſs uneaſineſs to his father. But, from the ſame experience, he would as certainly, in the ſame caſe, be treated differently by his father.

Young was a poet; poets, with reverence be it ſpoken, do not make the beſt parents. Fancy and imagination ſeldom deign to ſtoop from their heights; always ſtoop unwillingly to the low level of common duties. Aloof from vulgar life, they purſue their rapid flight beyond the ken of mortals, and deſcend not to earth but when obliged by neceſſity. The proſe of ordinary occurrences is beneath the dignity of poetry.

He who is connected with the Author of the *Night Thoughts* only by veneration for

the Poet and the Chriſtian, may be allowed to obſerve, that Young is one of thoſe concerning whom, as you remark in your account of Addiſon, it is proper rather to ſay "nothing that is falſe than all that is true."

But the ſon of Young would almoſt ſooner, I know, paſs for a Lorenzo, than ſee himſelf vindicated, at the expence of his father's memory, from follies which, if it was blameable in a boy to have committed them, it is ſurely praiſe-worthy in a man to lament, and certainly not only unneceſſary but cruel in a biographer to record.

Of the *Night Thoughts*, notwithſtanding their author's profeſſed retirement, all are inſcribed to great or to growing names. He had not yet weaned himſelf from Earls and Dukes, from Speakers of the Houſe of Commons, Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and Chancellors of the Exchequer. In *Night* Eight the politician plainly betrays himſelf.

Think no poſt needful that demands a knave.
When late our civil helm was ſhifting hands,
So P—— thought: think better if you can.

Yet it muſt be confeſſed, that at the concluſion of *Night* Nine, weary perhaps of courting earthly patrons, he tells his ſoul,

Henceforth
Thy *patron* he, whoſe diadem has dropt
Yon gems of heaven; Eternity thy prize;
And leave the racers of the world their own.

The Fourth *Night* was addreſſed by a "much-indebted Muſe" to the Honourable Mr. Yorke, the late Lord Hardwicke; who meant to have laid the Muſe under ſtill greater obligations, by the living of Shenfield, in Eſſex, if it had become vacant.

The Firſt *Night* concludes with this paſſage——

Dark, though not blind, like thee, Meonides:
Or Milton, thee. Ah! could I reach your ſtrain;
Or his who made Meonides our own!
Man, too, he ſung. Immortal man I ſing.

Oh, had he preſt his theme, purſued the track
Which opens out of darkneſs into day;
Oh, had he mounted on his wing of fire,
Soar'd, where I ſink, and ſung immortal man—
How had it bleſt mankind, and reſcued me!

To the author of theſe lines was dedicated, in 1756, the firſt volume of an *Eſſay on the Writings and Genius of Pope*, which attempted, whether juſtly or not, to pluck from Pope his *Wing of Fire*, and to reduce him to a rank at leaſt one degree lower than the firſt claſs of Engliſh poets. If Young accepted and approved the dedication, he countenanced this attack upon the fame of him whom he invokes as his Muſe.

Part of "paper-ſparing" Pope's Third Book of the *Odyſſey*, depoſited in the Muſeum, is written upon the back of a letter ſigned *E. Young*, which is clearly the hand-writing of our Young. The letter, dated only May the 2d, ſeems obſcure; but there can be little doubt that the friendſhip he requeſts was a literary one, and that he had the higheſt literary opinion of Pope. The requeſt was a prologue, I am told.

May the 2d.

"DEAR SIR,

"Having been often from home, I know not if you have done me the favour of calling on me. But, be that as it will, I much want that inſtance of your friendſhip I mentioned in my laſt; a friendſhip I am very ſenſible I can receive from no one but yourſelf. I ſhould not urge this thing ſo much, but for very particular reaſons; nor can you be at a loſs to conceive how a *trifle of this nature* may be of ſerious moment to me; and while I am in hopes of the great advantage of your advice about it, I ſhall not be ſo abſurd as to make any farther ſtep without it. I know you are much engaged, and only hope to hear of you at your entire leiſure.

"I am, Sir, your moſt faithful,
"and obedient ſervant,
"E. YOUNG."

Nay, even after Pope's death, he ſays, in *Night* Seven,

Pope, who could'ſt make immortals, art thou dead?

Either the *Eſſay*, then, was dedicated to a patron who diſapproved its doctrine, which I have been told by the author was not the caſe; or Young, in his old age, bartered for a dedication an opinion entertained of his friend through all that part of life when he muſt have been beſt able to form opinions.

From this account of Young, two or three ſhort paſſages, which ſtand almoſt together in *Night* Four, ſhould not be excluded. They afford a picture, by his own hand, from the ſtudy of which my readers may chooſe to form their own opinion of the features of his mind, and the complexion of his life.

Ah me! the dire effect
Of loitering here, of death defrauded long;
Of old ſo gracious (and let that ſuffice),
My very maſter knows me not.

*

I've been ſo long remember'd, I forgot.

*

When in his courtiers' ears I pour my plaint,
They drink it as the Nectar of the Great;
And ſqueeze my hand, and beg me come to-morrow.

*

Twice told the period ſpent on ſtubborn Troy,
Court-favour, yet untaken, I *beſiege*.

*

If this ſong lives, Poſterity ſhall know
One, though in Britain born, with courtiers bred,
Who thought ev'n gold might come a day too late;
Nor on his ſubtle death-bed plann'd his ſcheme
For future vacancies in church or ſtate.

Deduct from the writer's age *twice told the period ſpent on ſtubborn Troy*, and you will ſtill leave him more than 40 when he ſat down to the miſerable ſiege of *court* favour. He has before told us

" A fool at forty is a fool indeed."

After all, the ſiege ſeems to have been raiſed only in conſequence of what the General thought his *death bed*.

By

By theſe extraordinary poems, written after he was ſixty, of which I have been led to ſay ſo much, I hope, by the wiſh of doing juſtice to the living and the dead, it was the deſire of Young to be principally known. He entitled the four volumes which he publiſhed himſelf, *The Works of the Author of the Night Thoughts.* While it is remembered that from theſe he excluded many of his writings, let it not be forgotten that the rejected pieces contained nothing prejudicial to the cauſe of virtue, or of religion. Were every thing that Young ever wrote to be publiſhed, he would only appear perhaps in a leſs reſpectable light as a poet, and more deſpicable as a dedicator: he would not paſs for a worſe chriſtian, or for a worſe man. This enviable praiſe is due to Young. Can it be claimed by every writer? His dedications, after all, he had perhaps no right to ſuppreſs. They all, I believe, ſpeak not a little to the credit of his gratitude, of favours received; and I know not whether the author, who has once ſolemnly printed an acknowledgement of a favour, ſhould not always print it.

Is it to the credit or to the diſcredit of Young, as a poet, that of his *Night Thoughts* the *French* are particularly fond?

Of the *Epitaph on Lord Aubrey Beauclerk,* dated 1740, all I know is, that I find it in the late body of Engliſh Poetry, and that I am ſorry to find it there.

Notwithſtanding the farewell which he ſeemed to have taken in the *Night Thoughts* of every thing which bore the leaſt reſemblance to ambition, he dipped again in politics. In 1745 he wrote *Reflections on the public Situation of the Kingdom, addreſſed to the Duke of Newcaſtle*——indignant, as it appears, to behold

> —a Pope-bred Princeling crawl aſhore,
> And whiſtle cut-throats, with thoſe ſwords that ſcrap'd
> Their barren rocks for wretched ſuſtenance,
> To cut his paſſage to the Britiſh throne.

This political poem might be called a *Night Thought.* Indeed it was originally printed as the concluſion of the *Night Thoughts,* though he did not gather it with his other works.

Prefixed to the ſecond edition of Howe's *Devout Meditations,* is a letter from Young, dated January 19, 1752, addreſſed to Archibald Macaulay, Eſq. thanking him for the book, which he ſays " he ſhall never lay far out of his reach; for a greater demonſtration of a ſound head and a ſincere heart he never ſaw."

In

In 1753, when *The Brothers* had lain by him above thirty years, it appeared upon the ſtage. If any part of his fortune had been acquired by ſervility of adulation, he now determined to deduct from it no inconſiderable ſum, as a gift to the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel. To this ſum he hoped the profits of *The Brothers* would amount. In his calculation he was deceived; but by the bad ſucceſs of his play the Society was not a loſer. The author made up the ſum he originally intended, which was a thouſand pounds, from his own pocket.

The next performance which he printed was a proſe publication, entitled, *The Centaur not fabulous, in ſix Letters to a Friend on the Life in Vogue.* The concluſion is dated November 29, 1754. In the third letter is deſcribed the death-bed of the *gay, young, noble, ingenious, accompliſhed, and moſt wretched Altamont.* His laſt words were——"My principles have poiſoned my friend, my extravagance has beggared my boy, my unkindneſs has murdered my wife!" Either Altamont and Lorenzo were the twin production of fancy, or Young was unlucky enough to know two characters who bore no little reſemblance to each other in perfection of wickedneſs. Report has been accuſtomed to call Altamont Lord Euſton.

The Old Man's Relapſe, occaſioned by an Epiſtle to Walpole, if it was written by Young, which I much doubt, muſt have been written very late in life. It has been ſeen, I am told, in a Miſcellany publiſhed thirty years before his death. In 1758, he exhibited *The Old Man's Relapſe* in more than words, by again becoming a dedicator, and publiſhing a ſermon addreſſed to the King.

The lively letter in proſe on *Original Compoſition*, addreſſed to Richardſon, the author of *Clariſſa*, appeared in 1759. Though he deſpairs "of breaking through the frozen obſtructions of age and care's incumbent cloud, into that flow of thought and brightneſs of expreſſion which ſubjects ſo polite require;" yet is it more like the production of untamed, unbridled youth, than of jaded fourſcore. Some ſevenfold volumes put him in mind of Ovid's ſevenfold channels of the Nile at the conflagration.

——————— oſtia ſeptem
Pulverulenta vocant, ſeptem ſine flumine valles.

Such leaden labours are like Lycurgus's iron money, which was ſo much leſs in value than in bulk, that it required barns for ſtrong boxes, and a yoke of oxen to draw five hundred pounds.

If

If there is a famine of invention in the land, we muſt travel, he ſays, like Joſeph's brethren, far for food; we muſt viſit the remote and rich antients. But an inventive genius may ſafely ſtay at home; that, like the widow's cruſe, is divinely repleniſhed from within, and affords us a miraculous delight. He aſks why it ſhould ſeem altogether impoſſible, that Heaven's lateſt editions of the human mind may be the moſt correct and fair? And Jonſon, he tells us, was very learned, as Samſon was very ſtrong, to his own hurt. Blind to the nature of tragedy, he pulled down all antiquity on his head, and buried himſelf under it.

Is this "care's incumbent cloud," or "the frozen obſtructions of age?"

In this letter Pope is ſeverely cenſured for his "fall from Homer's numbers, free as air, lofty and harmonious as the ſpheres, into childiſh ſhackles and tinkling ſounds; for putting Achilles in petticoats a ſecond time:" but we are told that the dying ſwan talked over an Epic plan with Young a few weeks before his deceaſe.

Young's chief inducement to write this letter was, as he confeſſes, that he might erect a monumental marble to the memory of an old friend. He, who employed his pious pen for almoſt the laſt time in thus doing juſtice to the exemplary death-bed of Addiſon, might probably, at the cloſe of his own life, afford no unuſeful leſſon for the deaths of others.

In the poſtſcript he writes to Richardſon, that he will ſee in his next how far Addiſon is an original. But no other letter appears.

The few lines which ſtand in the laſt edition, as *ſent by Lord Melcombe to Dr. Young, not long before his Lordſhip's death*, were indeed ſo ſent, but were only an introduction to what was there meant by *The Muſe's lateſt Spark*. The poem is neceſſary, whatever may be its merit, ſince the Preface to it is already printed. Lord Melcombe called his *Tuſculum la Trappe*.

"Love thy country, wiſh it well,
Not with too intenſe a care;
'Tis enough, that when it fell,
Thou its ruin didſt not ſhare.

Envy's

Envy's cenſure, Flattery's praiſe,
With unmov'd indifference view;
Learn to read Life's dangerous maze,
With unerring Virtue's clue.

Void of ſtrong deſire and fear,
Life's wide ocean truſt no more;
Strive thy little bark to ſteer
With the tide, but near the ſhore.

Thus prepar'd, thy ſhorten'd ſail
Shall, whene'er the winds increaſe,
Seizing each propitious gale,
Waft thee to the port of Peace.

Keep thy conſcience from offence,
And tempeſtuous paſſions free,
So, when thou art called from hence,
Eaſy ſhall thy paſſage be;

Eaſy ſhall thy paſſage be,
Chearful thy allotted ſtay,
Short the account 'twixt God and thee;
Hope ſhall meet thee on the way;

Truth ſhall lead thee to the gate,
Mercy's ſelf ſhall let thee in,
Where its never-changing ſtate
Full perfection ſhall begin."

The Poem was accompanied by a Letter.

" *La Trappe*, the 27th Oct. 1761.

" DEAR SIR,

" You ſeemed to like the Ode I ſent you for your amuſement; I now ſend it you as a preſent, If you pleaſe to acrept of it, and are willing that our friendſhip ſhould be known when we are gone, you will be pleaſed to leave this among thoſe of your own papers

papers that may poſſibly ſee the light by a poſthumous publication. God ſend us health while we ſtay, and an eaſy journey!

" My dear Dr. Young,

" Yours moſt cordially,

" MELCOMBE."

In 1762, a ſhort time before his death, Young publiſhed *Reſignation*. Notwithſtanding the manner in which it was really forced from him by the world, criticiſm has treated it with no common ſeverity. If it ſhall be thought not to deſerve the higheſt praiſe, on the other ſide of fourſcore, by whom, except by Newton and by Waller, has praiſe been merited?

To Mrs. Montagu, the famous champion of Shakeſpeare, I am indebted for the hiſtory of *Reſignation*. Obſerving that Mrs. Boſcawen, in the midſt of her grief for the loſs of the admiral, derived conſolation from the peruſal of the *Night Thoughts*, Mrs. Montagu propoſed a viſit to the author. From converſing with Young, Mrs. Boſcawen derived ſtill further conſolation, and to that viſit ſhe and the world were indebted for this poem. It compliments Mrs. Montagu in the following lines:

Yet, write I muſt. A Lady ſues,
How ſhameful her requeſt!
My brain in labour with dull rhyme!
Her's teeming with the beſt!

And again——

A friend you have, and I the ſame,
Whoſe prudent ſoft addreſs
Will bring to life thoſe healing thoughts
Which died in your diſtreſs.

That friend, the ſpirit of my theme
Extracting for your eaſe,
Will leave to me the dreg, in thoughts
Too common; ſuch as theſe.

By the ſame Lady I am enabled to ſay, in her own words, that Young's unbounded

genius appeared to greater advantage in the companion, than even in the author——that the chriſtian was in him a character ſtill more inſpired, more enraptured, more ſublime than the poet—and that, in his ordinary converſation,

—letting down the golden chain from high,
He drew his audience upward to the ſky.

Notwithſtanding Young had ſaid, in his *Conjectures on original Compoſition*, that "blank verſe is verſe unfallen, uncurſt; verſe reclaimed, reinthroned in the true language of the Gods"——notwithſtanding he adminiſtered conſolation to his own grief in this immortal language—Mrs. Boſcawen was comforted in rhyme.

While the poet and the chriſtian were applying this comfort, Young had himſelf occaſion for comfort, in conſequence of the ſudden death of Richardſon, who was printing the former part of the poem. Of Richardſon's death he ſays——

When heaven would kindly ſet us free,
And earth's enchantment end;
It takes the moſt effectual means,
And robs us of a friend.

To *Reſignation* was prefixed an Apology for its appearance: to which more credit is due than to the generality of ſuch apologies, from Young's unuſual anxiety that no more productions of his old age ſhould diſgrace his former fame. In his will, dated February 1760, he deſires of his executors, *in a particular manner*, that all his manuſcript books and writings whatever might be burned, except his book of accounts.

In September 1764 he added a kind of codicil, wherein he made it his dying intreaty to his houſekeeper, to whom he left 1000*l.* "that all his manuſcripts might be deſtroyed as ſoon as he was dead, which would greatly oblige her deceaſed *friend*."

It may teach mankind the uncertainty of worldly friendſhips, to know that Young, either by ſurviving thoſe he loved, or by out-living their affections, could only recollect the names of two friends, his houſekeeper and a hatter, to mention in his will; and it may ſerve to repreſs that teſtamentary pride, which too often ſeeks for ſounding names and titles, to be informed that the author of the *Night Thoughts* did not bluſh to leave a legacy to his "*friend* Henry Stevens, a hatter at the Temple-gate." Of theſe two remaining

maining friends, one went before Young. But, at eighty-four "where" as he aſks in *The Centaur*, "is that world into which we were born?"

The ſame humility which marked a hatter and a houſekeeper for the *friends* of the author of the *Night Thoughts*, had before beſtowed the ſame title on his footman, in an epitaph in his *Church-yard* upon James Barker, dated 1749; which I am glad to find in the late collection of his works.

Young and his houſekeeper were ridiculed, with more ill-nature than wit, in a kind of novel publiſhed by Kidgell in 1755, called *The Card*, under the names of Dr. Elwes and Mrs. Fuſby.

In April 1765, at an age to which few attain, a period was put to the life of Young.

He had performed no duty for the laſt three or four years of his life, but he retained his intellects to the laſt.

Much is told in the *Biographia*, which I know not to have been true, of the manner of his burial—of the maſter and children of a charity-ſchool, which he founded in his pariſh, who neglected to attend their benefactor's corpſe; and of a bell which was not cauſed to toll ſo often as upon thoſe occaſions bells uſually toll. Had that humanity, which is here laviſhed upon things of little conſequence either to the living or to the dead, been ſhewn in its proper place to the living, I ſhould have had leſs to ſay about Lorenzo. They who lament that theſe misfortunes happened to Young, forget the praiſe he beſtows upon Socrates, in the Preface to *Night* Seven, for reſenting his friend's requeſt about his funeral.

During ſome part of his life Young was abroad, but I have not been able to learn any particulars.

In his ſeventh Satire he ſays,

When, after battle, I the field have *ſeen*
Spread o'er with ghaſtly ſhapes which once were *men*.

And it is known that from this or from ſome other *field* he once wandered into the enemy's camp, with a claſſic in his hand, which he was reading intently; and had ſome difficulty to prove that he was only an abſent poet and not a ſpy.

The curious reader of Young's life will naturally inquire to what it was owing, that, though he lived almoſt forty years after he took Orders, which included one whole reign uncommonly long, and part of another, he was never thought worthy of the leaſt preferment. The author of the *Night Thoughts* ended his days upon a Living which came to him from his College without any favour, and to which he probably had an eye when he determined on the Church. To ſatisfy curioſity of this kind is, at this diſtance of time, far from eaſy. The parties themſelves know not often, at the inſtant, why they are neglected, nor why they are preferred. The neglect of Young is by ſome aſcribed to his having attached himſelf to the Prince of Wales, and to his having preached an offenſive ſermon at St. James's. It has been told me, that he had two hundred a year in the late reign, by the patronage of Walpole; and that, whenever the King was reminded of Young, the only anſwer was, *he has a penſion.* All the light thrown on this inquiry, by the following Letter from Secker, only ſerves to ſhew at what a late period of life the author of the *Night Thoughts* ſolicited preferment.

" Deanry of St. Paul's, July 8, 1758.

" Good Dr. Young,

" I have long wondered, that more ſuitable notice of your great merit hath not been taken by perſons in power. But how to remedy the omiſſion I ſee not. No encouragement hath ever been given me to mention things of this nature to his Majeſty. And therefore, in all likelihood, the only conſequence of doing it would be weakening the little influence, which elſe I may poſſibly have on ſome other occaſions. Your fortune and your reputation ſet you above the need of advancement; and your ſentiments, above that concern for it, on your own account, which, on that of the Public, is ſincerely felt by

" Your loving Brother,

" Thomas Cant."

At laſt, at the age of four ſcore, he was appointed, in 1761, Clerk of the Cloſet to the Princeſs Dowager.

One obſtacle muſt have ſtood not a little in the way of that preferment after which his whole life panted. Though he took Orders, he never entirely ſhook off Politics. He was always the Lion of his maſter Milton, *pawing to get free his hinder parts.* By this conduct, if he gained ſome friends, he made many enemies

Again,

Again, Young was a poet; and again, with reverence be it ſpoken, poets by profeſſion do not always make the beſt clergymen. If the author of the *Night Thoughts* compoſed many ſermons, he did not oblige the public with many.

Beſides, in the latter part of life, Young was fond of holding himſelf out for a man retired from the world. But he ſeemed to have forgotten that the ſame verſe which contains *oblitus meorum*, contains alſo *obliviſcendus & illis*. The brittle chain of worldly friendſhip and patronage is broken as effectually, when one goes beyond the length of it, as when the other does. To the veſſel which is ſailing from the ſhore, it only appears that the ſhore alſo recedes; in life it is truly thus. He who retires from the world, will find himſelf, in reality, deſerted as faſt, if not faſter, by the world. The public is not to be treated as the coxcomb treats his miſtreſs—to be threatened with deſertion, in order to increaſe fondneſs.

Young ſeems to have been taken at his word. Notwithſtanding his frequent complaints of being neglected, no hand was reached out to pull him from that retirement of which he declared himſelf enamoured. Alexander aſſigned no palace for the reſidence of Diogenes, who boaſted his ſurly ſatisfaction with his tub.

Of the domeſtic manners and petty habits of the author of the *Night Thoughts*, I hoped to have given you an account from the beſt authority;—but who ſhall dare to ſay, To-morrow I will be wiſe or virtuous, or to-morrow I will do a particular thing? Upon enquiring for his houſekeeper, I learned that ſhe was buried two days before I reached the town of her abode.

In a Letter from Tſcharner, a noble foreigner, to Count Haller, Tſcharner ſays, he has lately ſpent four days with Young at Welwyn, where the author taſtes all the eaſe and pleaſure mankind can deſire. "Every thing about him ſhews the man, each individual being placed by rule. All is neat without art. He is very pleaſant in converſation, and extremely polite."

This, and more, may poſſibly be true; but Tſcharner's was a firſt viſit, a viſit of curioſity and admiration, and a viſit which the author expected.

Of Edward Young an anecdote which wanders among readers is not true, that he was Fielding's *Parſon Adams*. The original of that famous painting was William Young. He too was a clergyman. He ſupported an uncomfortable exiſtence by tranſlating for

the bookſellers from Greek; and, if he was not his own friend, was at leaſt no man's enemy. Yet the facility with which this report has gained belief in the world, argues, were it not ſufficiently known, that the author of the *Night Thoughts* bore ſome reſemblance to *Adams*.

The attention Young beſtowed upon the peruſal of books is not unworthy imitation. When any paſſage pleaſed him, he appears to have folded down the leaf. On theſe paſſages he beſtowed a ſecond reading. But the labours of man are too frequently vain. Before he returned, a ſecond time, to much of what he had once approved, he died. Many of his books, which I have ſeen, are by thoſe notes of approbation ſo ſwelled beyond their real bulk, that they will not ſhut.

What though we wade in wealth, or ſoar in fame!
Earth's higheſt ſtation ends in *Here he lies!*
And *duſt to duſt* concludes her nobleſt ſong!

The author of theſe lines is not without his *hic jacet*.

By the good ſenſe of his ſon, it contains none of that praiſe which no marble can make the bad or the fooliſh merit; which, without the direction of a ſtone or a turf, will find its way, ſooner or later, to the deſerving.

M. S.
Optimi parentis.
EDWARDI YOUNG, LL. D.
Hujus Eccleſiæ rect.
Et Elizabethæ
fæm. prænob.
Conjugis ejus amantiſſimæ
Pio & gratiſſimo animo
Hoc marmor poſuit
F. Y.
Filius ſuperſtes.

Is it not ſtrange that the author of the *Night Thoughts* has inſcribed no monument to the memory of his lamented wife? Yet what marble will endure as long as the poems?

Such,

Such, my good friend, is the account I have been able to collect of Young. That it may be long before any thing like what I have juſt tranſcribed be neceſſary for you, is the ſincere wiſh of,

Dear Sir,

Your greatly obliged Friend,

Lincoln's Inn,
Sept. 1780.

HERBERT CROFT, Jun.

P. S. This account of Young was ſeen by you in manuſcript, you know, Sir; and, though I could not prevail on you to make any alterations, you inſiſted on ſtriking out one paſſage, only becauſe it ſaid, that, if I did not wiſh you to live long for your ſake, I did for the ſake of myſelf and of the world. But this poſtſcript you will not ſee before it is printed; and I will ſay here, in ſpite of you, how I feel myſelf honoured and bettered by your friendſhip—and that, If I do credit to the church, after which I always longed, and for which I am now going to give in exchange the bar, though not at ſo late a period of life as Young took Orders, it will be owing, in no ſmall meaſure, to my having had the happineſs of calling the author of *The Rambler* my friend.

Oxford,
Sept. 1782.

H. C."

OF Young's Poems it is difficult to give any general character; for he has no uniformity of manner: one of his pieces has no great reſemblance to another. He began to write early, and continued long; and at different times had different modes of poetical excellence in view. His numbers are ſometimes ſmooth, and ſometimes rugged; his ſtyle is ſometimes concatenated, and ſometimes abrupt; ſometimes diffuſive, and ſometimes conciſe. His plan ſeems to have ſtarted in his mind at the preſent moment, and his thoughts appear the effects of chance, ſometimes adverſe, and ſometimes lucky, with very little operation of judgement.

He was not one of the writers whom experience improves, and who obſerving their own faults become gradually correct. His Poem on the *Laſt Day*, his firſt great performance, has an equability and propriety, which he afterwards either never endeavoured or never attained. Many paragraphs are noble, and few are mean, yet the whole is languid; the plan is too much extended, and a ſucceſſion of images divides and weakens the general conception; but the great reaſon why the reader is diſappointed is, that the

thought of the LAST DAY makes every man more than poetical, by ſpreading over his mind a general obſcurity of ſacred horror, that oppreſſes diſtinction, and diſdains expreſſion.

His ſtory of *Jane Grey* was never popular. It is written with elegance enough, but *Jane* is too heroic to be pitied.

The *Univerſal Paſſion* is indeed a very great performance. It is ſaid to be a ſeries of Epigrams: but if it be, it is what the author intended: his endeavour was at the production of ſtriking diſtichs and pointed ſentences; and his diſtichs have the weight of ſolid ſentiment, and his points the ſharpneſs of reſiſtleſs truth. His characters are often ſelected with diſcernment, and drawn with nicety; his illuſtrations are often happy, and his reflections often juſt. His ſpecies of ſatire is between thoſe of Horace and of Juvenal; he has the gaiety of Horace without his laxity of numbers, and the morality of Juvenal with greater variation of images. He plays, indeed, only on the ſurface of life; he never penetrates the receſſes of the mind, and therefore the whole power of his poetry is exhauſted by a ſingle peruſal; his conceits pleaſe only when they ſurpriſe.

To tranſlate he never condeſcended, unleſs his *Paraphraſe on Job* may be conſidered as a verſion; in which he has not, I think, been unſucceſsful: he indeed favoured himſelf, by chuſing thoſe parts which moſt eaſily admit the ornaments of Engliſh poetry.

He had leaſt ſucceſs in his lyric attempts, in which he ſeems to have been under ſome malignant influence; he is always labouring to be great, and at laſt is only turgid.

In his *Night Thoughts* he has exhibited a very wide diſplay of original poetry, variegated with deep reflections and ſtriking alluſions, a wilderneſs of thought, in which the fertility of fancy ſcatters flowers of every hue and of every odour. This is one of the few poems in which blank verſe could not be changed for rhyme but with diſadvantage. The wild diffuſion of the ſentiments, and the digreſſive ſallies of imagination, would have been compreſſed and reſtrained by confinement to rhyme. The excellence of this work is not exactneſs, but copiouſneſs; particular lines are not to be regarded; the power is in the whole, and in the whole there is a magnificence like that aſcribed to Chineſe Plantation, the magnificence of vaſt extent and endleſs diverſity.

His laſt poem was the *Reſignation*; in which he made, as he was accuſtomed, an experiment of a new mode of writing, and ſucceeded better than in his *Ocean* or his *Merchant*.

chant. It was very falſely repreſented as a proof of decaying faculties. There is Young in every ſtanza, ſuch as he often was in his higheſt vigour.

His Tragedies not making part of the Collection, I had forgotten, till Mr. Stevens recalled them to my thoughts by remarking, that he ſeemed to have one favourite cataſtrophe, as his three Plays all concluded with laviſh ſuicide; a method by which, as Dryden remarked, a poet eaſily rids his ſcene of perſons whom he wants not to keep alive. In *Buſiris* there are the greateſt ebullitions of imagination; but the pride of Buſiris is ſuch as no other man can have, and the whole is too remote from known life to raiſe either grief, terror, or indignation. The *Revenge* approaches much nearer to human practices and manners, and therefore keeps poſſeſſion of the ſtage: the firſt deſign ſeems ſuggeſted by *Othello*; but the reflections, the incidents, and the diction, are original. The moral obſervations are ſo introduced, and ſo expreſſed, as to have all the novelty that can be required. Of *The Brothers* I may be allowed to ſay nothing, ſince nothing was ever ſaid of it by the Public.

It muſt be allowed of Young's poetry, that it abounds in thought, but without much accuracy or ſelection. When he lays hold of an illuſtration, he purſues it beyond expectation, ſometimes happily, as in his parallel of *Quickſilver* with *Pleaſure*, which I have heard repeated with approbation by a Lady, of whoſe praiſe he would have been juſtly proud, and which is very ingenius, very ſubtle, and almoſt exact; but ſometimes he is leſs lucky, as when, in his *Night Thoughts*, having it dropped into his mind, that the orbs, floating in ſpace, might be called the *cluſter* of Creation, he thinks on a cluſter of grapes, and ſays, that they all hang on the great Vine, drinking the "nectareous juice of immortal Life."

His conceits are ſometimes yet leſs valuable; in the *Laſt Day*, he hopes to illuſtrate the re-aſſembly of the atoms that compoſe the human body at the *Trump of Doom*, by the collection of bees into a ſwarm at the tinkling of a pan.

The Prophet ſays of Tyre, that *her Merchants are Princes*; Young ſays of Tyre in his *Merchant*,

Her merchants Princes, and each *deck a throne.*

Let burleſque try to go beyond him.

He has the trick of joining the turgid and familiar: to buy the alliance of Britain, *Climes were paid down.* Antitheſis is his favourite. *They for kindneſs hate*; and *becauſe ſhe's right, ſhe's ever in the wrong.*

His verſification is his own, neither his blank nor his rhyming lines have any reſemblance to thoſe of former writers: he picks up no hemiſtichs, he copies no favourite expreſſions; he ſeems to have laid up no ſtores of thought or diction, but to owe all to the fortuitous ſuggeſtions of the preſent moment. Yet I have reaſon to believe that, when once he had formed a new deſign, he then laboured it with very patient induſtry, and that he compoſed with great labour, and frequent reviſions.

His verſes are formed by no certain model; for he is no more like himſelf in his different productions than he is like others. He ſeems never to have ſtudied proſody, nor to have had any direction but from his own ear. But, with all his defects, he was a man of genius and a poet.

WATTS.*

The Poems of Dr. WATTS were by my recommendation inſerted in the late Collection; the readers of which are to impute to me whatever pleaſure or wearineſs they may find in the peruſal of Blackmore, Watts, Pomfret, and Yalden.

ISAAC WATTS was born July 17, 1674, at Southampton, where his father, of the ſame name, kept a boarding-ſchool for young gentlemen, though common report makes him a ſhoemaker. He appears, from the narrative of Dr. Gibbons, to have been neither indigent nor illiterate.

Iſaac, the eldeſt of nine children, was given to books from his infancy; and began, we are told, to learn Latin when he was four years old, I ſuppoſe, at home. He was afterwards taught Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, by Mr. Pinhorn, a clergyman, maſter of the Free ſchool at Southampton, to whom the gratitude of his ſcholar afterwards inſcribed a Latin ode.

His proficiency at ſchool was ſo conſpicuous, that a ſubſcription was propoſed for his ſupport at the Univerſity; but he declared his reſolution to take his lot with the Diſſenters. Such he was, as every Chriſtian Church would rejoice to have adopted.

* Johnſon's Lives of the Poets.

He therefore repaired in 1690 to an academy taught by Mr. Rowe, where he had for his companions and fellow-ſtudents Mr. Hughes the poet, and Dr. Horte, afterwards Archbiſhop of Tuam. Some Latin Eſſays, ſuppoſed to have been written as exerciſes at this academy, ſhew a degree of knowledge, both philoſophical and theological, ſuch as very few attain by a much longer courſe of ſtudy.

He was, as he hints in his Miſcellanies, a maker of verſes from fifteen to fifty, and in his youth he appears to have paid attention to Latin poetry. His verſes to his brother, in the *glyconic* meaſure, written when he was ſeventeen, are remarkably eaſy and elegant. Some of his other odes are deformed by the Pindaric folly then prevailing, and are written with ſuch neglect of all metrical rules as is without example among the ancients; but his diction, though perhaps not always exactly pure, has ſuch copiouſneſs and ſplendour, as ſhews that he was but at a very little diſtance from excellence.

His method of ſtudy was to impreſs the contents of his books upon his memory by abridging them, and by interleaving them to amplify one ſyſtem with ſupplements from another.

With the congregation of his tutor Mr. Rowe, who were, I believe, Independents, he communicated in his nineteenth year.

At the age of twenty he left the academy, and ſpent two years in ſtudy and devotion at the houſe of his father, who treated him with great tenderneſs; and had the happineſs, indulged to few parents, of living to ſee his ſon eminent for literature and venerable for piety.

He was then entertained by Sir John Hartopp five years, as domeſtic tutor to his ſon; and in that time particularly devoted himſelf to the ſtudy of the Holy Scriptures; and being choſen aſſiſtant to Dr. Chauncey, preached the firſt time on the birth-day that completed his twenty-fourth year; probably conſidering that as the day of a ſecond nativity, by which he entered on a new period of exiſtence.

In about three years he ſucceeded Dr. Chauncey; but, ſoon after his entrance on his charge, he was ſeized by a dangerous illneſs, which ſunk him to ſuch weakneſs, that the congregation thought an aſſiſtant neceſſary, and appointed Mr. Price. His health then returned gradually, and he performed his duty, till (1712) he was ſeized by a fever

of ſuch violence and continuance, that, from the feebleneſs which it brought upon him, he never perfectly recovered.

This calamitous ſtate made the compaſſion of his friends neceſſary, and drew upon him the attention of Sir Thomas Abney, who received him into his houſe; where, with a conſtancy of friendſhip and uniformity of conduct not often to be found, he was treated for thirty-ſix years with all the kindneſs that friendſhip could prompt, and all the attention that reſpect could dictate. Sir Thomas died about eight years afterwards; but he continued with the lady and her daughters to the end of his life. The lady died about a year after him.

A coalition like this, a ſtate in which the notions of patronage and dependence were overpowered by the perception of reciprocal benefits, deſerves a particular memorial; and I will not withhold from the reader Dr. Gibbons's repreſentation, to which regard is to be paid as to the narrative of one who writes what he knows, and what is known likewiſe to multitudes beſides.

" Our next obſervation ſhall be made upon that remarkably kind Providence which brought the Doctor into Sir Thomas Abney's family, and continued him there till his death, a period of no leſs than thirty-ſix years. In the midſt of his ſacred labours for the glory of God, and good of his generation, he is ſeized with a moſt violent and threatening fever, which leaves him oppreſſed with great weakneſs, and puts a ſtop at leaſt to his public ſervices for four years. In this diſtreſſing ſeaſon, doubly ſo to his active and pious ſpirit, he is invited to Sir Thomas Abney's family, nor ever removes from it till he had finiſhed his days. Here he enjoyed the uninterrupted demonſtrations of the trueſt friendſhip. Here, without any care of his own, he had every thing which could contribute to the enjoyment of life, and favour the unwearied purſuits of his ſtudies. Here he dwelt in a family, which, for piety, order, harmony, and every virtue, was an houſe of God. Here he had the privilege of a country receſs, the fragrant bower, the ſpreading lawn, the flowery garden, and other advantages, to ſooth his mind and aid his reſtoration to health; to yield him, whenever he choſe them, moſt grateful intervals from his laborious ſtudies, and enable him to return to them with redoubled vigour and delight. Had it not been for this moſt happy event, he might, as to outward view, have feebly, it may be painfully, dragged on through many more years of langour, and inability for public ſervice, and even for profitable ſtudy, or perhaps might have ſunk into his grave under the overwhelming load of infirmities in the midſt of his days; and thus the church and world would have been deprived of thoſe many excellent

ſermons

ermons and works, which he drew up and publiſhed during his long reſidence in this family. In a few years after his coming hither, Sir Thomas Abney dies; but his amiable conſort ſurvives, who ſhews the Doctor the ſame reſpect and friendſhip as before, and moſt happily for him and great numbers beſides; for, as her riches were great, her generoſity and munificence were in full proportion; her thread of life was drawn out to a great age, even beyond that of the Doctor's; and thus this excellent man, through her kindneſs, and that of her daughter, the preſent Mrs. Elizabeth Abney, who in a like degree eſteemed and honoured him, enjoyed all the benefits and felicities he experienced at his firſt entrance into this family, till his days were numbered and finiſhed, and, like a ſhock of corn in its ſeaſon, he aſcended into the regions of perfect and immortal life and joy."

If this quotation has appeared long, let it be conſidered that it compriſes an account of ſix-and-thirty years, and thoſe the years of Dr. Watts.

From the time of his reception into this family, his life was no otherwiſe diverſified than by ſucceſſive publications. The ſeries of his works I am not able to deduce; their number, and their variety, ſhew the intenſeneſs of his induſtry, and the extent of his capacity.

He was one of the firſt authors that taught the Diſſenters to court attention by the graces of language. Whatever they had among them before, whether of learning or acuteneſs, was commonly obſcured and blunted by coarſeneſs and inelegance of ſtyle. He ſhewed them, that zeal and purity might be expreſſed and enforced by poliſhed diction.

He continued to the end of his life the teacher of a congregation, and no reader of his works can doubt his fidelity or diligence. In the pulpit, though his low ſtature, which very little exceeded five feet, graced him with no advantages of appearance, yet the gravity and propriety of his utterance made his diſcourſes very efficacious. I once mentioned the reputation which Mr. Foſter had gained by his proper delivery to my friend Dr. Hawkeſworth, who told me, that in the art of pronunciation he was far inferior to Dr. Watts.

Such was his flow of thoughts, and ſuch his promptitude of language, that in the latter part of his life he did not precompoſe his curſory ſermons; but having adjuſted the heads, and ſketched out ſome particulars, truſted for ſucceſs to his extemporary powers.

He

He did not endeavour to aſſiſt his eloquence by any geſticulations; for, as no corporeal actions have any correſpondence with theological truth, he did not ſee how they could enforce it.

At the concluſion of weighty ſentences he gave time, by a ſhort pauſe, for the proper impreſſion.

To ſtated and public inſtruction he added familiar viſits and perſonal application, and was careful to improve the opportunities which converſation offered of diffuſing and increaſing the influence of religion.

By his natural temper he was quick of reſentment; but, by his eſtabliſhed and habitual practice, he was gentle, modeſt, and inoffenſive. His tenderneſs appeared in his attention to children, and to the poor. To the poor, while he lived in the family of his friend, he allowed the third part of his annual revenue, though the whole was not a hundred a year; and for children, he condeſcended to lay aſide the ſcholar, the philoſopher, and the wit, to write little poems of devotion, and ſyſtems of inſtruction, adapted to their wants and capacities, from the dawn of reaſon through its gradations of advance in the morning of life. Every man, acquainted with the common principles of human action, will look with veneration on the writer who is at one time combating Locke, and at another making a catechiſm for children in their fourth year. A voluntary deſcent from the dignity of ſcience is perhaps the hardeſt leſſon that humility can teach.

As his mind was capacious, his curioſity excurſive, and his induſtry continual, his writings are very numerous, and his ſubjects various. With his theological works I am only enough acquainted to admire his meekneſs of oppoſition, and his mildneſs of cenſure. It was not only in his book but in his mind that *orthodoxy* was *united* with *charity*.

Of his philoſophical pieces, his Logic has been received into the univerſities, and therefore wants no private recommendation: if he owes part of it to Le Clerc, it muſt be conſidered that no man who undertakes merely to methodiſe or illuſtrate a ſyſtem, pretends to be its author.

In his metaphyſical diſquiſitions, it was obſerved by the late learned Mr. Dyer, that he confounded the idea of *ſpace* with that of *empty ſpace*, and did not conſider that though ſpace might be without matter, yet matter being extended, could not be without ſpace.

Few

Few books have been peruſed by me with greater pleaſure than his *Improvement of the Mind*, of which the radical principles may indeed be found in Locke's *Conduct of the Underſtanding*, but they are ſo expanded and ramified by Watts, as to confer upon him the merit of a work in the higheſt degree uſeful and pleaſing. Whoever has the care of inſtructing others, may be charged with deficience in his duty if this book is not recommended.

I have mentioned his treatiſes of Theology as diſtinct from his other productions; but the truth is, that whatever he took in hand, was by his inceſſant ſolicitude for ſouls, converted to Theology. As piety predominated in his mind, it is diffuſed over his works: under his direction it may be truly ſaid, *Theologiæ Philoſophia ancillatur*, philoſophy is ſubſervient to evangelical inſtruction; it is difficult to read a page without learning, or at leaſt wiſhing, to be better. The attention is caught by indirect inſtruction, and he that ſat down only to reaſon is on a ſudden compelled to pray.

It was therefore with great propriety that, in 1728, he received from Edinburgh and Aberdeen an unſolicited diploma, by which he became a Doctor of Divinity. Academical honours would have more value, if they were always beſtowed with equal judgement.

He continued many years to ſtudy and to preach, and to do good by his inſtruction and example; till at laſt the infirmities of age diſabled him from the more laborious part of his miniſterial functions, and, being no longer capable of public duty, he offered to remit the ſalary appendant to it; but his congregation would not accept the reſignation.

By degrees his weakneſs increaſed, and at laſt confined him to his chamber and his bed; where he was worn gradually away without pain, till he expired Nov. 25, 1748, in the ſeventy-fifth year of his age.

Few men have left behind ſuch purity of character, or ſuch monuments of laborious piety. He has provided inſtruction for all ages, from thoſe who are liſping their firſt leſſons, to the enlightened readers of Malbranche and Locke; he has left neither corporeal nor ſpiritual nature unexamined; he has taught the art of reaſoning, and the ſcience of the ſtars.

His character, therefore, muſt be formed from the multiplicity and diverſity of his attainments, rather than from any ſingle performance; for it would not be ſafe to claim

for

for him the higheſt rank in any ſingle denomination of literary dignity; yet perhaps there was nothing in which he would not have excelled, if he had not divided his powers to different purſuits.

As a poet, had he been only a poet, he would probably have ſtood high among the authors with whom he is now aſſociated. For his judgement was exact, and he noted beauties and faults with very nice diſcernment; his imagination, as the *Dacian Battle* proves, was vigorous and active, and the ſtores of knowledge were large by which his fancy was to be ſupplied. His ear was well tuned, and his diction was elegant and copious. But his devotional poetry is, like that of others, unſatisfactory. The paucity of its topics enforces perpetual repetition, and the ſanctity of the matter rejects the ornaments of figurative diction. It is ſufficient for Watts to have done better than others what no man has done well.

His poems on other ſubjects ſeldom riſe higher than might be expected from the amuſements of a man of letters, and have different degrees of value as they are more or leſs laboured, or as the occaſion was more or leſs favourable to invention.

He writes too often without regular meaſures, and too often in blank verſe; the rhymes are not always ſufficiently correſpondent. He is particularly unhappy in coining names expreſſive of characters. His lines are commonly ſmooth and eaſy, and his thoughts always religiouſly pure; but who is there that, to ſo much piety and innocence, does not wiſh for a greater meaſure of ſprightlineſs and vigour? He is at leaſt one of the few poets with whom youth and ignorance may be ſafely pleaſed; and happy will be that reader whoſe mind is diſpoſed, by his verſes, or his proſe, to imitate him in all but his non-conformity, to copy his benevolence to man, and his reverence to God.

MEN OF EMINENCE BORN OR INHABITING THE ISLE OF WIGHT*.

Sir John Cheeke, Tutor and Privy Counſellor to King Edward VI. born at Mottestone: Some of his family are ſtill of repute in this iſle. He was a learned man, and tranſlated two of St. Chryſoſtom's Orations into elegant Latin, as he alſo did the Reformation of the Eccleſiaſtical Laws of England out of Engliſh. He wrote alſo a book called *The true Subject*, and divers letters. He was Provoſt of King's College, in Cambridge,

* Magna Britannia, 6 vols. 4to.

bridge, but turned out by Q. Mary, reg. 1. and impriſoned in the Tower; where hard uſage brought him to profeſs Popery, but he never enjoyed himſelf after, nor life long.

Sir Francis Knollys, Knt. an exile for his religion in Queen Mary's days, and a ſhining light in Queen Elizabeth's, being one of her Privy Council, Knight of the Garter, Vice-Chamberlain, Captain of her Guards, and Treaſurer of her Houſehold. He wrote a general Survey of the Iſle of Wight, with all the caſtles and fortreſſes adjoining to it; it is in MS. in the Earl of Angleſey's library. He had an eſtate of 400l. per annum, at Buccomb, which is in the richeſt vale of the iſle. His poſterity removed afterwards to Grobe Place, not far from Southampton, and there ſtill flouriſhes, Henry Knollys, Eſq. of that place, being this year, 1717, High Sheriff for the county.

Dr. Thomas James, was born at Newport, Fellow of New College, in Oxford; a perſon ſo well verſed in all ſorts of learning, that he was called a living library. Sir Thomas Bodley made him the firſt keeper of his famous library, which he founded at Oxford. He publiſhed a catalogue of all the books of that library, and divers other books.

Mr. Richard James, nephew of Dr. Thomas, a frequent preacher, and little inferior to his uncle in learning or judgment, a very good Grecian, poet, critick, antiquary, and divine. The famous Selden commends him as ſuch, and owns himſelf beholden to him, when he compoſed his *Marmora Arundeliana*. He was very ſerviceable to Sir John Cotton, in ordering his great library, and wrote ſeveral books of poems, ſermons, &c. beſides MSS. which are now remaining in the Bodleian Library, among which is one entitled, *Antiquitates Inſulæ Vectæ*.

Mr. Alexander Roſſe, Vicar of Careſbrooke, the laſt that was preſented by the Crown; King Charles I. in his time ſettling the patronage of this and divers other livings in this iſle and Hampſhire, upon Queen's College, in Oxford, for ever.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY*.

One of the beſt biſhopricks of England is fixed in this county, viz. at Wincheſter; which, as it is of great antiquity, ſo it was anciently of ſo large extent, that ſeven

* Magna Britannia, 6 vols. 4to.

other dioceſes have been taken out of it, though Worceſter, Hereford, Glouceſter, and Briſtol may be doubted of, viz. Saliſbury, Lincoln, Peterborough, Bath, Oxford, Ely, and Exeter: The firſt eſtabliſhment of it was after this manner:

Birinus, an holy preacher, being zealous to promote the knowledge of the goſpel of Chriſt, in the regions where it was not then known, obtained a licence of Honorius, Biſhop of Rome, for that end; and having been conſecrated a Biſhop, by Aſterius, Biſhop of Genoa, he ſailed over into Britain, and landing in theſe parts, which were then called the Province of the Gerviſi, ſet about his holy work; God was pleaſed to bleſs his pious endeavours ſo much, that he converted not only a great number of the nobility and commonalty, but King Kingils himſelf, whom he baptized in the preſence of Oſwald, King of Northumberland. Theſe two Kings, for the preſent, made Birinus Biſhop of Dorcheſter; but Kingils dying, and his ſon, Kenwalch, giving himſelf up to a debauched life for a time, till adverſity brought him to repentance, the ſee remained unſettled; but he becoming a Chriſtian afterward, was far the more zealous, and built the church at Wincheſter, which his father had begun, adding to his father's gift of all the lands ſeven miles round Wincheſter, the manors of Alresford, Dowaton, and Worthy, for the maintenance of the Biſhop and his Clergy. He appointed

Agilbert the Biſhop of this church, anno 650, he having been long a zealous preacher in Ireland, and coming hither to ſpread the goſpel farther; but the King not well underſtanding his language, which was a broken Engliſh, mixed with French, (for he was a Frenchman) obtained that another Biſhop ſhould take his place, named

Wina, who was alſo a Frenchman, but ſpoke Engliſh well. Agilbert was angry at this change, and fled into France, his country, and ſo Wina became fully ſettled; yet 'twas not long before there happened ſome conteſt between him and King Kenwalch, who baniſhed him. He fled to Wolfer, King of Mercia, and, as 'tis ſaid, bought the biſhoprick of London of him. The firſt example of ſimony in our hiſtory. He was buried at Wincheſter, and among the collection of the Princes and Prelates bones, made by Biſhop Fox, and put in ſmall coffins, is one ſuperſcribed, *HIC JACENT OSSA WINI EPISCOPI*—Here lie the bones of Biſhop Winus. The ſee was vacant four years; and Kenwalch ſeeing his affairs unſucceſsful, ſuppoſed that God puniſhed him for the injury he had done to Agilbert, and his neglect in providing a Biſhop; whereupon he ſent into France to excuſe himſelf to Agilbert, and deſire him to reſume his biſhoprick, but he refuſed; yet to ſatisfy the King, ſent

Eleutherius,

Eleutherius, a Prieſt, his nephew, to him, commending him, as worthy of that charge. The King thereupon cauſed Theodorus, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, to conſecrate him to this ſee, anno 667. He ſate about ſeven years, and was ſucceeded by

Headda, a very pious and grave perſon, but one who contributed more to the edification of his people by an eminent example than preaching, for he was not accounted learned. Bede ſays, he did many miracles. He died July 704 or 705.

Daniel ſucceeded him; but, after Headda's death, Ina, King of the Weſt Saxons, had taken out of this large dioceſe, the biſhoprick of Sherborn. He was a very learned man, and wrote ſeveral books, viz. Of the Affairs of his Province; The Deeds of the South Saxons; Of the Life of Biſhop Cedda; Of the State of the Iſle of Wight, &c. He being very old, reſigned his biſhoprick, and became a monk of Meldune or Malmſbury, and died the next year, anno 744. His ſucceſſor was

Humfrey, who was preſent at the Synod held by Archbiſhop Cuthbert, in 747, and died in 754, when he had ſate ten years.

Kinchard ſucceeded him in 756, and after him ſate

Hathelard, who being Abbot of Meldune, was created Biſhop of Wincheſter, and afterward was tranſlated to the ſee of Canterbury, anno 794. His ſucceſſors were

Egbald.

Dudda.

Kineberth, who went to Rome with Athelard, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, anno 799.

Alhmund ſucceeded in 803; and was at the Council of Clives-Ho.

Wigthenius, he alſo ſate in a Council of Clives-Ho in 824, and died in 829.

Herefridus, who was ſlain in a battle with the Danes, with Sigelm, Biſhop of Sherborn, anno 834.

Edmund, he was Biſhop here but a ſhort time, dying in 836.

Helmſtanus, who died anno 837. He was a monk of Wincheſter, and tutor to Ethelwolfe, youngeſt ſon of King Egbert, whom he commended to Swithin, though ſome hiſtorians will have Ethelwolfe to have ſucceeded his tutor, Biſhop Helmſtan, and to have ſate ſeven years; (which Mr. Gale, in his Antiquities of this Cathedral, follows) but Biſhop Godwin, who had thorughly enquired into the ſucceſſion of Biſhops, ſays, *Id mihi nullo modo probatur:* All that he allows is, that he was *fortaſſis electus*, and upon that aſſumed to the throne. *De Preſ.*

Swithin, a perſon of ſuch holineſs, that he has been ſince eſteemed a ſaint. He is ſaid to have wrought many miracles, which may be ſeen in Matth. Weſtminſter, in the year 862. He was certainly a man of good learning; and being made tutor to Ethelwolf, a younger ſon of Egbert, was raiſed from a Sub-deacon to this See, and made Lord Chancellor. He was buried in the church-yard of the cathedral, according to his own appointment. To him ſucceeded

Adferth, a perſon well ſkilled in eccleſiaſtical matters, who was deputy to his predeceſſor ſome time. He was tranſlated to Canterbury, and

Dumbert was raiſed to his ſee; he died anno 879. He gave the manor of Stuſheling to the building of this church; and

Denewulf, an hogherd, who having preſerved King Alfred, under the name of his ſervant, from the fury of the Danes, who had driven him out of his kingdom; when that King recovered his throne, he was ſent to Oxford to be inſtructed; and, being competently learned, was, by that King, in gratitude, made Biſhop of this ſee. King Alfred built the monaſtery of Athelney, in the place where he had found ſo much ſecurity. He governed this ſee twenty-four years, and at his death was buried in this church. His ſucceſſor was

Athelm, who carried a great ſum of money from King Alfred to Rome, to be diſtributed among the poor there, in 888. To him ſucceeded

Bertulfus, who was made Preſident or Governor of the Kingdom by King Alfred, to defend it againſt the Danes, anno 897. Dr. Heylin thinks Athelm to be the ſame.

Frithſtane ſucceeded him, and was conſecrated by Plegmund, Archbiſhop of Canterbury,

bury, with ſix other Biſhops, at command of King Edward the Elder. He was famous both for learning and ſanctity, and having ſate many years, reſigned his ſee to

Brinſtane, who was made Biſhop anno 931. He, according to our Saviour's example, waſhed the feet of certain poor people every day, and having fed them at his table, took away the reliques himſelf, and then went to his prayers, at which he was found dead, after he had ſate three years.

Elphegus Calvus, a monk of Glaſtonbury, ſucceeded him, and died in 946. The monks relate many miracles done by theſe three laſt Biſhops. After him ſate

Elfsinus, or Alfsius, to the year 958, in which time he had made way for himſelf by his gifts and preſents, to the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury, which he enjoyed but a ſmall time.

Brithelmus was put into his place, and ruled five years, dying in 963.

Ethelwald, Abbot of Abington, ſucceeding him, was conſecrated the ſame year, by Dunſtan, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and as eminent for piety as learning, but a great patron of the monks againſt the married clergy, whom he expelled out of the old monaſtery at Wincheſter, and brought in the monks as ſoon as he was Biſhop. He is ſaid to have ſold all the plate and precious veſtments belonging to the church in a time of great ſcarcity of corn, and given the money to the poor, ſaying, " The things belonging to the church may again be obtained, but life can never be recovered." He preſided nineteen years, and died Auguſt 1, 984. His ſucceſſor was

Elphegus, Abbot of Bath, a godly and learned man; who was conſecrated November 984, and tranſlated to Canterbury in 1006; and was ſucceeded by

Kenulfus, or Elſius, Abbot of Peterborough. He is ſaid to have obtained this ſee by bribery and preſents, which did not thrive with him, for he died within half a year after he had purchaſed it, and was buried in the ſouthern wall of the church, anno 1008. After him ſate

Brithwold, or Etheſwold, who died in 1015, and was buried in his church. After him,

Elſinus,

Elſinus, or Eadſinus, Chaplain to King Harold, was made Biſhop of this ſee in 1015. He was tranſlated to Canterbury, and his ſee was given, anno 1038, to

Alwin, a monk of Wincheſter, who was in great favour with Emma, King Edward the Confeſſor's mother, and was ſaid to have committed whoredom with her; but ſhe cleared herſelf by going over red-hot ploughſhares without harm. She, in thankfulneſs for her deliverance, by which her innocence was vindicated, gave nine manors to this church, and Biſhop Alwin as many, and King Edward three. This happened A. D. 1043. He was buried near Biſhop Kenulf, and

Stigand, Chaplain to King Edward the Confeſſor, was preferred to this ſee, anno 1047. He had been Biſhop of Elmham, which ſee was after removed to Norwich, and was tranſlated from thence to Wincheſter, which having enjoyed five years, he had the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury given him, but he would not reſign Wincheſter, leſt Robert, who was in baniſhment, ſhould be reſtored. He was deprived, and died in the priſon in the caſtle, and was buried in the ſame vault as Wina, in the wall of the cathedral, in 1069.

Walkelin was preferred to this ſee after his deprivation by William the Conqueror. He was an enemy to the monks, and wherever he could, removed them from their cloyſters, and put in ſecular prieſts. He was Biſhop here twenty-ſeven years, and died in 1097.

William Giffard ſucceeded him in 1100, and with his conſecration began the controverſy between the King, who always before had inſtalled his Biſhops with a ring and croſier, and the Pope, Gregory VII. who had extorted this privilege from the Emperor Henry. Our King Henry I. after he had choſen William Giffard, commanded Anſelm, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, to conſecrate him, but Anſelm refuſed; whereupon the King ordered Girard, Archbiſhop of York, to do it, who conſented; but Giffard fearing Anſelm's diſpleaſure, would not be conſecrated by him, which ſo provoked the King, that he baniſhed him the kingdom. At length the quarrel was made up, and the Pope agreed, That Anſelm ſhould conſecrate the Biſhops appointed already by the King, upon his promiſe, that he would not hereafter hinder the elections made by the Chapter; and ſo Giffard was conſecrated with ſix others, after this ſee had been vacant near ten years. He built a monaſtery for Ciſtercian Monks at Waverley, and another for Nuns at Taunton. He alſo erected a large palace for the Biſhops of this ſee to reſide in, when they came to London, in Southwark, near the bridge, which being formerly run to decay,

is

is now turned into tenements, and made a ſtreet or two, which raiſes the revenues of the ſee; and laid out a great ſum for the building of a monaſtery for canons regular, near it. St. Mary Overy's church belonged to it, and was built by him. He ſate twenty-one years, and dying Jan. 25, 1128, he was buried in his church at Wincheſter, leaving his ſee to

Henry dé Blois, Abbot of Glaſtonbury, who being King Henry's ſiſter Adela's ſon, the Earl of Blois, that Prince procured his promotion to this ſee. He was a prudent and learned man, as his works, recited by Bale, ſhew. When the King, his uncle, died, though he and all the nobles had ſworn allegiance to the Empreſs Maud, that King's daughter; yet ſhe being in Normandy, and the people being averſe to her, he called an aſſembly of the clergy, as the Pope's Legate, and ſet up his brother Stephen to be King, having obliged him to ſwear, that he would maintain all the rights and privileges of the church, which he was not careful to perform, and for that reaſon was involved in great troubles; he built the caſtle of Farnham, in Surrey, and much enlarged the nunnery at Taunton, built by his predeceſſor. He ſate forty-two years, and after his death

Richard Toclive, or More, was placed in his room, anno 1173, after a vacancy of three years. He was choſen by the monks of Wincheſter, by the King's leave, and conſecrated at Lambeth, with three other Biſhops; Jeffrey, Biſhop of Ely, Robert, of Hereford, and John, of Chicheſter. He died in 1188, and was buried in the church near Wina. He was ſucceeded by

Godfrey de Lucy, the ſon of Richard Lucy, Lord Chief Juſtice of England. He was conſecrated November 1, 1189. He purchaſed the manors of Wargrave and Menes, anciently belonging to his ſee, but ſome way alienated to the crown of King Richard I. and reſtored them to it again. He built the tower of the cathedral, and inſtituted a confraternity to collect alms for five years and no longer, toward the repair of the church. He alſo richly endowed the priory of Leſnes, or Weſtwood, in Kent, which his father founded. He preſided fifteen years, and died in 1204. His ſucceſſor was

Peter de Rupibus, or La Roche, Knight. He was conſecrated at Rome, by the mediation of many preſents. He was a man of great prudence, and adviſed King John to deſpiſe the Pope's excommunication. He was made Lord Chief Juſtice in 1214, and after King John's death, Protector of the Kingdom in King Henry III.'s minority: he went

went into the Holy Land in 1226, and returning in 1231, died at Farnham in 1238, when he had been Biſhop thirty-four years.

William de Raleigh, or Radley, Biſhop of Norwich, was choſen in his ſtead. King Henry III. was incenſed againſt the monks, becauſe they would not chuſe William of Valence, his Queen's uncle, whereupon he deſtroyed the Biſhop's farm, and felled his woods, which cauſed the Biſhop to fly into France, but by the mediation of the Pope and Archbiſhop Boniface, he was reſtored to the King's favour, which he enjoyed but a few years, dying in 1249.

Ethelmarus, upon his death, was choſen, the monks not daring to oppoſe the King's order, ſent them by two of his chaplains, though they knew him fitter for the camp than the church. He kept ſeveral livings with his biſhoprick, inſomuch that his revenues were greater than the Archbiſhop's; which, that he might the more plauſibly do, he avoided his conſecration. He was a Poictovin, and engaged his countrymen in his covetous practices, by which they ſo diſguſted the people, that they began to riſe againſt them, and ſo they were forced to fly to their own country, and the monks thought of chooſing another in his room; but the King deſiring a delay in their choice, till he could ſend to the Pope, he died in the mean time, and was buried in his church, anno 1261. To him

John of Oxford, or Guernſey, ſucceeded; he was Chancellor of York, and conſecrated at Rome in 1365, paying the Pope 6000 marks for his conſecration. He was ſuſpended by Ottobon, the Pope's Legate, becauſe he joined with the ſeditious Barons againſt his Sovereign, King Henry III. and going to Rome to obtain abſolution, died in Italy, and was buried at Viterbo. His ſucceſſor was

Nicholas of Ely, tranſlated from Worceſter hither. He was Biſhop here twelve years, and dying February 11, 1280, his body was buried at Waverley, and his heart in the ſouth wall of his church. Biſhop Godwin ſays he was firſt Chancellor, then Treaſurer of England, about 1260.

John de Pontiſſara, or Pontois, was inſtalled in this biſhoprick by the Pope. He was at no good agreement with the monks, becauſe he leſſened their revenue to increaſe his own. He ſate twenty-four years, and died in 1304. His tomb is in the ſouth wall of the church. He was ſucceeded by

Henry Woodlock. He fell under the diſpleaſure of King Edward I. becauſe he, in interceding for Robert Winchelſea, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was then in baniſhment, called him his Lord, which ſo incenſed the King, that he confiſcated his goods, and outlawed him: how he got out of this trouble, we find not, but it appears, that he crowned his ſon, King Edward II. by the allowance of the Archbiſhop, Jan. 22, 1307, and died in 1316, when he had ſate thirteen years.

John Sandal ſucceeded him. He was Treaſurer and Chancellor of England, and conſecrated in 1316, but preſided four years only, dying in 1320; when

Reginald Aſſerius, the Pope's Legate, was put in by the Pope, againſt the conſent of the King, and Walter, Archbiſhop of Canterbury. He was conſecrated by the Biſhop of London, at St. Alban's, but lived two years only after; and

John Stratford, Doctor of Civil Laws, obtained this ſee. He preſided in it ten years, and was four years of it Chancellor of England, and was thence removed to Canterbury; whereupon

Adam de Orlton, or Tarleton, a Doctor of Law, of Oxford, and native of Hereford, and firſt Biſhop of that ſee, was removed hither. He joined with Queen Iſabel againſt her huſband, King Edward II. and was the adviſer of her to put him to death, when ſhe had got him in her power, which ſhe conſenting to, he effected by this dubious order, *Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum eſt*, ſent to his keepers. He ſate eleven years, and died July 18, 1345; and

William Edendon was conſecrated into his place. He was Treaſurer of England in 1350, and being elected Archbiſhop of Canterbury, refuſed it, ſaying, "The rack indeed ſtood higher, but the manger was not ſo deep;" intimating, that the honour indeed was greater, but revenue leſs. He began the nave of the church, but lived not to finiſh it. He alſo erected a monaſtery for the monks, called *Bon Homes*, at Edendon, being the place of his nativity, and dying in 1366, he was buried in the cathedral, under an alabaſter monument. He left his palace and the farms belonging to his ſee ſo ruinous, that his ſucceſſor recovered 1662l. 10s. for dilapidations, beſides the ſtock he left on them, which was 1556 oxen, 4717 wethers, 3251 ſheep and lambs.

William Wickham was choſen into his ſee by the monks, at the earneſt requeſt of King Edward III. his maſter, in whoſe favour he had ſo much increaſed before, that he had loads of preferments heaped on him by almoſt all ſorts of perſons, for he was Rector and Dean of St. Martin's College, in London, Prebendary of Litchfield, Archdeacon ſucceſſively of Lincoln, Northampton, and Buckingham; Dean of Wells, and had twelve Prebends, beſides ſeveral other cures. He was conſecrated Biſhop of Winchester anno 1367, and ſoon after made Chancellor; yea, the King growing old, he managed all the matters in the kingdom: but the King's great confidence in him, procured him many enemies, who being headed by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, laid heavy crimes to his charge, and procured William Skipwith, Lord Chief Juſtice, to condemn him as guilty; and ſo the temporalities of his biſhoprick were ſequeſtered. But the Biſhop, truſting to his innocence, bore up bravely againſt this ſtorm, and by the help of Mrs. Alice Pierce, the King's Miſs, whom he made his friend with a ſum of money, obtained the King's favour, and a reſtoration to his ſee, to which when he returned, he was received with wonderful joy. The Duke of Lancaſter, after King Edward's death, began to revive the accuſations againſt the Biſhop, which were drawn up under ſeven heads: 1. That he had embezzled the King's treaſure, and forced him to oppreſs his ſubjects to ſupply his wants. 2. That he confiſcated the eſtates of Matthew Gurney, Thomas Fogge, and other brave ſoldiers, to the great diſcouragement of the army. 3. That being Preſident of the Privy Council, he had ſent home the French hoſtages, without the advice of Parliament, for his own gain and advantage. 4. That Ponthieu was loſt by his advice, becauſe he perſuaded the King that the French would not attempt to take it. 5th and 6th. That he had converted the fines due to the King from one Rawlins and Kirkton, to his own uſe. 7. When Dr. Burnet, Biſhop of Ely, was Treaſurer, he took 10,000 marks out of the Treaſury, and having kept it three years and more, returned only 4500 marks, whereas above as much more was due. All theſe accuſations he ſo clearly wiped off from himſelf, that the Parliament acquitted him, and King Richard II. who ſucceeded Edward III. by the advice of his Lords, pardoned all faults, true or falſe. The Biſhop being thus ſettled in quiet, ſets himſelf to advance acts of piety and charity; and he built New College, in Oxford, for a Warden and ſeventy fellows, &c. Wincheſter College, for the education of poor children, whom he eſtabliſhed a maintenance for, to be ſent to his College at Oxford; and the nave of the cathedral, and all the weſtern end, where his ſtatue is placed, in a nich over the great window, and procured many privileges for it. He expended near twenty thouſand marks in repairing the houſes belonging to this ſee, and 2000 pounds in releaſing inſolvent debtors. He erected bridges, and repaired the highways, not only

between

between London and Winchester, but from Chelmsford, in Essex, to London, and many other places. He forgave the clergy two thousand marks due to him, and released his tenants from an arrear of 520 pounds, besides what he paid for them in their capitation-tax, three times. He erected a charity at Southwick for five priests, maintained twenty-four poor people in his family, built himself a monument in the nave of the cathedral; and, dying, gave away in legacies 6270l. which was left in ready cash in his treasury. He was eighty years old at his death, which happened September, 1404. And was succeeded by

Henry Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by the Lady Katherine Swinford, half-brother of Henry IV. afterward King of England; he was first made Bishop of Lincoln, when he was also Chancellor of Oxford, and upon William Wickham's death, removed to Winchester, and soon after created Cardinal of St. Eusebius, by Pope Martin. He was very sparing, not to say covetous, and gathered such great wealth, that he was called The rich Cardinal, yet did not grudge to expend great part of it in good services, viz. to save the lesser monasteries from being seized by King Henry V. he lent him 20,000 pounds. He went into Hungary to reduce that people, at a great charge, and built an hospital near St. Crosses, at Winchester, and endowed it with lands of the yearly value of 158l. to maintain a Master, two chaplains, thirty-five poor men, and three women to attend on them sick and well; and left legacies of plate and jewels to almost all the cathedrals in England, but most to that of Wells. He died April 11, 1447, having sate forty-three years. He lies in a stately raised tomb in the space above the high altar.

William Waynfleet was his successor. He was preferred to this see from the Mastership of Eaton College, and soon after made Chancellor by King Henry VI. anno 1449. He was a great man, and full of good deeds; though living in the troublous times of the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster, he could not effect his charitable intentions as he would. He never would desert his master's cause, but when he was conquered, was imprisoned, and there died. In his prosperous estate he built and endowed Magdalen College, in Oxford, (a foundation hardly to be matched in the Christian world, either in the revenues or fabrick), and the Hall adjoining. He lived to see the family of Lancaster restored to the Crown in King Henry VII. and died August 11, 1486, when he had sate thirty-nine years. He lies buried in a fair monument in the space above the altar.

William Waynfleet,* who had been twelve years ſchoolmaſter of Wincheſter, was afterwards ſucceſſively ſchoolmaſter and provoſt of Eton; and in April 1447, he ſucceeded Cardinal Beaufort in the Biſhoprick of Wincheſter. He was made Lord Chancellor of England, in the room of Archbiſhop Bourchier. Obit. 11, Auguſt, 1486. His magnificent tombs and that of the Cardinal, are ſtill in good preſervation, in the cathedral to which they belonged. To him ſucceeded

Peter Courtney, ſon of Sir Philip Courtney of Pouderham. He was conſecrated Biſhop of Exeter in 1477, and removed to this See about eleven years after. He built the tower of Exeter cathedral, and put in it a bell of that great weight, that it cannot be rung, but by many men and a double wheel. He died September 22, 1492, and left this See to

Thomas Langton, who after a vacancy of a year, was tranſlated from Saliſbury hither; where, when he had ſate ſeven years, and was elected Archbiſhop of Canterbury, he died of the plague in 1500. He built a fair chapel on the South-ſide of the cathedral, where he lies buried in a noble tomb. He gave a large gilt cup to Pembroke-hall in Cambridge, which weighed ſixty-ſeven ounces, and on it cauſed to be engraved, *Qui aliendrit Anathema ſit, i. e.* Curſed is he that ſelleth me.

Richard Fox, a doctor of laws ſucceeded him. He was very inſtrumental in raiſing King Henry VII. to the throne, and was after employed by that prince in the higheſt offices of the kingdom, being made by him keeper of the Privy-Seal, chief Secretary of State, a Privy Councellor, a Plenipotentiary to make a peace with Scotland, and laſt of all, Biſhop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, and Durham, and at length ſettled here. He covered the Choir, Preſbytery and Iles, with a fair vault of ſtone, on which his arms are cut in ſeveral places, and new glazed the windows, which gave it the beauty in which it now appears. He was blind in his old age for ſome years, but deſiring to make friends Mammon of Unrighteouſneſs, he built *Corpus Chriſti* College in Oxford, and endowed it with lands of the yearly value of 401l. per annum, for the maintenance of a preſident, twenty-nine fellows, ten ſcholars, and other officers, as alſo two ſchools for the education of children at Taunton and Grantham. He died *anno* 1528, when he had preſided twenty-ſeven years, and was buried in this church, in the chapel erected for that end, and to him ſucceeded

Thomas Wolſey, who being K. Henry VIII's favourite, was firſt made Biſhop of

* Granger, vol. I. page 53.

Lincoln,

Lincoln, and then Archbiſhop of York and Cardinal, *anno* 1515; to maintain which grandure, he held firſt the Biſhoprick of Bath and Wells, then of Durham, and laſtly this of Wincheſter in Commendam, but enjoyed it not quite a year, dying November 29, 1530.

Wolſey intended to procure copies of all the manuſcripts in the Vatican, for his college at Oxford; which, if furniſhed according to his plan, would have been the nobleſt foundation in the world. He founded the firſt profeſſorſhip for the Greek language in that univerſity.*

Stephen Gardiner, after a vacancy of near four years, was preferred to it, from being maſter of Trinity-Hall in Cambridge, by King Henry VIII. He was deprived by King Edward VI. for oppoſing the reformation, and was kept in priſon all his reign; but being freed by Queen Mary's acceſſion to the Throne, he, like an enraged hungry lion coming from his Den, not only deſtroyed many good men in the Smithfield-flames, but had put Queen Elizabeth to death, had not Queen Mary been invincible in her love to her ſiſter; and God by his grace kept that bleſſed Queen ſo conſtant to the reformed doctrines, that neither fear nor friendſhip could draw her from it, and ſo made her the inſtrument of eſtabliſhing them and us; and may they ever continue ſo, notwithſtanding the fury of enemies and falſhood of brethren may ſeem to threaten a change. He was doubtleſs a learned man, though he had a zeal without knowledge or mercy, and dying November 12, 1555, was buried in his cathedral at Wincheſter. His monument was much abuſed in the times of the late rebellion, as though they would perſecute the perſecutor.

Stephen Gardiner, Lord Chancellor and Prime Miniſter in the reign of Queen Mary, was diſtinguiſhed for his extenſive learning, inſinuating addreſs, and profound policy; the maſterpiece of which was the treaty of marriage betwixt Philip and Mary, which was an effectual bar to the ambitious deſigns of Philip. His religious principles appear to have been more flexible, than his political, which were invariably fixed to his own intereſt. He was a perſecutor of thoſe tenets to which he had ſubſcribed, and in defence of which he had written. He was author of a treatiſe "*De veræ obedientia*," and had a great hand in the famous book intitled "The Erudition of a Chriſtian Man;" he alſo wrote an "Apology for Holy Water," &c. Ob. 1555.†

* Granger, vol. I. page 91.

† Granger, vol. I. page 161.

He

He was ſucceeded in this See by John Poynet, Doctor of Divinity, and Biſhop of Rocheſter, in the time of his deprivation, but at his death by

John White, who having been Warden of Wincheſter College, and from thence raiſed to the See of Lincoln, was tranſlated to Wincheſter, upon condition, that he ſhould pay Cardinal Pool (who had complained that the revenues of the Archbiſhoprick of Canterbury were not ſufficient to maintain his dignity) a thouſand pounds a year; but upon the acceſſion of Queen Elizabeth to the Throne, which happened within three years, he was deprived, becauſe he withſtood the reformation. He retired to South-Warnborough in this county, and dying there in 1559, was buried in this cathedral, and

Robert Horn, Dean of Durham, in K. Edward VI.'s days, who had lived in baniſhment all Queen Mary's reign in Germany, was conſecrated Biſhop of Wincheſter. He ſate twenty years, and dying at his palace in Southwark, was buried in his church near the pulpit, under a marble monument, June 1, 1570, and was ſucceeded by

John Watſon, againſt his own inclinations, whom the Queen committed this See particularly to the care of. He had been a Prebendary and Dean of this church, and was at length conſecrated Biſhop of it, September 18, 1580. He was a very pious and charitable prelate, but enjoyed this See but three years, and dying January 23, 1583, *ætat. ſuæ* 63, was buried in this church, and had for his ſucceſſor

Thomas Cowper, Doctor of Divinity, and Biſhop of Lincoln, who was tranſlated hither, *anno* 1584, and ſate ten years. He was a perſon of eminent learning and piety, and having been the author of the dictionary, called *Theſaurus Linguæ Romanæ & Britannicæ*, was ſo much eſteemed by Queen Elizabeth, that ſhe made it her buſineſs to raiſe him to the higheſt preferments in the church.

William Wickham, Prebend of Windſor, and Dean of Lincoln, obtained his Biſhoprick, both at Lincoln and here. He was conſecrated March 1595, and died of the ſtone the 12th of June following, and was ſucceeded by

William Day, brother of Dr. George Day, who was Biſhop of Chicheſter, and died ſo in Queen Mary's reign. He was then ſtudying at Cambridge in King's College, and 'tis ſaid, being in want of books and ſome neceſſaries, begged a ſupply of money from the Biſhop, who knowing that he was averſe to popery, denied him, ſaying, That it was not juſt to ſupport an enemy of the church out of her goods, and ſo gave him nothing:

nothing: He nevertheleſs grew eminent, was made Dean of Windſor, and from thence raiſed to this See, Jan. 25, 1595, but enjoyed it almoſt as ſhort a time as Dr. Wickham, his predeceſſor, dying in September following.

Thomas Bilſon, Doctor of Divinity, Warden of Wincheſter college, obtained his See, being tranſlated hither from Worceſter. He was conſecrated June 13, 1596, and being a very wiſe, learned and grave man, was made of the Privy Council to Queen Eliſabeth, which, as it is a proof of his wiſdom, ſo his ſermons and large treatiſes about Chriſt's deſcent into hell, are of his learning. He was twenty years Biſhop of this See. He was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey, and had for his ſucceſſor

James Montacute, Dean of the chapel to King James I. who being conſecrated, *anno* 1617, ſate but one year. He lies buried in St. Peter's Church at Bath, under an high monument, and left his See to

Lancelot Andrews, Doctor of Divinity, who having been before Biſhop, firſt of Chicheſter, then of Ely, was alſo made Dean of his Majeſty's chapel, and conſecrated Biſhop of Wincheſter in 1618. He was the moſt celebrated preacher of his time, ſo much admired for his eloquence that way, by King Charles I. that he particularly commanded Dr. Laud, then Biſhop of London, and Dr. Buckeridge, then Biſhop of Ely, to collect all his ſermons that were perfect, and have them printed, which amounted to a large volume: nor was his rhetorick more excellent in explaining than his zeal in defending the Proteſtant doctrine, as his Latin Treatiſes, entitled, *Ad Cardinalis Bellarmini Apologiam Reſponſio, Tortura Torti, &c.* are a ſufficient proof of. He was Biſhop here ten years, and then by death gave place to

Richard Neal, Dean of Weſtminſter, and Biſhop of Durham, who was created, *anno* 1628. He continued but four years, or thereabouts, in this See, and then was tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of York, where he died in 1641. After him

Walter Curle obtained it. He was made Prelate of the Garter, and Lord Almoner, ſoon after his conſecration, which happened in 1632. He was ejected by the Anti-Epiſcopal Party in the Parliament, and died before the reſtoration of King Charles II. when

Brian Duppa, Doctor of Divinity, who having been tutor to his Majeſty, when he was Prince of Wales, was, before the civil wars between King Charles I. and the Parliament,

ment, made Biſhop, firſt of Chicheſter, and then Biſhop of Saliſbury, and ſurviving thoſe times of anarchy, both in church and State, was reſtored to the latter, and ſoon after tranſlated hither, but enjoyed it but two years, dying in 1662, when

George Morley, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of Chriſt Church, Oxford, was raiſed to this See. He was made Biſhop of Worceſter, at the reſtoration of King Charles II. and tranſlated to Wincheſter at the death of Dr. Duppa. He was Prelate of the Garter, and ſate here twenty-two years. He lies buried in a vault near the Quire.

Peter Mews, Doctor of Divinity, ſucceeded him, *anno* 1684. He had been Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, Dean of Rocheſter, and from thence preferred to the Dioceſe of Bath and Wells, to which he was conſecrated, February 9, 1672, and from which he was tranſlated to this Biſhoprick, and confirmed in it, November 22, 1684. He enjoyed this See twenty-two years, and dying, was buried in this cathedral, and was ſucceeded by

Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart. who having been conſecrated Biſhop of Briſtol, November 8, 1685, in which See, while he remained, he was one of the ſeven Biſhops who made that noble ſtand againſt the torrent of Popery that was coming in upon this nation, by King James II. and was thereupon put into the Tower; but at the Prince of Orange's arrival releaſed, and afterwards by that Prince, when made King of England, raiſed to the See of Exeter, and confirmed in April 13, 1689, from whence he was tranſlated to this ſee; and had the character of a noble and hoſpicable Prelate.

Jonathan Trelawny was a younger ſon of Sir Jonathan Trelawney, of Pelynt, in Cornwall. But his elder brother dying in 1680, he inherited the title of Baronet. He was a man of polite manners, competent learning, and uncommon knowledge of the world. He was a true ſon and friend of the church; and exerted himſelf with courage and alacrity, with magnanimity and addreſs, in defence of her juſt rights and privileges. He was friendly and open, generous and charitable; was a good companion and a good man. He was ſucceſſively Biſhop of Briſtol, Exeter, and Wincheſter. He had as much perſonal intrepidity as his predeceſſor (Biſhop Mews) in the laſt of theſe ſees, and was in all other reſpects, much his ſuperior. The maſterly dedication before Dr. Atterbury's ſermons, is addreſſed to this Prelate. The reader may ſee in it ſome fruits of his character, without the exaggerations which are too often found in compoſitions of this kind; and which bring the ſincerity of authors in queſtion, before we read the firſt page of their works.—Obit. 19 July, 1721.*

* Granger, vol. IV. page 293.

After

After his demiſe,

1721. Charles Trimnel, tranſlated from Norwich.
1723. Richard Willis, ——— from Saliſbury.
1734. Benjamin Hoadly, ——— from Saliſbury.
1761. John Thomas, ——— from Saliſbury.
1781. Brownlow North, ——— from Worceſter.*

This dioceſe contained the counties of Surrey and Southampton, and Iſle of Wight, and the Iſles of Jerſey and Guernſey; Sack and Alderney, were added by Queen Elizabeth: the Biſhops are Chancellors to the ſee of Canterbury, and Prelates of the Garter. The Biſhoprick has 624 pariſhes in it, governed by the Archdeacons of Wincheſter and Surrey, the Dean or Commiſſary of Jerſey and Preſbytery of Guernſey, after the faſhion of Geneva.

THE MONASTERIES OF THIS COUNTY.

Wincheſter, the cathedral was erected by King Kenwalch, and endowed by him, as is above-mentioned, and other royal benefactors, as King Ina, Ethelardus, King of the Weſt-Saxons; Egbert, King of all England, who lies buried here. King Alured, who built a new monaſtery with the yard of the cathedral, and endowing it with ſufficient poſſeſſions, gave the Government of it to St. Grimbaldus; King Edward, his ſon and ſucceſſor; King Ethelſtan, his ſon; King Edred, his brother; King Edgar, Q. Emma, who having performed her purgation by the Ordel, gave nine manors to this church; and Biſhop Elwin; all whoſe gifts were confirmed by King Edward the confeſſor, anno 1059, and by Pope Innocent, who moreover granted to it divers privileges, as not to pay any tithes for their land or cattle in their own hands, to celebrate divine offices in the time of an interdict, with a low voice, &c. Secular canons were at firſt placed in this church, but Biſhop Ethelwold having been Abbot of Abington, was very zealous for a monaſtick life, and by the aſſiſtance of King Edgar, expelled the ſecular clergy, and put in Monks of the Order of St. Benedict. This monaſtery, at the diſſolution, was valued at 1507l. 17s. 2d. per annum.

Here was alſo in this city a Nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Edburge, which begun to be built by Queen Alſwitha, wife of King Alfred, about anno 903, and was compleated by her ſon, King Edward the elder. The Nuns were of the order of St.

* Beatſon's Indexes, page 150.

Benedict, and endowed with a revenue, valued at the diſſolution, at 179l. 7s. 2d. per annum.

Here was alſo an houſe of Carmelite Friars, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, built and endowed by Peter of Wincheſter, Parſon of St. Helen's in that city, anno 1278, as Mr. Speed tells us, who alſo mentions three other ſmall monaſteries, viz. of Auguſtine Friars, dedicated to St. Auguſtine; of Franciſcan Friars, dedicated to St. Francis, and built by King Henry III. and Dominicans, dedicated to St. Dominick, and built by Peter de Rupibus, Biſhop of this ſee in King John's reign, as Biſhop Godwin teſtifies in his life.

Here was alſo a chapel founded by John de Pontiſſara, Biſhop of Wincheſter, dedicated to St. Elizabeth, daughter of the King of Hungary, and built before the gate of his caſtle of Wolveſey, for one Provoſt and ſix clerks, of which laſt, three to be Deacons and three Subdeacons, and all to go by the name of Chaplains. The Biſhop of Wincheſter was to ſupply all vacancies, and the clerks to have their board with the Provoſt, and all to live and diet in the ſame houſe. Their rule was, That every Chaplain have a little clerk to ſerve him in the church, and in his chamber, and none elſe: That they ſhould riſe at break of day, and repairing to their chapel, firſt ſay the Matins of the Bleſſed Virgin with a low voice, and then ſing the Matins for the day, &c. That their divine offices ſhould be celebrated according to the uſe of Sarum; that no woman ſhould come into any part of their houſe, but the chapel and hall; and the Chaplains to be all ſworn to obſerve theſe orders, and reſide perſonally. The deed of the foundation is dated, anno 1301, 30 Edw. I. Simon Fareham, and divers others, were benefactors to this chapel, and gave divers lands, manors, and rents to it, which were all confirmed by the Kings, Edward I. and II. It was valued at the diſſolution, at 112l. 17s. 4d. ob. per annum.

St. Mary's near Wincheſter, a college founded by William of Wickham, Biſhop of Wincheſter, who obtained a licence of King Richard II. reg. 6. to build a college, houſe, or hall, for the honour and glory of God, and the glorious Virgin Mary, his mother, and therein to eſtabliſh a Cuſtos or Warden, ſeventy poor ſcholars, ſtudents in grammar, ten perpetual Chaplains, now called Fellows, three other Chaplains, three clerks, a ſchool-maſter, uſher, and other officers, which being accordingly performed, the ſame King, reg. 19. granted to the ſaid college, commonly called St. Mary's college of Wincheſter, theſe farther immunities and privileges, viz. That they and all their tenants be freed and acquitted for ever, from all toll, geld, ſcutage, &c. and from all taxes and exactions whatſoever, as alſo ſhall not be obliged to grant any penſions, corrodies, and

maintenance to any one, at the command of the King, or his heirs. King Edward IV. alſo reg. 1. confirmed to this college the alien priory of Andover, in the county of Southampton, with all the lands, rents, &c. thereunto belonging, to hold in free, pure, and perpetual alms, notwithſtanding the ſtatute of Mortmain, &c. or any other reſtriction whatſoever: ſo that the revenues were found to be at the diſſolution, 628l. 13s. 6d. *Dugd.* 639l. 8s. 7d. *Speed,* per annum.

St. Croſſe's near Wincheſter, an hoſpital, founded by Henry Beaufort, Cardinal and Biſhop of Wincheſter, half-brother of King Henry IV. who by licence from King Henry VI. reg. 21. granted to the maſter and brethren of the hoſpital of the Holy Croſſe near Wincheſter, divers manors and lands, &c. to the yearly value of 500l. for the maintenance of two Chaplains, five-and-thirty poor men and three women, to be governed by the ſaid maſter; but the Cardinal dying before his foundation was compleated, King Henry VI. reg. 33. incorporated them under a rector of their own, by the name of The New Alms-Houſe of Noble Poverty, eſtabliſhed near Wincheſter, by Henry, Cardinal of England, and Biſhop of Wincheſter, ſon of John, late Duke of Lancaſter, of noble memory, with a grant of a Common Seal, and power to purchaſe, &c. The hoſpital or college of St. John de Fotheringbridge was given to it, of which houſe the ancient cuſtom was by the firſt foundation, to dine an hundred poor every day, if ſo many came. Valued at 84l. 4s. 2d. per annum, *Dugd.* 184l. 4s. 2d. *Speed.*

Southampton, an hoſpital here called Domus Dei, founded and endowed by Philippa, Queen of King Edward III. with divers poſſeſſions, for the maintenance of a cuſtos and ſeveral poor men and women, beſides ſome ſcholars: Gervaſe de Hampton, Margaret de Redvariis, and many others, gave divers lands, &c. to this hoſpital, all whoſe gifts were recited and confirmed by King Edward III. The patronage of this hoſpital was in that King, who gave it to the Provoſt and ſcholars of Queen's-Hall in Oxford, and to their ſucceſſors for ever. He alſo granted to the cuſtos, ſcholars, brothers and ſiſters of that hoſpital, and their ſucceſſors, the alien priory of Sherburn in the county of Southampton, with all its lands, &c. with this privilege, to be freed from all taxes and tollages for ever. Richard, Duke of York, the father, and Richard, Earl of Cambridge, the grandfather of that King, are in the ſaid grant alledged to be buried in this hoſpital. Value 16l. 16s. 2d. ob. per annum.

Here alſo was a monaſtery of Franciſcan Friars, founded by King Henry VII. and dedicated to St. Mary. *Speed.*

St. Dennis, near Southampton, a Priory of Canons Regular, founded by King Henry I. and endowed with conſiderable revenues by King Henry II. King Stephen, King Richard I. Humphrey de Bohun, &c. Valued at 80l. 11s. 6d. per annum, *Dugd.* 91l. 9s. *Speed.*

Apledurcomb, in the Iſle of Wight, a cell to the Abbey of Mont-burgh, in Normandy. It was founded and endowed by Nicholas Spenſer and Margery his wife; and conſiſting only of a Prior and two Monks, they were removed by the command of King Edward III. to a more inland habitation, firſt to the Abbey of Hyde, and after that, reg. 13. to Saliſbury.

Baddeſley, a Preceptory of the Knights Templars, but at their ſuppreſſion given to the Knights Hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem. Valued at 118l. 16s. 7d. per annum, *Speed.*

Beau-lieu, or de Bello Loco, an Abbey of Ciſtercian Monks, built upon this occaſion. King John being offended with that order in England, divers of their Abbots came to him to reconcile themſelves, but he cauſed them to be trodden under his horſes feet; for which action, being terrified in a dream, he reſolved to build an abbey at this place in New Foreſt, for thirty Monks of that order; and for that end gave out of his treaſury one hundred marks, and wrote his letters to all the Abbots of that order, to help towards the building of it, out of their ſeveral ſtocks. Valued, at the diſſolution, at 326l. 13s. 2¾d. *Dugd.* 428l. 6s. 8d. *Speed*, per annum.

Baſingſtoke, an hoſpital, founded by King Henry III. *ad ſuſtentationem Miniſtrorum Altaris Chriſti*, i. e. for the maintenance of the Miniſters that ſerve at the altar of Chriſt.

Andover, a cell of Benedictine Monks belonging to the Abbey of St. Florence, at Saumur. King William the Conqueror (as the words of the deed may imply, *Willielmus Rex, qui armis Anglicam terram ſibi ſubjugavit*) gave the church of Andover, with all the lands and revenues to the ſame belonging, to St. Florence; and King Edward II. confirmed the ſame in the eighth year of his reign.

Bromere, a priory of Canons Regular of St. Auguſtine, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Michael, founded and endowed by Baldwin, Earl of Rivers and Devonſhire. Divers lands, &c. in the pariſh of Hordelle, in this county, belonged to it,

it, as alſo the manor of Rockſted, in this county, which was ſold by order of the Lord Protector in King Edward VI.'s reign, to make the exchange of lands between Sir Thomas Heneage, Knt. and the King, equal. Valued, at the ſuppreſſion, at 200l. 5s. 1d. ob. per annum. *Speed.*

Careſbrook, in the Iſle of Wight, an abbey of black monks, founded by William Fitz-Oſborn, Marſhal to William the Conqueror, who took the Iſle of Wight at the ſame time as his maſter gained England. His heir was Baldwin, Earl of Exeter, who granted all the churches and tithes to the Abbey of St. Mary of Lyra, in Normandy, to which this houſe then became a cell. King Henry II. confirmed the ſeveral poſſeſſions given thoſe monks.

Hyde, otherwiſe called The New Monaſtery, at Wincheſter, an Abbey of Benedictines, deſigned to be built by King Elfred, but he dying before he began it, his ſon, King Edward, fulfilled his purpoſe, and placed ſecular canons in it, under the rule of holy Grimbaldus. Theſe canons, after ſixty years continuance, were turned out, to give place to monks, anno 964, by Athelwold, Biſhop of Wincheſter, and the College changed into a Monaſtery, the Abbots being honoured with a mitre, and allowed a place in Parliament among the Peers. It was at firſt built near the cathedral, but upon the account of ſeveral inconveniences, removed to Hyde. The benefactors to this Houſe being many Kings, viz. Athelſtan, Edmund, Edred, Edgar, (who expelled the canons, and placed monks here), Edmund Ironſide, Edward the Confeſſor, William the Conqueror, Henry I. Queen Maud, &c. the revenues were great, which made it ſubject to the greater misfortunes; for William the Conqueror ſeized all the revenues, and kept them two years, becauſe the Abbot and twelve of his Monks were taken in arms againſt him; and Henry de Blois, Biſhop of Wincheſter, ſo oppreſſed them, that thirty Monks out of the forty left the Houſe to eſcape his hands, and avoid conſenting to his extortion. To this monaſtery belonged divers meſſuages, lands and tenements, rents, reverſions, and ſervices, lying and being in Slanſted, in this county, in the occupation of divers tenants, holding them by copy of court-roll, which being in the poſſeſſion of King Henry VIII. after the diſſolution, he exchanged them, reg. 38, with Sir Ralph Sadler, for other lands. Valued at 865l. 18s. ¾d. per annum.

Letley, a Ciſtercian Abbey, founded by King Henry III. who endowed it with lands, reg. 35. It was alſo called *Locus St. Edwardi.* Valued at 100l. 12s. 8d. per annum, *Dugd.*

Montesfont,

Montesfont, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. Auguſtine, founded and endowed by Ranulf de Flambard, Biſhop of Durham, for the maintenance of four Monks, which was afterwards enlarged by divers benefactors, as Richard de Rivers, Earl of Devon, William de Bruere, who gave his manor of Morton, and divers other lands for their apparel, and Peter de Rovallis, commonly called The Holy Man in the Wall; Queen Eleanor, wife of King Edward I. gave to this houſe divers poſſeſſions for an Anniverſary and for daily alms to ſeven poor widows, &c. Margery de la Ferte or Feritate, daughter of William Bruere aforeſaid, and co-heir of William, her brother, confirmed her father's gifts, and King John confirmed all the Poſſeſſions of theſe canons, Reg. 6. Valued at 124l. 3s. 5d. ob. *Dug.* 167l. 15s. 8d. ob. *Speed. Godw.*

Portſmouth, a College and Hoſpital, founded and endowed by Peter de la Roche, Biſhop of Wincheſter. Valued at the diſſolution, at 33l. 19s. 5d. ob. per annum, *Speed, Godw.*

Quarrer or Quarrera, an Abbey of Ciſtercian Monks, built and endowed, as is above-mentioned, by Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon: Richard, Earl of Exeter, ſon of Baldwin, confirmed to God, the Holy Virgin, and Gaufridus, Abbot of Savigny, (to which Abbey it was made a cell) this houſe and divers lands and revenues given by his father, adding others to pray for the ſouls of his father and mother. Henry Fitz-Empreſſe, who writ himſelf ſon of the Duke of Normandy, and Earl of Anjou, Engelgerius de Bohun, and William de Vernon, Earl of Devon, were benefactors to this houſe. Valued at the ſuppreſſion, at 134l. 3s. 11d. *Dugd.* 184l. 1s. 10d. *Speed*, per annum.

Rumſey, a Benedictine Monaſtery, built by King Edward the Elder, for Monks, but changed into a Nunnery by King Edgar, his grandſon, who placed thoſe religious women there, under the Government of Merwina their Abbeſs, A.D. 907. He confirmed and enlarged the endowments of his grandfather, which were farther increaſed and again confirmed by King Henry III. and King Edward I. together with all their liberties. After the diſſolution of this Abbey, divers meſſuages, lands and tenements, with the appurtenances lying in the ſame pariſh, and formerly belonging to it, were among other lands given by King Edward VI. to his uncle, Thomas Lord Seymour, then Lord High Admiral of England. In this abbey were buried King Edward, and his ſon Alfred, and St. Endburga the founder's daughter. Valued at 393l. 10s. 10d. *ob. Dugd.* 528l. 8s. 10d. *ob.* per annum, *Speed.*

Seleburn, a Monaſtery for Canons Regular of St. Auguſtine, founded by Peter de la Roche, Biſhop of Wincheſter, and endowed by him with divers lands and charities, allowing to the Vicars of them ſufficient maintenance. The preſentation of the vicarages to belong to the Prior and Canons. Valued at 337l. 15s. 6d. ob. per annum, *Godw.*

Sherburn, a Benedictine Priory, founded by Henry de Portu, or Port, who gave this church to the weſt part of the town, and divers other revenues to God, and St. Vigor Cerafius, which his deſcendants confirmed to the Monks here. This being an alien priory, was ſeized into King Henry V.'s hands by act of Parliament, and ſo remained, till King Edward IV. gave it to the Hoſpital of St. Julian, or Domus Dei, at Southampton, reg. 1, the cuſtody of which King Edward III. had before given to Queen's College, in Oxford.

Southwite, a Monaſtery of Canons Regular of St. Auguſtine, founded and endowed with divers lands, by King Henry I. who granted them not only a freedom from taxes, and all other exactions, but all ſorts of liberties; as not to be impleaded for any matter, but in the preſence of himſelf, or his heirs, &c. The manor and parſonage of this town, valued at 60l. 15s. 1d. beſides the ſalary of 6l. 13s. 4d. paid out of it yearly to the curate, belonged to it, and was, after the diſſolution, exchanged with the Lord Chancellor, Sir Thomas Wriotheſley, by King Henry VIII. reg. 38, for other lands. Valued at 257l. 4s. 4d. *Dug.* 314l. 17s. 10d. ob. *Speed*, per annum.

Titchfield, an Abbey of Monks, called *Præmonſtratenſes*, founded by Peter de Rupibus, Biſhop of Wincheſter, upon the manor of Tichefeud, by the grant of King Henry III. to whom it belonged. He endowed it with ſeveral lands and revenues, and the King granted to the Monks very great liberties in the ſaid manor and their lands; as to be free from tolls, ſuit of foreſt-courts, lawing of dogs, &c. Eva de Clinton, Reginald de Albamara, Baldwin de Ripariis, Lord of the Iſle of Wight; Gilbert de Manſel, and Peter de Sukemund, were great benefactors to this abbey: this laſt gave certain lands in Ingeyenne, to hold of the chief lord by half a knight's fee, and of himſelf and his heirs by a pair of ſpurs, or 3d. to be paid at the feaſt of St. Michael. All theſe gifts were confirmed to this Houſe by King Edward II. reg. 11. The Abbot of Hales-Owen, in Shropſhire, founded by the ſame Biſhop, was the viſitor of this abbey, and John Powl, Abbot, viſited in 1420, and took an inventory of all their goods and ſtock, which is ſet down at large in the *Monaſticon*. Valued at 249l. 16s. 1d. *Dug.* 280l. 19s. 10d. ob. *Speed*, per annum. *Godw.*

Twyneham,

Twyneham, or Twinhambourn. There were Secular Canons in the reign of King Edward the Confeſſor, in Chriſt-Church, at Twyneham. Ralph Flambard, a great favourite of King William Rufus's, and afterward Biſhop of Durham, was dean of this church. He built it new, and changed the name of Trinity to that of Chriſt. Richard de Redvers, who was made Earl of Devon, and had the Iſle of Wight given him by King Henry I. with the inheritance of Twineham, endowed it with certain lands in the Iſle of Wight. Baldwin de Redvers confirmed the eſtate given by his father, and introducing canons regular into the church, granted them large privileges, and his ſon Richard allowed them farther the free election of their prior, and confirmed all their poſſeſſions, yet the ſeculars, by the order of Henry, Biſhop of Wincheſter, and Hilary, Dean of Chriſt Church, were to enjoy their prebends as long as they lived, and after their deceaſe their lands and revenues were to be for the uſe of the prior and canons regular only. Valued at the ſuppreſſion at 312l. 7s. per annum. *Dug.* 544l. 6s. per annum. *Speed.*

Warwell, or Wherwell, a Benedictine nunnery, built by Queen Elfrida, wife to King Edgar, in honour of the Holy Croſs, to expiate for the ſin of that King, who had ſlain her firſt huſband, Earl Ethelwold, as he was hunting in Warewell wood, that he might gain her for his wife, whom that Earl had beguiled him of. Ethelred, ſon and ſucceſſor to the ſaid King Edgar, endowed this houſe with other lands, in 1002. To this abbey there was a penſion yearly paid out of the parſonage of Middleton, in the hundred of Andover, in this county; which, after the diſſolution, was ſold by King Henry VIII. reg. 38. to Stephen Herward and Lawrence Tenant. Pope Gregory IX. confirmed to the Abbeſs and Nuns of Wherwell, all their lands, tithes, and churches, that they then had, or for the future ſhould obtain, and exempted them from paying tithe of their own cattle; allowing them alſo the privilege to receive and retain women at their own diſpoſal, to elect their Abbeſs, have a free burying-place, and celebrate divine ſervice privately in the time of a general interdict. His bull is dated anno 1228. Value 339l. 8s. 7d. per annum, *Dug.* 403l. 12s. 10d. *Speed.*

Wintney, a Benedictine Nunnery, built and endowed by Richard, the ſon of Richard de Hereard, with divers lands, which King Edward I. confirmed. It was dedicated to GOD, the Virgin, and St. Mary Magdalene. Valued at 43l. 3s. *Dug.* 59l. 1d. per annum, *Speed*; who farther tells us, that here was a college dedicated to St. Elizabeth. Valued at 112l. 17s. 4d. per annum, and an hoſpital built by Henry de Blois, brother to King Stephen, and dedicated to the Holy Croſs. Valued at 84l. 4s. 2d. per annum.

THE

THE MARTYRS OF THIS COUNTY.

Mr. John Philpot, Archdeacon of Wincheſter, who had alſo a living in that dioceſe; he was the ſon of Sir Peter Philpot, Knt. of this county, brought up in New College, in Oxford, where he ſtudied the civil law ſix or ſeven years. He travelled into Italy and ſome other foreign parts, and was accuſed by a Franciſcan friar at Padua, of hereſy, but eſcaping from thence, he got over into England, where Dr. Gardiner, Biſhop of Wincheſter, preferred him to a living, and Dr. Poynet, who enjoyed that ſee during Gardiner's ſuſpenſion in King Edward's days, made him Archdeacon. He had divers conteſts with Biſhop Gardiner, while he lay in priſon in King Edward's days, and after Queen Mary's acceſſion to the throne, he was one of thoſe, who, in the convocation called by that Queen, on purpoſe to diſpute the points in difference between the Church of Rome and the Proteſtants, valiantly maintained the pure doctrines of the goſpel. Liberty of ſpeech was promiſed at that meeting, but he was not long after taken up, for what he had aſſerted there, and carried before Biſhop Gardiner, his dioceſian, (though then preferred to be Lord Chancellor) who having examined him, ſent him to Bonner, Biſhop of London, and other Commiſſioners, who committed him to priſon. He lay a year and half in the Marſhalſea, and at length was removed to the Biſhop of London's Coal-houſe, from whence he was brought thirteen or fourteen times to his examination, chiefly about the true church and nature of the ſacrament, in which, becauſe he would not affirm the Church of Rome to be the true Catholick and Apoſtolick Church, nor the ſacrament the real body and blood of Chriſt, he was condemned for hereſy, and burnt in Smithfield, December 18, 1555.

Thomas Benbridge, or Bembridge. For an account of whom ſee p. 145, ſect. I.

N. B. That though Biſhop Gardiner was the moſt violent perſecutor of his time, yet reſiding uſually at London, as Lord Chancellor, his dioceſe eſcaped his fury, and Bonner, Biſhop of London, was made the butcherly executioner of his cruelty to the Proteſtants.

DIVINES OF EMINENCY, BORN OR FLOURISHING IN THIS COUNTY.

William of Wickham, the celebrated Biſhop of Wincheſter.

John Ruffel, Biſhop of Lincoln, was born in St. Peter's pariſh, Wincheſter: Sir Thomas Moor wonderfully extols his learning.

William Warham, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, deſcended of an ancient and noble family in this county, as Biſhop Godwin, in *Vitâ*, teſtifies.

Dr. Sherburn, Biſhop of Chicheſter, a great benefactor to his church.

Dr. White, Biſhop of Wincheſter.

Dr. Bilſon, Biſhop of Wincheſter.

Dr. Cotton, Biſhop of Saliſbury.

Dr. Lake, Biſhop of Bath and Wells, was born at Southampton. He was a prelate more eminent for his virtue than dignity; brother of Sir Thomas Lake before-mentioned.

Samfrid, ſurnamed Doctor Eximius, flouriſhed at Wincheſter, anno 960.

William of Alton, a Dominican friar, who wrote in Edward III.'s time, and aſſerted that the Virgin Mary was tainted with original corruption. He was born, or lived long in repute, at Alton, from whence he took his name.

Friar Pitts, famous in foreign parts in King James I.'s time, was born near Alton: He was the Jeſuit Sanders's nephew, and died Biſhop of Verdun.

John, ſurnamed of Baſingſtoke, was born at the town ſo called: he was a great ſcholar and author in his time. He flouriſhed about anno 1250.

Richard White, a Romiſh exile, and Regius Profeſſor at Doway, was born at Baſingſtoke. He lived in King James I.'s reign, and wrote an Hiſtory of Britain, often quoted by the learned Mr. Selden, who would not have regarded it, unleſs of great worth.

Dr. Thomas James, that eminent antiquary, and firſt keeper of the Bodleian Library, choſen to that office by Sir Thomas Bodley, Knt. himſelf, was born in the Iſle of Wight, Mr. Camden, who was cotemporary with him, gives him this character:

" *Thomas*

" *Thomas James, Oxonienſis, Vir Eruditus & verè* φιλοβιβλος *ſe totum literis, & libris involvit, & jam publici boni ſtudio in Angliæ Bibliothecis excutiendis (Deus opus ſuum ſecundet) id molitur, quod Reipublicæ literariæ imprimis erit uſus.*" Brit. in Monmouth.

CHARITY-SCHOOLS ERECTED IN THIS COUNTY.

Alton, where is a ſchool for forty boys and twenty girls, who are taught to read, write, and caſt accompts, and the girls learn alſo to ſew, knit, &c.

Amport, where is a ſchool for about thirty poor children.

Andover, where ſeveral poor children are taught at the charge of ſome private perſons.

Baſingſtoke, where is a ſchool for twelve children, maintained by the Skinners' Company in London; and another ſchool for twenty-four girls, clothed and taught at the expence of a lady of quality.

Biſhops Waltham, where are twelve boys taught to read, write, and caſt accompts.

Broughton, where is a ſchool for all the poor children.

Chibalton, where are twenty-four children put to ſchool.

Cliddeſden, where is a ſchool for the poor children, endowed by Mrs. Anne Dorrington, or Dodington, with 10l. a year. The maſter alſo hath a good brick houſe, and a convenient piece of ground joining to it, allowed him for his habitation and maintenance for the time being.

Corhampton, where are eight poor boys taught to read, write, and caſt accompts.

Dummer, where is a rent-charge of four pounds a year, given for ever, for the teaching of the poor boys of this pariſh, and the intereſt of 20l. is appropriated to the buying of bibles, to be given yearly to and among the children.

Gatcomb, in the Iſle of Wight, where is a ſchool endowed with the intereſt of 200l. left by a clergyman born in this town.

Godſhill, in the ſame iſle, where is a ſchool endowed, and ſubject to the viſitation of three neighbouring clergymen.

Hartley, whoſe children are to be taught at Selbourn ſchool, which ſee.

Milbrooke, where is a ſchool for eight children, upheld by the Miniſter.

Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, where is a ſchool well endowed.

Newton, the children of which place are to be taught at Selbourn.

Odiham, a ſchool erected about eleven years ſince by a tradeſman of the town, who gave the uſe of 600l. for the teaching of thirty poor boys, who have ſince found other benefactors to increaſe the number.

Overwallop, the children of which place are all kept to ſchool at the charge of the Rector of the pariſh.

Selbourn, where were three ſchools erected in 1705, for the teaching of the poor children of this place and Hartley, Tiſted, and Newton, three neighbouring pariſhes, to the number of forty-ſix, to read, repeat their catechiſm, and ſay their prayers: the boys are taught alſo to write and caſt accompts, and the girls to ſew and knit. Fifteen of theſe children are clothed. Theſe ſchools are maintained by the Miniſter, four neighbouring gentlemen, and four clergymen. Here are beſides two ſettlements of 4l. per annum each, for putting ſome of the ſaid children apprentices, and ſix of them have already been ſo diſpoſed of.

Sherburn, here is a ſchool, but under ſome diſcouragements.

Silcheſter, where are five poor children taught.

Soberton and Meon, where twenty-four children are taught to read.

Southampton, where is a ſchool for thirty boys, who are clothed; opened at Chriſtmas, 1713, and maintained by ſubſcriptions of upward of 80l. a year. The children are taught reading, writing, arithmetick, navigation, and the church-catechiſm.

South-

South-Stoneham, where the offertory has for ſome time been applied for the teaching of poor children.

Tichfield, where is a ſchool for the teaching of twelve boys, who are alſo clothed by a legacy, formerly applied to the relief of poor widows, but now appropriated to the ſupport of the ſchool.

Tiſted, the children of which place are to be taught at Selbourn.

Wherwel, were all the poor children of the pariſh, being at this time about twenty-four, are taught at the charge of an Alderman of London.

Wincheſter; in this city there are three ſchools, one for fifty boys, and another for thirty girls, who are all clothed; and, when they are fit, will be put out apprentices. Theſe ſchools are maintained by a ſubſcription of 220l. a year. The third ſchool is for the teaching of 250 boys, (who are not clothed) at the charge of a private perſon.

Wounſton, where are twelve boys taught at the charge of the Miniſter.

EXTRACT FROM BROWN WILLIS's HISTORY OF CATHEDRALS.

DIOCESE OF WINCHESTER,

Contains the whole county of Southampton, with the Iſle of Wight, and one pariſh in Wiltſhire, viz. Wetteſbury; it has alſo all Surrey, except eleven churches and chapels in Croydon Deanry, which are peculiars of the ſee of Canterbury. Here are two Archdeacons, viz. Wincheſter, valued at 67l. 15s. 2d. for firſt fruits, which has all the Deanries in the county of Southampton, and the Iſle of Wight.

2dly, Surrey, which has all the Deanries in the county of Surrey, of which is the Rectory of Farnham, and it is rated for firſt-fruits at 91l. 3s. 6d.

N. B. To this dioceſe are ſtill accounted to belong the Iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey, alſo ſome pariſhes in France about Calais, before the loſs of that place, as may be ſeen in the Old Valor, printed 1685, which gives us the names of them.

The members of the cathedral are, a Dean, twelve Prebendaries, ſix Minor Canons, ten ſinging men, a Maſter, and eight Choriſters, two Vergers, three Sextons, or bell-ringers, and ten beadſmen, as I am informed. For a more particular account thereof ſee a hiſtory of the antiquity of it, printed 1715, containing all the inſcriptions on the tombs and monuments, with an account of the Biſhops, Priors, Deans, Archdeacons, and Prebendaries, begun by Henry, Earl of Clarendon, and continued by Mr. Samuel Gale, who has given in it a draught of the church, and all its principal monuments, and other things worth notice, in eighteen ſculptures. There was likewiſe printed 1718, in 5 vols. 8vo. the Natural Hiſtory and Antiquities of the County of Surrey, containing the monumental Inſcriptions of the Pariſh Churches; but the patronages and dedications are very imperfectly handled, and the generality of them omitted; wherefore this account will be found ſupplementary in many reſpects.

ARCHDEACONRY OF WINCHESTER, COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

DEANRY OF WINCHESTER.

Names of Churches.	Patrons.	Religious Houſes to which appropriated.
CITY of WINCHESTER.		
St. Laurence, R. St. Maurice, R. St. Thomas, R.	Biſhop of Wincheſter.	
St. Swithin's, alias Kingſgate, R.		
St. Bartholomew's, in ſoca extra muros, V.	The Crown.	
St. John's, Cur. St. Michael's, in ſoca, R. St. Peter's, in ſoca, R.	Biſhop of Wincheſter.	

Eccl. deſtructæ, and united to the above-mentioned pariſhes, St. Clement, St. George, St. Mary Calender, St. Mary Wode, St. Peter Colebrook, St. Peter Southgate.

Chilcomb,

Names of Churches.	Patrons.	Religious Houſes to which appropriated.
Chilcomb, R. - -	Biſhop of Wincheſter	
Compton, R. St. Nicholas		
Crawley, R. St. John Baptiſt, Hunton Capella		
Fareley Chamberlain, R.	Pawlet St. John, Eſq.	
Hurſley, V. *cum* Otterburn,	Mr. Heathcote - -	Eliz. College, Wincheſter
Laynſton, R. - -	John Merril, Eſq. -	
Moreſted, R. - -	Biſhop of Wincheſter -	
Sperſholt, V. - -	The Crown - -	Priory of Winteney
Stoke Epiſcopi, R. -	Biſhop of Wincheſter -	
St. John, B. - -		
Twyford, V. - -	Emanuel Coll. Cambridge	See of Wincheſter
Worthy Mortimer, R.	Univerſity Coll. Oxford	
Wyke, R. St. Mary -	Biſhop of Wincheſter -	
Wynnal, R. - -		

DEANRY OF ALRESFORD.

Abberſton, R. *cum* Itchenſtock, V. - -	Duke of Bolton - -	Abbey of Rumſey
Alresford, vetuſtus, R. St. Mary - -	Biſhop of Wincheſter	
Alresford, nova, St. Thomas	Capella	
Meanſted, alias Medſted		
Avington, R. - -	Biſhop of Wincheſter	
Bighton, R. - -	Lord Craven	
Bradley, R. - -	Anthony Henley, Eſq.	
Bramdean, R. - -	Biſhop of Wincheſter	
Browne C. Andover, R. St. Peter - -	Sir Robert Worſley	
Chilton C. Andover, St. Nicholas - -		
Cheriton, R. St. Michael	Biſhop of Wincheſter	

Kimſton

Names of Churches.	Patrons.	Religious Houſes to which appropriated.
Kimſton, Tichbourne, Henton Ampner, All Saints } Capella	Biſhop of Wincheſter	
Itchen Abbats, Preb. and R.	Duke of Bolton - -	Abbey of nuns, Wincheſter
Ovington, R. - -	Biſhop of Wincheſter	
Preſton, C. Andover, V.	Chapter of Wincheſter	Priory of Southwick
Nutley Capella.		
Swarwotton, R. - -	Anthony Henley, Eſq.	
Nutley Capella.		
Sutton, V. - -	Mr. John Alexander -	Priory of Merton
Ropley Capella.		
Worthy Martyr, R. -	Biſhop of Wincheſter	
Worthy Regis, R. St. Mary	Duke of Bedford -	

DEANRY OF ALTON.

Alton, V. St. Lawrence	Chapter of Wincheſter	Abbey of Hyde
Binſted, Halibourn, Kingſley } Capella		
Bentworth, R. - -	Mr. Acton - -	
Brampſhot, R. St. Mary	Queen's College, Oxon.	
Chawton, R. - -	Bulſtrode Peachy Knight, Eſq. - -	
Colmer, R. - -	Sir Hen. Joſ. Tichbourne	
Dean-Prior Capella.		
Empſhot Cur. - -	Norton Pawlet, Eſq. -	Priory of Southwick
Eaſt Worldham, V. -	Magdalen College, Oxon.	Magdalen College, Olim Priory of Selbourne
Eaſt Fiſted, R. - -	Mr. Norton - -	
Farringdon, R. - -	Mr. Gage - -	Abbey of Wincheſter
Froile, V. - -	Mr. Draper - -	
Gretham, R. - -	Mr. Love - -	
Hartley Mauduit, R. -	Sir Simeon Stuart -	
Hedley, R. - -	Queen's College, Oxon.	
Leoſham, R. - -	Mr. Guidot - -	

Newton,

Names of Churches.	Patrons.	Religious Houſes to which appropriated.
Newton Valence, V. -	The Crown - -	College of Edingdon
Hawkley Capella.		
Selbourne, V. - -	Magdalen College, Oxon.	Magdalen College
Shalden, R. - -	The Crown - -	

DEANRY OF ANDOVER.

Abbots, Ann, R. -	Mr. Pitt - -	
Amport, V. St. Mary	Chapter of Chicheſter	Church of Chicheſter
Appleſhaw Capella.		
Andover, V. St. Mary	College of Wincheſter	Wincheſter College
Foſcot Capella.		
Borough-biere, R. All Saints	Earl of Pembroke -	
Combe, V. - -	Chapter of Windſor -	College of Windſor
Crooks Eaſton, R. St. Michael - -	Mr. Liſle - -	
Eaſt Woodhay, R. -	Biſhop of Wincheſter -	
Enham, R. - -	Queen's College, Oxon	
Facomb, R. - -	Sir Berkley Lucy -	
Tangley Capella, St. Peter		
Fyfield, R. - -	The Crown - -	
Goodworth Clatford, V.	Mr. Braſſy - -	Abbey of Whorwell
Grately, R. - -	Rev. Mr. Strother -	
High-Clere, R. - -	Earl of Pembroke -	
Huſband Prior, V. S. Andrews - -	Biſhop of Wincheſter	Priory of Chriſt Church, in Sarum
Huſband Tarrant, V. St. Peter and St. Paul -	Prebend of Burbage and Tarrant in Sarum Cathedral - -	Olive Tarrant Priory
Kimpton, R. - -	Mr. Foyle - -	
Linkinholt, R. - -	Chapter of Glouceſter	
Ludſhelfe, alias Lichfield, R.	Mr. Kingſmill - -	
Middleton, alias Long Pariſh, V. and P. St. Nicholas - -	Duke of Bolton -	Abbey of Whorwell

Names of Churches.	Patrons.	Religious Houſes to which appropriated.
Mumton, R. - -	King's College, Cambridge	
Peynton, R. - -	Mr. Pollen - -	
Quarley, R. - -	Maſter of St. Catherine's Hoſpital, London	
Shipton, V. St. Peter -	Mr. Merchant and Mr. Coleman - -	Priory of Newark
Tidworth, South, R. S. Mary	Mr. Smith - -	
Thruxton, R. - -	Mr. Winkworth -	

ARCHDEACONRY OF WINCHESTER.

Upclatford, R. - -	Mr. Jervoiſe - -	
Wallop, Superior, R. S. Peter	Lord Lymington -	
Wallop, Inferior, V. S. Peter	Vicars Choral of York	Vicars of York Cathedral
Weyhill, R. St. Michael	Queen's College, Oxon.	
Whitchurch, V. All Saints	Chapter of Winchester	Priory of Winchester
Whorwell, V. and Prebend	Mr. Braſſy - -	Abbey of Whorwell
Holy Trinity.		
Bullingdon, St. Michael } Capella.		
Tufton, St. Mary }		

DEANRY OF BASINGSTOKE.

Aſh, R. - -	Mr. Withers - -	
Baghurſt, R. - -	Biſhop of Winchester	
Baſingſtoke, V. St. Michael	Magdalen College, Oxon.	Magdalen College, Olim Priory of Selbourne
Baſing } Capella.		
Nateley }		
Cliddeſdon, R. - -	Lord Lymington -	

Clundall,

Names of Churches.	Patrons.	Religious Houſes to which appropriated
Clundall, V. All Saints	Maſter of St. Croſs's Hoſp.	Maſterſhip of St. Croſs's
Alderſhot, St. Michael; Sutton; Yateley } Capella.		
Dean, R. All Saints -	Mr. Withers - -	
Dogmersfield, R. -	Pawlet St. John, Eſq.	
Dummer, R. - -	Mr. Terry - -	
Ellesfield, R. All Saints	Mr. Brocas and others	
Elvetham, R. - -	Mr. Colthorpe -	
Everſley, R. - -	Sir John Cope -	
Eſtrop, R. - -	Mr. Serle - -	
Ewherſt, R. *five* Capella	Mr. Plowden - -	
Farley Mortimer, R. -	Lord Lymington - -	
Farnborough, R. - -	Earl of Angleſey -	
Hunnington, R. - -	Biſhop of Wincheſter	
Hakefield, V. - -	New College, Oxon.	New College
Mattingley Capella.		
Harriard, V. - -	Duke of Bolton -	Priory of Winteney
Hertley Waſpull, R. -	Chapter of Windſor -	
Kingſclere, St. Mary	Duke of Bolton -	Abbey of Biſham
Itchingwell; Sidminton } Capella.		

ARCHDEACONRY OF WINCHESTER.

Laverſtock, R. -	Sir Charles Shuckborough	
Newnham, R. - -	Queen's College, Oxon.	
North Waltham, R.	Biſhop of Wincheſter	
Oakley, R. - -	Queen's College, Oxon.	
Odiham, V. All Saints	Chancellor of Sarum Cath.	Chancellorſhip of Sarum Cathedral
Grewell; Rotherwick; Weſton Patrick } Capella.		

Names of Churches.	Patrons.	Religious Houſes to which appropriated.
Overton, R. and V.	Biſhop of Wincheſter	
Tudley Capella.		
Scures, R. -	Anthony Henley, Eſq.	
Sherborne, St. John's, R. and V. - -	Mr. Chute -	
Sherborne Monks, V. All Saints - -	Queen's College, Oxon.	St. Julian's Hoſp. Southam.
Sherfield Loden, R. St. Leonard - -	Duke of Bolton -	
Silcheſter, R. - -	Lord Montjoy -	
South Warnborough, R.	St. John's College, Oxon.	
Stephington, R. -	Bulſtrode Peachy Knight, Eſq. -	
Stratfield Saye, R.	Mr. Pitt -	
Stratfield Turges, R.		
Turnworth, R. -	Mr. Hall -	
Upton Grey, Cur. -	Queen's College, Oxon.	Queen's College
Winckfield, R. -	Mr. Rudyard -	
Winſlade, R. - -	Duke of Bolton -	
Winteney Houtley, V.	Lord Craven -	Priory of Winteney
Wotton, V. St. Lawrence	Chapter of Wincheſter	Priory of Wincheſter
Wolterton, R. - -	Sir Jennet Raymond	
Worting, R. - -	Mr. Withers -	

DEANRY OF DORKINSFORD.

Alverſtock, R. - -	Biſhop of Wincheſter
Goſport Capella.	
Bedhampton, R. -	Mr. Cardonnel -
Blendworth, R. -	Duke of Beaufort
Buriton, R. - -	Biſhop of Wincheſter
Petersfield Cap. St. Peter	
Chalton, R. - -	Duke of Beaufort

Catering-

Caterington, V. -	Mr. Brett -	Priory of Nuneaton
Clanfield, R. St. James	Duke of Beaufort	

ARCHDEACONRY OF WINCHESTER.

Drokinsford, R. -		
Eaſtmean, V. -		
Froxfeild Stepe - } Capella.		
Exton, R. - - Fareham, V. St. Peter, 2. }	Biſhop of Wincheſter	See of Wincheſter
Farlington, R. -	Thomas Dacres, Eſq.	
Hamaulden, V. - Havant, R. St. Faith }	Biſhop of Wincheſter	See of Wincheſter
Hayling, V. - -	Duke of Norfolk	Priory of Sheene
Manſtock, R. -	Biſhop of Wincheſter	
Subberton Capella.		
Portſea, V. - Porteſmouth, V. St. Thomas Becket }	College of Wincheſter	Priory of Southwick
Portcheſter, V. St. Mary	The Crown -	
Rowner, R. - -	Mr. Brune -	
Tichfield, V. -	D.s of Beaufort and Portland	Priory of Tichfield
Upham, R. - Durley Capella. Waltham, R. S. Peter, 9. Weſtmean, R. - }	Biſhop of Wincheſter	
Warblington, R. -	Mr. Cotton -	
Warnford, R. -	Lady Deſbovery -	
Wickham, R. -	Mr. Nicholas -	
Widley, R. - -	Richard Norton, Eſq.	
Wymering, V. -	College of Wincheſter	Priory of Southwick

DEANRY OF FORDINGBRIDGE.

Names of Churches.	Patrons.	Religious Houſes to which appropriated.
Beaulieu, Cur. - -	Duke of Montague	Abbey of Beaulieu
Bremmore, Cur. -	Duke of Mancheſter	Priory of Bremmore
Boldre, V. - -	Mr. Howell - -	Priory of Chriſt Church
Lymington Nova, Cap. St. Thomas Becket		
Brokenherſt, Capella.		
Chriſtchurch, V. - Holy Trinity	Chapter of Wincheſter	Priory of Chriſt Church
Holmherſt, alias Holdenhurſt, Capella.		
Ellingham, V. -	Eaton College - -	Eaton Coll. Olim Priory of Ellingham

ARCHDEACONRY OF WINCHESTER.

Fordingbridge, V. St. Mary	King's College, Cambridge	King's College
Ipſley, Capella.		
Hale, Cur. - -	Duke of Mancheſter	Priory of Bremmore
Minſted, R. -	Mr. Bridges - -	
Lindhurſt, Capella.		
Milford, V. -	Queen's College, Oxon.	Priory of Chriſt Church
Hordle, Capella, All Saints		
North Carford, Cur. Eccl.	Deſtructa - -	Priory of Bremmore
Ringwood, V. St. Peter and St. Paul -	King's College, Cambridge	King's College
Herberidge, Capella.		
Sopley, V. - -	Sir Joſ. Hen. Tichbourne	Priory of Chriſt Church
Whitebury, V. (In this Deanry and Dioceſe, though the Church ſtands in Witſhire	Duke of Mancheſter	Priory of Bremmore

DEANRY OF SOMBOURNE.

Names of Churches.	Patrons.	Religious Houſes to which appropriated.
Aſhley, R. - -	Mr. Weeks - -	
Barton Stacey, V. St. Mary Magdalen -	Chapter of Wincheſter	Priory of Lanthony
Broughton, R. St. Mary	Duke of Kingſton -	
Chilbolton, R. St. Mary	Biſhop of Wincheſter	
Elſing, five Elden, R. five Cap. -	Mr. Hill - -	
Houghton, R. -	Biſhop of Wincheſter	
Lekeford, V. and Prebend.	St. John's College, Oxon.	Abbey of Whorwell
Littleton, Cur. -	Chapter of Wincheſter	Priory of Wincheſter
Longſtock, V. -	Sir Richard Mills -	Priory of Motisfont
Micheldever, V. Holy Trin.	Duke of Bedford -	Abby of Hide
Nortington, Popham, Stretton	Capellæ	
Michelmerſh, R. -	Biſhop of Wincheſter -	
Motisfort, R. Holy Trin.	South Sea Company -	
Romſey, V. St. Lawrence	Chapter of Wincheſter	Abbey of Romſey
Sherfeild, Engliſh R.	Sir Hen. Joſ. Tichbourne	
Sombourne Regis, V. St. Peter and St. Paul	Sir Richard Mills -	Priory of Motisfont
Stockbridge, Capella, St. Peter		

ARCHCEACONRY OF WINCHESTER.

Somborne, parva Curacy, All Saints -		Priory of Motisfont
Stoke Charity, R. -	Corpus Chriſti Coll. Oxon.	
Wellow, V. -	Duke of Chandois -	Abby of Letteley

Names of Churches.	Patrons.	Religious Houfes to which appropriated.
Weft Tiderley, R. -	Mr. Whitehead -	
Wonfton, R. -	Bifhop of Winchefter	

DEANRY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Town of Southampton.		
St. Mary's Precentoria, five R. -	Bifhop of Winchefter	
Itchenferry, Capella, Holy Jefus or Trinity		
All Saints, R. -	The Crown.	
St. Lawrence, R. cum St. John's, united		
Holy Rood, V. -	Queen's College, Oxon.	Hofp. of God's Houfe, South.
St. Michael's, V. -	The Crown - -	Priory of St. Dennis, South.
Baddefley, Cur. -	Mr. Nichols - -	Knight's Templars
Botleigh, R. -	D. of Beaufort and Portland	
Chilworth, Cur. -	Mr. Serle - -	Priory of St. Dennis, South.
Dipden, R. - -	Mr. Harris - -	
Eling, V. St. John Baptift	Dr. Speed - -	Priory of Motisfont
Fawley, R. - -	Bifhop of Winchefter	
Exbury, Capella.		
Hound, V. - -	Winchefter College -	College of Winchefter, Olim Priory of Hamble, in this parifh
Milbrook, R. -	Bifhop of Winchefter	
Nurfling, R. -		
Stoneham North, R. St. Nicholas -	Richard Fleming, Efq.	
Stoneham South, V.	Precentorfhip of Southampton - -	To which a chapelry

DEANRY OF WIGHT ISLAND.

Names of Churches.	Patrons.	Religious Houſes to which appropriated
Arreton, V. - -	Richard Fleming, Eſq.	Abbey of Quarre.
Benſted, R. St. Helen	Biſhop of Wincheſter	
Bonchurch, R. cum Shanklin -	Mr. Popham	

ARCHDEACONRY OF WINCHESTER.

Brixton, R. St. Mary	Biſhop of Wincheſter	
Brading, V. - -	Trinity College, Cambridge	Priory of Brommere.
Broke, Cur. St. Mary	Mr. Bowrman -	Knights' Templars.
Chale, R. St. Andrews	Sir Robert Worſeley	
Calbourn, R. -	Biſhop of Wincheſter	
Newtown Cap. deſtructa Holy Trinity -		
Careſbrook, V. St. Mary	Queen's College -	
Newport, St. Thomas Becket	Capel.	
Northwood, St. John Baptiſt		
Cowes -		
Cariſbrook in Caſtro, St. Nicholas -		
Freſhwater, R. -	St. John's Coll. Cambridge	
Gatecomb, R. -	Mr. Worſley - -	
Godeſhill, V. -	Queen's College, Oxon.	Abbey of Quarre.
Whitwell Capella.		
Kingſton, R. -	Lady Meaux - -	

Names of Churches.	Patrons.	Religious Houſes to which appropriated.
St. Lawrence, R. -	Sir Robert Worſeley	
Motſon, R. - -	Mr. Leigh - -	
Newchurch, V. -	Biſhop of Briſtol -	Abby of Battell
Ride Cap. noviter erecta		
Nighton, R. - -	Queen's College, Oxon.	
Shorewell, R. and V.	Mr. Leigh - -	Olim Abbey of Lacock
Shalfleet, V. -	The Crown - -	Abby of Biſham
Thorley, V. -	Mr. Goter - -	Priory of Chriſt Church
Whippingham, R.	The Crown - -	
Wotton, R. St. Edmond	Mr. Liſle - -	
Yeaverland - -	Mr. Richards - -	
Yarmouth, R. St. James, 9.	The Crown - -	

Total of Churches and Chapels, 277.

WINTON' DIOCES.

ECCLESIA CATHEDRAL.

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
EPISCOPATUS pro Decima	—	—	250	14	7
Pro Primitiis ejuſd'.	—	—	3193	4	$7\frac{1}{4}$

The cathedral church of this dioceſe conſiſts of a Dean and twelve Prebendaries. The Prebends are all in the gift of the Biſhop, and are in value 300l. the year each; the Deanry 600l.

l.	*s.*	*d.*		Yearly tenths.		
67	15	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Archidiaconatus Winton - - - -	6	15	$6\frac{1}{4}$
91	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Archidiaconatus Surry - - - -	9	2	$4\frac{1}{4}$

SOUTHAMP' D. ANDOVER.

LIVINGS REMAINING IN CHARGE.

K.	B.		BENEFICES.	PATRONS.			
17	4	4½	Andover, V. - - - -	Winton Coll. - - - -	1	14	5¼
42	17	6	Abbots Anne, R. - - -	Th. Wall - - - -	4	5	9
25	7	11	Amport, V. - - - -	D. and Ch. of Chicheſter -	2	10	9½
30	0	0	Buroughclere, R. - - -	Lord Portcheſter - - -	3	0	0
12	12	6	Crokeſeaſton, R. - - -	John Smith - - -	1	5	3
10	0	0	Eneham, R. - - - -	Queen's Coll. Oxon. - -	1	0	0
21	6	0½	Eaſtwoodhay, R. - - -	The Biſhop - - -	2	2	7¼
*130	0	0	Fifield, R. - - - -	The King - - - -	1	3	3½
26	2	3½	Faccombe, R. - - -	Lovelace Bigg - - -	2	12	2¾
15	9	2	Gratley, R. - - - -	Mrs. Strother - - -	1	10	11
41	9	2	Huſborne Terrant, P. - -	Biſhop of Saliſbury -	4	2	11
7	13	9	Highclere, R. - - - -	Lord Portcheſter - -	0	15	4½
8	12	6	Huſborne, Terrant, V. -	The P. thereof - - -	0	17	3
25	12	1	Kympton, R - -	G. Foyle - - - -	2	11	2½
7	0	5	Linkynhold, R. - -	Ro. Worgan - - -	0	14	0½
12	19	7	Ludſhelfe, R. - -	Ro. Kingſmill - -	1	5	11½
18	9	7	Middleton, P. - -	Edward Woodcock - -	1	16	11½
14	12	11	Munxton, R. - -	King's Coll. Cam. - -	1	9	3½
27	5	2½	Over Wallop, R. - -	Lord Portſmouth - -	2	14	6¼
9	12	8½	Penytonne, R. - -	Mrs. Strother - -	0	19	3¼
15	12	1	Quarley, R. - - -	Maſt. of St. Cath. Hoſp. -	1	11	2½
15	12	11	Thruxton, R. - -	Mr. Robinſon and Hayward	1	11	3½
14	15	2½	Tudworth, R. - -	T. A. Smith - -	1	9	6¼
22	0	0	Upclatford, R. - -	Ri. Willis - - -	2	4	0
44	11	0½	Whorwell, P. - -	Joſ. Iremonger - -	4	9	1¼
14	0	0	Whorwell, V. - -	P. thereof - - -	1	8	0
*300	0	0	Weyhill, R. - -	Queen's Coll. Oxon. -	2	12	0

SOUTHAMP'

LIVINGS DISCHARGED.

Clear yearly Value. £.	s.	d.	BENEFICES.	PATRONS.	*Yearly Tenths.* £.	s.	d.
35	0	0	Combe, V.	D. and Ch. of Windsor	0	13	3
45	0	0	Goodworth, V	Jos. Iremonger	1	0	0
32	6	9	Husborne Prior, V.	The Bishop	1	5	11¼
30	0	0	Middleton, V.	P. thereof	0	16	0
49	16	0	Netherwallop, V.	Subchanter of York	1	7	3
24	19	0	Shipton, V.	W. Freeman	0	16	0
30	0	0	Whitchurch, V.	The Bishop	1	7	3¼

D. ALRESFORD.

K.	B.		LIVINGS REMAINING IN CHARGE.				
49	12	8½	Alresford, R.	The Bishop	4	19	3¼
11	11	10½	Avington, R.	The Bishop	1	3	2¼
13	6	8	Abberston, R.	Duke of Bolton	1	6	8
23	4	2	Browne Candover, R.	Ja. Burleigh and others	2	6	5
14	8	1½	Bighton, R.	Jos. and Jn. Eyre	1	8	9¾
8	13	4	Bradlie, R.	Ld. Northington	0	17	4
8	14	9½	Bramden, R.	The Bishop	0	17	5¾
66	2	6	Cheriton, R.	The Bishop	6	12	3
6	6	5	Chilton Candover, R.	Mr. Hodgson and Burleigh	0	12	7½
26	6	8	Easton, R.	The Bishop	2	12	8
19	11	10½	Henton, R.	The Bishop	1	19	2¼
4	6	8	Ichen Abbatis, P.	The King	0	8	8
14	1	5½	Ichen Abbatis, R.	H. Bonham	1	8	1¾
9	10	0	Ovinton, R.	The Bishop	0	19	0
19	10	2½	Sutton, V.	M. Wood and Jackson	1	19	0¼
15	10	2½	Worthy Martir. R.	The Bishop	1	11	0¼
22	12	6	Worthy Regis, R.	Duke of Bedford	2	5	3

LIVINGS DISCHARGED.

Clear yearly Value.								
35	0	0	Preston Candover, V.	The Dean and Chapter	1	16	0
45	0	0	Swarneton, R.	Ld. Northington	0	8	6¼

SOUTHAMP'

D. ALTON.

K. B.			Livings remaining in Charge.			*Yearly Tenths:*		
£.	s.	d.	Benefices.	Patrons.		£.	s.	d.
15	0	0	Alton, V.	The D. and Chap.		1	10	0
18	9	2	Bramſhott, R.	Queen's Coll. Oxon.		1	16	11
14	10	5	Bentworth, R.	Jn. Hinton		1	9	0½
22	9	4½	Colmer, R.	Ja. Cookſon		2	4	11¼
11	5	5	Chawton, R.	Th. Knight		1	2	6½
16	0	0	Eaſt Tiſted, R.	Mr. Hinton and Budd		1	12	0
18	6	0½	Faringdowne, R.	Lewis Cage		1	16	7¼
6	5	10	Gretham, R.	Mrs. Beckford		0	12	7
21	4	7	Hedleigh, R.	Queen's Coll. Oxon.		2	2	5½
10	1	10½	Hartlie Maudett, R.	Sir S. Stuart		1	0	2¼
6	18	9	Laſham, R.	Ro. Child		0	13	10½
13	10	2½	Newton, V.	Edm. White		1	7	0¼
*120	0	0	Shalden, R.	The King		0	19	7
8	2	1	Selborne, V.	Magd. Coll. Oxon.		0	16	2½

Clear yearly Value.			Livings Discharged.					
29	0	0	Emſhott, R.	Jn. Buller		0	11	7¾
35	0	0	Eaſt Warlham, V.	Magd. Coll. Oxon.		0	11	9¾
37	0	6	Froile, V.	Mrs. Loggin		1	3	2¾

D. BASINGSTOKE.

K. B.			Livings remaining in Charge.					
9	11	5½	Aſhe, R.	B. Langlois		0	19	1¾
7	12	1	Baghurſt, R.	The Biſhop		0	15	2½
22	5	7½	Crondall, V.	Maſter of St. Croſs		2	4	6¾
10	16	3	Cluddiſdeane, R.	Ld. Portſmouth		1	1	7½
9	6	8	Dogmersfield, R.	Sir H. P. St. John		0	18	8
					14 12 3½			Dummer,

SOUTHAMP'

Clear yearly Value. £.	s.	d.	BENEFICES.	PATRONS.	*Yearly Tenths.* £.	s.	d.
14	12	3½	Dummer, R.	Ro. Worſley	1	9	2¾
10	8	11½	Dean, R.	Fr. Auſten	1	0	10¾
11	8	9	Everſley, R.	Sir Ri: Cope	1	2	10½
8	3	6½	Ellisfield, R.	Ri. Willis	0	16	4¼
9	0	0	Elvetham, R.	H. Calthorpe	0	18	0
9	12	6	Fairlie, R.	Ja. Hayes	0	19	3
16	12	11	Hekefield, V.	New Coll. Oxon.	1	13	3½
6	7	3½	Hanington, R.	The Biſhop	0	12	8¾
17	19	7	Kingſclere, V.	Duke of Bolton	1	15	11½
8	10	0	Laverſtock, R.	Sir St. Shuckburgh	0	17	0
17	17	1	Newnham, R.	Queen's Coll. Oxon.	1	15	8½
15	13	4	North Waltham, R.	The Biſhop	1	11	4
23	11	5½	Odyham, V.	Chancellor of Sarum	2	7	1¾
11	13	11½	Oaklie, R.	Queen's Coll. Oxon.	1	3	4¾
29	19	7	Overton, R.	The Biſhop	2	19	11½
14	12	3½	Overton, V.	Rector thereof	1	9	2¾
9	6	0½	Silcheſter, R.	Ld. Mountjoy	0	18	7¼
9	8	1½	Sherburne Sti. Johan. R.	T. L. Chute	0	18	9¾
11	3	6½	Sherfield, R.	Sam. Prince	1	2	4¼
24	13	9	Stratfield Saye, R.	Ld. Rivers	2	9	4½
6	0	2½	Stratfield Turges, R.	Ld. Rivers	0	13	0¼
14	12	3½	South Warneborow, R.	St. John's Coll. Oxon.	1	9	2¾
11	4	7	Stephinton, R.	Th. Knight	1	2	5½
8	18	9	Tunworth, R.	T. H. Jervoiſe	0	17	10½
8	16	10½	Winchfield, R.	Ellis St. John	0	17	8¼
13	2	8½	Wolverton, R.	Jem. Raymond	1	6	3¼
10	2	3½	Wotton, R.	The D. and Chap.	1	0	2¾
8	17	8½	Worting, R.	W. Wither	0	17	9¼

Clear yearly Value. £.	s.	d.	LIVINGS DISCHARGED.		*Yearly Tenths.* £.	s.	d.
49	0	0	Baſingſtoke, V.	Magd. Coll. Oxon.	3	1	7¾
30	0	0	Bramley, V.	Queen's Coll. Oxon.	0	14	4¼
38	0	0	Eſtrop, Capella,	P. Serle	0	4	0
25	0	0	Ewhurſt, Capella,	Th. Prior	0	2	8
47	0	0	Farnborow,				

SOUTHAMP'

Clear yearly Value. £.	s.	d.	Benefices.	Patrons.	*Yearly Tenths.* £.	s.	d.
47	0	0	Farnborow, R.	H. Wilmot	0	15	3½
40	0	0	Hartley Waſpull, R.	D. and Ch. of Windſor	0	13	8
35	0	0	Harriard, V.	Duke of Bolton	0	14	7¾
40	0	0	Scuris, R.	Ld. Northington	0	11	1
44	0	0	Sherburne Sti. Johan. V.	A. Chute	0	14	0
38	0	0	Sherburne Monach. V.	Queen's Coll. Oxon:	0	16	0¼
35	0	0	Wintney Hartlie, V.	P. St. John	0	8	0¾
36	0	0	Wynſlade, R.	Duke of Bolton	0	13	2½
50	0	0	Holy Ghoſt, Chap.	The King			
40	0	0	Yately, Cur.	Jn. Limbrey			

D. BROKINSFORD.

K. B.			Livings remaining in Charge.				
21	6	0½	Alverſtoke, R.	The Biſhop	2	2	7¼
32	16	10½	Buriton, R.	The Biſhop	3	5	8¼
10	3	9	Bedhampton, R.	Ld. Hillſborough	1	0	4½
6	7	8½	Blendworth, R.	Duke of Beaufort	0	12	9¼
20	0	10	Chalton, R.	Duke of Beaufort	2	0	1
11	0	0	Clanfield, R.	Duke of Beaufort	1	2	0
17	19	4½	Drokinsford, R.	The Biſhop	1	15	11¼
35	1	8	Eaſtmeane, V.	The Biſhop	3	10	2
10	6	0½	Exton, R.	The Biſhop	1	0	7¼
9	13	4	Farlington, R.	C. W. Taylor	0	19	4
8	12	6	Fareham, V.	The Biſhop	0	17	3
24	6	0½	Havant, R.	The Biſhop	2	8	7¼
26	19	2	Hamuldon, V.	The Biſhop	2	13	11
46	2	11	Meanſtoke, R.	The Biſhop	4	12	3½
12	0	0	Portiſſaie, V.	Winton Coll.	1	4	0
6	13	4	Portſmouth, V.	Winton Coll.	0	13	4
6	0	2½	Rowner, R.	Ch. Brune	0	12	0¼
6	7	3½	Titchfield, V.	P. Delme	0	13	8¾
11	2	1	Upham, R.	The Biſhop	1	3	2½
					26	12	8½

Waltham,

SOUTHAMP.

Clear yearly Value. £.	s.	d.	Benefices.	Patrons.	Yearly Tenths. £.	s.	d.
26	12	8½	Waltham, R.	The Bishop	2	13	3¼
19	9	4½	Warblington, R.	T. Panton	1	18	11¼
14	11	10½	Widley, R.	R. Thistlethwaite and Winton Coll.	1	9	2¼
8	2	8½	Wickham, V.	Ph. Rathleigh	0	16	3¼
121	9	4½	Warnford, R.	Adm. Griffin	2	2	11¼
30	17	11	Westmeane, R.	The Bishop	3	1	9½

Clear yearly Value.			Livings Discharged.				
37	0	0	Chaterington, V.	J. C. Jervoise	0	18	7
47	0	0	Hayling, V.	Ld. Effingham	0	17	0
50	0	0	Porchester, V.	The King	0	12	0

D. FORDINGBRIDGE.

K. B.			Livings remaining in Charge.				
16	0	0	Christ-Church, V.	The D. and Chap.	1	12	0
30	2	3½	Fordingbridge, V.	King's Coll. Cam.	3	0	2¾
20	12	3½	Milford, V.	Queen's Coll. Oxon.	2	1	3¾
7	12	6	Minsted, R.	H. Compton	0	15	3
5	13	4	North Carford, C.	Propr. of Bromere Priory	0	11	4
75	5	5	Ringwood, V.	King's Coll. Cam.	7	10	6½
12	16	10½	Sopley, R.	Jn. Willis	1	5	8¼

Clear yearly Value.			Livings Discharged.				
28	0	0	Boldre, V.	W. Mitford	1	4	0
250	0	0	Breamore, Don.	Ld. Brooke			
50	0	0	Hale, Don.	Duke of Manchester			
200	0	0	Rockburn, Don.	Duke of Manchester			

D. INSUL. VECT.

K. B.			Livings remainig in Charge.				
32	3	4	Brightstone, R.	The Bishop	3	4	4
19	17	8½	Calborne, R.	The Bishop	1	19	9¾
					23	8	1½ Carisbrooke,

SOUTHAMP'. *Yearly Tenths.*

£.	s.	d.	BENEFICES.	PATRONS.	£.	s.	d.
23	8	1½	Cariſbrooke, V. - -	Queen's College, Oxon. -	2	6	9¾
14	3	11½	Chale, R. - -	Ro. and Ja. Worſley - -	1	8	4¾
*500	0	0	Freſhwater, R. - -	St. John's College, Cambridge	1	18	10
25	18	9	Gatcombe, R. - -	Edw. Worſley - -	2	11	10½
5	6	8	Kingſton, R. - -	Mr. Worſley, and Clarke -	0	10	8
11	16	3	Motiſtone, R. - -	B. Ev. Leigh - -	1	3	7½
20	7	1	Nighton, R. - -	Queen's College, Oxon. -	2	0	8½
7	9	7	Sancti Spiritus, Cap. -	Queen's College, Oxon. -	0	14	11½
20	0	2½	Shorewell, R. - -	Mrs. Randolph - -	2	0	0¾
*250	0	0	Whippingham, R. -	The King - - -	1	18	1¾
7	16	0½	Wotton, R. - -	Ja. Burton - - -	0	15	7¾
6	6	10½	Yeaverland, R. - -	W. Wright - -	0	12	8¾

Clear yearly Value. DISCHARGED.

50	0	0	Thorley, V. - -	Mrs. Gother - -	0	13	10

D. SOMBORNE.

K. B.			LIVINGS REMAINING IN CHARGE.				
7	16	3	Aſhley, R. - -	Ab. Weeks - -	0	15	7½
37	10	0	Broughton, R. - -	Ro. Thiſtlethwayte -	3	15	0
8	2	1	Barton Stacie, V. -	The D. and Chap. - -	0	16	2½
26	19	4½	Chilbolton, R. - -	The Biſhop - - -	2	13	11¼
2	0	0	Elſinge, Capella - -	Ja. Huſſey - - -	0	4	6
28	2	8½	Houghton, R. - -	The Biſhop - - -	2	16	3¼
9	0	0	Lekeford, P. -	St. John's College, Oxon. -	0	18	0
26	13	4	Michildever, V. - -	Duke of Bedford - -	2	13	4
14	18	11½	Mottisfont, R. - -	G. St. John - - -	1	9	10¾
26	12	8½	Michilmerſh, R. -	The Biſhop - - -	2	13	3¼
*180	0	0	Stoke Charitie, R. -	Corpus Chriſti College, Oxon.	1	11	4¼
6	10	2½	Sherfeild, R. - -	Ro. Briſtow - - -	0	13	0¼

SOUTHAMP'

Clear yearly Value. £	s.	d.	Benefices.	Patrons.	Yearly Tenths. £	s.	d.
21	1	10½	Somborne Regis, V.	Sir J. H. Mill	2	2	2¼
8	5	10	West Tiderly, R.	Ro. Thistlethwayte	0	16	7
46	15	7½	Wonstan, R.	The Bishop	4	19	6¼
5	0	0	Wellow, V.	Duke of Chandois	0	10	0
			Livings Discharged.				
29	0	0	Lekeford, V.	P. thereof	0	17	8¼
41	13	11½	Longstoke, V.	Sir J. H. Mill	1	1	6
41	6	8	Rumsey, V.	The D. and Chap.	2	1	9¼

D. SOUTHAMPTON.

K. B. £	s.	d.	Livings remaining in charge.	Patrons.	£	s.	d.
5	10	2½	Botleigh, R.	Duke of Portland	0	11	0¼
5	12	11	Dipdene, R.	Lord Malmesbury	0	11	3½
11	18	1½	Eling, V.	John Speed	1	3	9¾
34	13	6½	Falley, R.	The Bishop	3	9	4¼
10	6	3	Milbrooke, R.	The Bishop	1	0	7½
13	11	10½	Nursling, R.	The Bishop	1	7	2¼
21	9	7	North Stoneham, R.	John Fleming	2	2	11½
37	5	5	Precent. in Eccles. B. Mar. Southamp.	The Bishop	3	14	6½
12	0	0	South Stoneham, V.	Precent. of St. Mar. South.	1	4	4
			Livings Discharged.				
24	0	0	Crucis Stæ. in Southamp', V.	Queen's College, Oxon.	1	4	2¼
49	2	4	Hound, V.	Winton Coll.	0	10	5½
30	0	0	Johan' Sti. South', R.	The King	0	13	4
20	0	0	Lawrentii Sti. ib. R.	The King	0	15	0
50	0	0	Mich' Sti. in Southamp. V.	The King	1	5	2¼
60	0	0	Omn' Sanct. R.	The King	0	16	2¼

D. WINTON.

SOUTHAMP' D. WINTON.

K. B.			Livings remaining in Charge.			Yearly Tenths.		
£.	s.	d.	Benefices.	Patrons.		£.	s.	d.
23	6	8	Compton, R. - -	The Biſhop - - -		2	6	8
8	6	8	Chilcomb, R. - -	The Biſhop - - -		0	16	8
35	13	4	Crawley, R. - -	The Biſhop - - -		3	11	4
10	12	1	Fairlie, R. - -	Sir H. P. St. John - -		1	1	2½
9	0	0	Hurſley, V. - -	Sir T. Heathcote - -		0	18	0
7	0	0	Mar. Stæ. Calendre, R. -	The Biſhop - - -		0	14	0
6	7	6	Mauritii Sti. Winton', R. -	The Biſhop - - -		0	12	9
2	0	0	Mariæ Stæ. de Wode, R. -	The Biſhop - - -		0	4	0
3	4	2	Petri Sti. Winton', R. -	The Biſhop - - -		0	6	5
3	6	8	Sti. Georgii, R. - -	The Biſhop - - -		0	6	8
14	17	6	Stoke Epiſcopi, R. -	The Biſhop - - -		1	9	9
*110	0	0	Sperſhott, V. - -	The King - - - -		1	13	0¼
12	12	8½	Twyford, V. - -	Emanuel Coll. Cam. -		1	5	3¼
12	19	2	Wyke, R. - -	The Biſhop - - -		1	5	11
15	12	1	Worthy Mortimer, R. -	Dr. Radcliffe's Truſtees -		1	11	2½
5	0	0	Wynnall, R: - -	The Biſhop - - -		0	10	0

Clear yearly Value.			Livings Discharged.					
50	0	0	Barth' Sti. in Soca, V. -	The King - -		1	0	0
60	0	0	Lawrentii Sti. Winton, R.	The King - - -		0	12	6
16	5	0	Layneſton, R. - -	Ro. Bathurſt - -		0	5	4
14	14	4	Mich' Sti. in Soca, R. un. with St. Swithin -	The Biſhop - - -		0	11	9½
32	6	8	Moreſted, R. - -	The Biſhop - - -		0	12	0
12	2	2	Pet. Sti Southgate, Str'. R.	The King - - -		0	7	4
40	0	0	Petri Sti. in Soca, R. -	The King - - -		1	8	11¾
46	0	0	Tho' Sti. R. cum St. Clements - -	The Biſhop - - -		1	7	9¼

SOUTHAMP' — *Yearly Tenths.*

£.	s.	d.	BENEFICES.	PATRONS.	£.	s.	d.
40	0	0	Swithini Sti. [illegible]	- - The King - - -	0	12	8¾
400	0	0	Hoſpital of St. Croſs	- The Biſhop			

The Deanry of Guernſey is 100l. the year, and is in the gift of the Governor, as are all the livings in it.

SURREY. — DEWELL.

LIVINGS REMAINING IN CHARGE.

K.	B.		BENEFICES.	PATRONS.			
13	15	5	Aſhted, R.	- - Lady Suffolk - -	1	7	6½
9	3	4	Barnes, R.	- - D. and Ch. of St. Paul's -	0	18	4
*270	0	0	Burſtow, R.	- - The King - - -	1	11	4
11	12	11	Buckland, R.	- - All Souls Coll. Oxon -	1	3	3½
19	19	4½	Blechingley, R.	- - Sir Ro. Clayton - -	1	19	11¼
7	12	3½	Codington, V.	- - Propr. of the Priory of Merton	0	15	2¾
17	5	5	Chatham, R.	- - St. John's Coll. Oxon. -	1	14	6½
19	16	8	Charlewood, R.	- - H. C. Wiſe - - -	1	19	8
17	17	11½	Chipſted, R.	- - Ant. Nott. - - -	1	15	4¾
9	18	4	Eſher, R.	- - Wadham Coll. Oxon. and others	0	19	10
9	2	8½	Gatton, R.	- - R. Ladbrook - -	0	18	3¼
4	17	11	Horne Capella	- - Sir Ro. Clayton - -	0	9	9½
12	0	5	Long Ditton, R.	- G. Elers - -	1	4	0½
20	0	5	Lympſfield, R.	- - Sir J. Greſham - -	2	0	0½
15	10	5	Leigh, R.	- - Th. Scawen - -	1	11	0½
13	0	0	Mickleham, R.	- Sir J. H. Cotton - -	1	6	0
8	5	0	Maldon, V.	- - Merton Coll. Oxon. -	0	16	6
22	1	8	Meſtham, R.	- - Archbp. of Cant. - -	2	4	2
7	12	11	Morden, R.	- - Ch. Peers - -	0	15	3½
14	14	7	Nutfield, R.	- - Jeſus Coll. Oxon. and others -	1	9	5½
24	6	0½	Oxtead, R.	- - Miſs Hoſkins - -	2	8	7¼
7	0	0	Saunderſted, R.	- A. Wigſell - -	0	14	0
					13	11	3

Stoke

SURREY.

Clear yearly Value. £.	s.	d.	LIVINGS DISCHARGED.		PATRONS.	*Yearly Tenths.* £.	s.	d.
30	0	0	Adington, V.	-	Ja. Trecothick -	-	0	9 7¾
44	0	0	Buckworth, V.	-	D. and Ch. of Windſor	-	0	14 10¾
45	0	0	Croyden, V.	-	Archbp. of Cant. -	-	2	3 10½
9	6	8	Coveham, V.	-	H. P. Weſton -	-	0	19 9½
45	0	0	Cartram, V.	-	Joſ. Hodgkin -	-	0	16 0¼
24	0	0	Ewell, V.	-	Sir G. Glynn -	-	0	16 0
46	0	0	Ebeſhame, V.	-	Jn. Parkhurſt -	-	0	16 11¾
45	0	0	Farlie, R.	-	Merton Coll. Oxon.	-	0	9 7¾
45	0	0	Hedlie, R.	-	Ch. Edwin -	-	0	16 9
34	7	0	Kingſton, ſup. Thames, V.		G. Hardinge -	-	2	0 7½
40	0	0	Carſalton, V.	-	Joſ. Roſe -	-	1	3 3
35	0	0	Micham, V.	-	Ja. Cranmer -	-	1	0 1
45	0	0	Rygate, R.	-	Ri. Fleetwood -	-	2	0 6½

D. SOUTHWARK.

K. B.			LIVINGS REMAINING IN CHARGE.					
15	8	11½	Bermondſey, R.	-	Th. Hambley -	-	1	10 10¾
13	15	2½	Baterſea, V.	-	Mr. Gardnor, and Thompſon	-	1	7 6¼
13	16	8	Bedington, R.	-	W. Pellat -	-	1	7 8
8	0	10	Clapham, R.	-	Sir Ri. Atkins -	-	0	16 1
20	0	0	Camberwell, V.	-	Jn. Thornton -	-	2	0 0
21	16	5½	Culleſdon, R.	-	Archbp. of Cant. -	-	2	3 7¾
*250	0	0	Georgii Sti. Southwark, R.		The King -	-	1	17 4½
32	15	7½	Lambeth, R.	-	Archbp. of Cant. -	-	3	5 6¾
						*300	0	0 Newington,

SURREY.

K. B.			BENEFICES.	PATRONS.	Yearly Tenths.		
£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
*300	0	0	Newington, R.	Bp. of Worceſter	1	12	0
*200	0	0	Olavi Sti. Southwark, R.	The King	6	16	5¾
18	0	0	Rotherhith, R.	Clare Hall. Cam.	1	16	0
18	13	9	Stretham, R.	Duke of Bedford	1	17	4½
16	18	4	Sutton, R.	M. E. Cliffe	1	13	10
7	17	3½	Titſey, R.	Sir J. Greſham	0	15	8¾
8	8	6½	Toting parva, V.	Mr. Burrow, and Gregg	0	16	10¼
15	5	5	Wanſworth, V.	T. A. Ackworth	1	10	6½
*250	0	0	St. John Horſlydown, R.	The King			

St. Saviour's, Southwark, 2 chaplains choſen by a ſelect veſtry, 100l. the year each.

D. STOKE.

K. B.			LIVINGS REMAINING IN CHARGE.				
17	12	8½	Aldbury, R.	Ld. Aylesford	1	15	3¼
12	8	1½	Abindworth, R.	Sir Jn. Evelyn	1	4	9¼
15	18	11½	Aſh, R.	Winton Coll.	1	11	10¾
6	11	3	Alford, R.	Mrs. Strudwick	0	13	1½
6	3	9	Aſkum, R.	Jn. Serocold	0	12	4½
7	16	8	Briſhley, R.	Ld. Onſlow	0	15	8
*120	0	0	Biſleet, R.	The King	0	19	2
13	13	4	Chartſey, V.	Ch. O. Hunter	1	7	4
15	4	9½	Compton, R.	Mr. Matthias and Clerembouit	1	10	5¼
*400	0	0	Chedingfold, R.	Dean of Sarum	2	12	5¼
20	18	1½	Cranley, R.	C. D. Willaume	2	1	9¾
10	2	1	Chobham, V.	Ld. Onſlow	1	2	0½
14	13	11½	Dorking, V.	Sir J. H. Cotton	1	9	4¾
*140	0	0	Dunsfold, R.	The King	1	4	0¾
11	9	7	Egham, V.	Ja. Scawen	1	2	11½
*150	0	0	Ewhurſt, R.	The King	1	4	8¾
12	16	5½	Eaſt Horſley, R.	Archbp. of Cant.	1	5	7¾
10	6	10½	Eaſt Clandon, R.	Ld. King	1	0	8¼
					29	5	5

Farnham,

SURREY.

Clear yearly Value. £.	s.	d.	BENEFICES.	PATRONS.	*Yearly Tenths.* £.	s.	d.
29	5	5	Farnham, V.	Archdn. of Surrey	2	18	6½
21	10	5	Fetcham, R.	Sir G. Warren	2	3	0½
*250	0	0	Godalmyn, V.	Dean of Sarum	2	7	9½
6	7	11	Hamuldon, R.	Ld. Radnor	0	12	9½
*200	0	0	Stæ. Mariæ B. Guildford	The King	1	4	6½
*200	0	0	Newdigate, R.	The King	0	17	10
*250	0	0	Nich. Sti. Guildford, R.	Dean of Sarum	2	2	1
11	0	5	Oking, V.	Ld. Onslow	1	2	0½
16	5	2½	Ockley, R.	Clare Hall, Cam.	1	12	6¼
11	2	1	Okeham, R.	Ld. King	1	2	2½
*130	0	0	Puttenham, R.	The King	1	8	9½
8	18	1½	Send, V.	Ld. Onslow	0	17	9¾
26	1	5½	Shire, R.	G. Bray	2	12	1¾
*60	0	0	Shalford, V.	The King	0	16	5¾
18	0	5	Stoke juxta Guilford, R.	P. Lafargue	1	16	0½
*70	0	0	Thorpe, R.	The King	0	11	4
11	11	0½	Trinitat. Stæ. Guildford, R.	The King	1	3	1¼
22	17	1	West Horsley, R.	H. P. Weston	2	5	8½
12	18	9	Wotton, R.	Sir F. Evelyn	1	5	10½
*120	0	0	Weybridge, R.	The King	0	14	0½
13	10	0	West Clandon, R.	Ld. Onslow	1	7	0
*130	0	0	Windlesham, R.	The King	1	0	11½
24	13	9	Worplesdon, R.	Eton Coll.	2	9	4½

LIVINGS DISCHARGED.

Clear yearly Value.					
35	0	0	Bokeham magna, V.	Adml. Geary	0 19 8¾
45	0	0	Bokeham parva, R.	T. Pollen	0 13 6¾
60	0	0	Effingham, V.	The King	0 15 10½
48	16	7½	Merowe, R.	Ld. Onflow	0 18 0¼
48	0	0	Witley, V.	Jn. Myers	1 15 7
35	0	0	Wonnersh, V.	Ld. Grantley	1 10 1
					70 0 0 Walton

SURREY.

£.	s.	d.			Yearly Tenth. £.	s.	d.
70	0	0	Walton [illegible] V.	The King	1	5	4
40	19	0	Wifley, R.	Ld. Onflow	0	0	0

Note. The values of these livings following not being ascertained as the act requires, are not discharged.

SOUTHAMP'

D. FORDINGBRIDGE.

30	0	0	Ellingham, V.	Eton Coll.	0	16	5¼
20	0	0	Whitifbury, V.	Duke of Manchefter	0	11	4

D. INSUL. VECT.

50	0	0	Areton, V.	Jn. Fleming	2	2	0
50	0	0	Bearding, V.	Trin. Coll. Cam.	2	0	0
50	0	0	Bonechurch, R.	Mrs. Popham	0	13	6½
50	0	0	Benfted, R.	The Bifhop	0	2	8½
50	0	0	Broke Capella	W. Bowerman	0	3	0½
50	0	0	Eccleſia in Caſtro, V.	The Governor	0	14	0
50	0	0	Goddeſhill, V.	Queen's Coll. Oxon.	3	15	9
50	0	0	Lawrentii Sti. R.	Mr. Worſley	1	0	8
50	0	0	Newchurch, V.	Biſhop of Briſtol	1	4	8
50	0	0	Shorewell, V.	B. E. Leigh	1	15	7½
50	0	0	Shalfleet, V.	The King	1	17	2½
50	0	0	Yarmouth, R.	The King	0	0	0

D. EWELL.

50	0	0	Banfted, V.	Ch. Buckle	1	6	10½
50	0	0	Chaldon, R.	Mrs. Piggott	0	15	0¾
50	0	0	Harlie, V.	Gov. of Chriſt's Hoſp.	1	8	1¼
50	0	0	Leatherhead, V.	D. and Ch. of Rocheſter	1	8	7¼
50	0	0	Tattesfield, R.	Sir J. Gretham	0	10	0½
50	0	0	Walton ſup. mont. R.	W. Pellatt	1	4	7¼

D. STOKE.

50	0	0	Peperharrowe, R.	Ld. Middleton	0	12	9

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